GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL

DURING

1886-87.

00132963

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1886-87.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY.

	Page.
Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during 1886-87	1
Changes of Administration	1
Political	2
Survey	3
Settlement	4
Government Estates	4
Wards' Estates	5
Course of Legislation	6
Police	6
Criminal Justice	9
Prisons	10
Civil Justice	12
Registration	14
Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government	15
Marine	17
Meteorology	18
Economic condition of the People and Prices	18
Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture	19
Forests	20
Manufactures, Mines, and other Industries	21
Sea-borne Trade	22
Internal Trade	23
Roads and Buildings	26
Irrigation	27
Railways	29
Telegraph and Post-offices	31
Imperial Revenue	32
Provincial and Local Finance	33
District and Local Funds	35
Land Revenue	35
Customs	37
Opium	37
Salt	38
Excise	39
Stamps	40
Income-Tax	41
Vital Statistics	41
Emigration	42
Medical Relief	43
The Eden Sanitarium	45
Sanitation	46
Vaccination	47
Education	47
Art, Literature, and the Press	50
Archæology	51
Ecclesiastical	51
Stationery and Printing	52
Zoological Gardens	52
Economic and Art Museum	53

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1886-87.

SUMMARY.

TOURS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL DURING 1886-87.

On the 14th April 1886 Sir Rivers Thompson left Calcutta for Darjeeling, where he remained till the first week in July, and then returned to Calcutta. After staying at the Presidency for a month and half, the Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta on the 23rd August for Monghyr, and between that date and the 6th September he inspected Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Sahebgunge, and Pubna, travelling by steamer down the Ganges river. In the month of February 1887 Sir Rivers Thompson visited the Shahabad district to attend the interesting agricultural show held by the Maharajah of Dumraon. In the same month His Honour presided at a durbar at Dacca for the purpose of delivering to Nawab Sir Abdul Gunny the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

The permanent constitution of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in Bengal was sanctioned by the Secretary of State soon after the close of the year. The experience of the two years during which it was experimentally established had proved its great usefulness, not only for improving and extending our knowledge of agricultural facts, but also for supervising settlement operations and land revenue.

The collections of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum were transferred under a special Act of the Supreme Legislature to the charge of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, a body which was also itself reconstituted.

In furtherance of the policy of the Local Self-Government Act, District Boards were established in 16 districts, and the road cess and other local funds were amalgamated into district funds and placed under their control.

Rules and notifications under the Indian Salt Act were under consideration during the year, in order to regulate the manufacture of salt in Orissa after the transfer of its supervision to the Salt Commission at Madras.

POLITICAL.

In *Hill Tippera* the past year was a prosperous one, the rainfall being abundant and the outturn of crops excellent. There was very little emigration from British territory into the State, but the recent abandonment of the objectionable rule, under which our subjects could not acquire occupancy rights, may attract more settlers.

No regular statistics of the trade of Hill Tippera are kept, but it was calculated from the amount of duty realized that the total value of the articles exported during the year under review was about Rs. 6,25,000, or rather more than the average of the preceding three years.

Crime is generally light in Hill Tippera, and especially so amongst the Manipuris. Of 229 cases investigated by the police, 177 successfully and 52 without result, only 3 were of a heinous character. The pay of the police and the salaries of officials in nearly all departments were much in arrears; but some useful reforms in the revenue administration were carried out during the year, and it is understood that others are either contemplated or actually in progress. Civil suits increased from 243 to 285, and the administration of civil justice is reported to be unattended by any difficulty. The accuracy of a portion of the existing boundary having been called in question by the Maharaja, a professional surveyor was employed to re-align it, with the result that the disputed pillars were found to be correctly placed.

Several administrative changes in the *Tributary States of Orissa* were rendered necessary by the death or incompetence of some of the Chiefs, but the whole of the Government tribute, amounting to Rs. 33,249, was paid in full, together with an advance of Rs. 4,100 on account of the following year. The rainfall was on the whole seasonable and copious, but owing to late sowing the crops were backward and in places below the average. The yield of sugarcane alone was large. The condition of the people continued to be one of low civilization, but public health was good throughout the year. Vaccine operations were carried on in eight of the States, but the quasi-religious character of inoculation in these parts is a powerful influence working against vaccination. There was a large increase in civil suits from 13,091 in 1885-86 to 18,729 in the past year, but a slight decrease in criminal offences from 2,231 to 2,141. The Chiefs are beginning to recognise the importance of preserving their forests, and young sâl plantations are springing up. The completion of a new road is said to have revolutionised the administration of Moharbhanj, and other important lines of communication are being opened up. The progress of education is satisfactory, 296 schools and 3,797 new pupils having been brought under inspection during the year. Still the number of children of the aboriginal races on the school rolls decreased from 1,509 to 1,495. The extension of the imperial postal system to those States was under consideration during the year. Instructions were also issued to restrain the destruction of wild elephants, which abound in Keunjhar and Moharbhanj.

In the *Chutia Nagpur Tributary Mahals* and political States rainfall was either insufficient or unfavourably distributed, and the rice crop was generally below the average. The material condition of the people continued fairly good, and public health satisfactory. Cattle disease was very prevalent. Education was still exceedingly backward, but the increase from 38 schools and 1,072 pupils in

1885-86 to 58 schools and 1,530 pupils is a very promising indication of improvement. Road communications were bad, but the opening of the Bengal and Nágpur Railway will completely change the country in this respect. Crime was light and civil cases few. Most of the tributary Chiefs were well spoken of by the district officers, and administered their territories with a reasonable degree of success.

In the *Chittagong Hill Tracts* the absence of raids was the most satisfactory feature of the year's administration. The tribes from the inner hills were obliged to leave their arms at the frontier stations before entering British territory. Inland trade has improved considerably since the withdrawal of the orders prohibiting the Haulongs and other trans-frontier people from resorting to the Demágiri Bazar. The frontier police, whose duties are of an extremely arduous nature, are reported to have performed them in an eminently satisfactory manner.

The relations of the *Kuch Behar* State with this Government have continued to be most friendly and satisfactory.

The annual subsidy payable under treaty to the Rajas of *Bhutan* on the 10th January 1886 had been withheld in consequence of internal dissension in their State, but was made over to their representatives in September, and the succeeding subsidy was paid on the ordinary date. A number of men were arrested in the Western Duárs of Julpaiguri for capturing elephants under colour of licenses obtained from the Bhután Government, and tried under the law for their preservation. Several elephants found in their possession were confiscated and sold.

The persistent refusal of the Maharaja of *Sikkim* to comply with the wishes of the British Government in regard to the administration of his territories, and his relations with Tibet, was the cause of some negotiations which have not yet been concluded.

SURVEY.

The *experimental survey* under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act of a tract of country selected in the district of Mozufferpore was continued during the early part of the year, the operations being brought to a conclusion in the month of July, under the instructions of the Secretary of State. The area of which a cadastral survey was made amounted to 413·84 square miles. A professional traverse survey of the boundaries of 1,356 villages, comprising an area of about 700 square miles, had been carried out in advance of the cadastral work. The trijunctions of 892 villages, with an area of 555 square miles, were also marked out with stone pillars. Before the Survey office closed in October 1886, the records of 552 villages with an area of about 300 square miles were made over to the Settlement Department, which was able, before finally closing operations, to attest the rights and record the rents in 43,778 holdings in 356 villages with an area of 155 square miles. The detailed classification shows that 2,033 of these tenures were held at fixed rates of rent, 36,250 were in the possession of settled raiyats, 340 were held by occupancy but not settled raiyats, 2,691 by non-occupancy raiyats, and 2,430 by under-tenants. The total cost of both survey and settlement was Rs. 1,92,784. The cadastral work is reported by the Survey Department to have cost Rs. 255 per square mile, or a little under.

6½ annas per acre. Although the area surveyed was smaller than that originally designated for the purpose, the experiment was successful in proving, as far as a single instance can, that the difficulties in the way of executing such a work on a large scale are not insuperable.

The current settlement of the Government estate of Angúl in Orissa expired in September 1887, and in preparation for resettlement a professional party of surveyors completed up to the end of 1886-87 the traverse boundary survey of 340 and the cadastral survey of 61½ square miles. The revision of the Midnapur survey, involving the re-measurement and demarcation of 7,430 estates in 14,425 villages, was completed at a total cost of 5¼ lakhs of rupees. The boundaries of Government land along 242 miles of the Grand Trunk Road were ascertained at a cost of Rs. 8,873, and resulted in the recovery of 4,502 bighas of land which had previously escaped assessment. The survey of ghátwalí land in Bankúra made satisfactory progress, 1,401 tenures with an area of 1,42,017 bighas being demarcated, and 2,176 boundary pillars set up. An Act for the survey of the town of Calcutta was passed by the Bengal Council towards the end of the year, and operations were commenced in anticipation of legislation.

SETTLEMENT.

There were 812 *settlements* concluded during 1886-87 with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,57,915, against 611 settlements with a revenue of Rs. 2,43,518 in the previous year. The amount assigned for operations in the year under review was Rs. 1,17,380, of which only Rs. 58,027 were expended. The difficulties in connection with the settlement of Majnamúta and Jalamúta estates in Midnapur have nearly been overcome, only two appeals being still pending at the end of the year. Of 130 appeals decided, 27 were compromised and in 103 an enhancement of 50 per cent. was decreed. In the Dacca Division a question was raised as to how far the provisions of the Tenancy Act were applicable to the conduct of pending settlements, and it was decided that the procedure of the old regulations should be followed in the greater number of cases. The long-pending settlement of the important estate of Nálchíra Char in Noákháli, with an area of 13,425 acres, was pushed on; fair rents and the record of the tenants' rights being ascertained by a special officer. The farming settlement of Mircha Diár in Rájsháhí was again under consideration, and final instructions were issued. Numerous settlements of minor importance were carried out and completed in the other divisions during the year.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

The current demand of revenue from 3,053 estates under *Government management* in 1886-87 was Rs. 22,36,201, or Rs. 38,762 more than in 1885-86. The collections amounted to Rs. 24,49,005, or Rs. 2,12,804 more than the current demand, and the outstanding balance of arrears, after the remission of Rs. 1,17,118, was reduced from Rs. 9,80,364 to Rs. 6,50,442. The percentage of the current collections on the current demand was 78·95 against 68·4 in 1885-86, and of arrear collections on the arrear demand 69·7 against 60·12 in 1885-86. These results are a very marked improvement on the preceding year.

The expenditure on *works of improvement* was Rs. 58,174. Several tanks were excavated and wells sunk, and considerable outlay incurred on drainage, irrigation and embankments. A dispensary was established and maintained on the Khurdha estate in Puri, principally at Government cost. Improved ploughs were experimented on in several districts with very limited success, but the Bihiya sugarcane mill was widely employed. The usual grants for primary education and roads were continued during the year. The condition of the tenantry on Government estates was one of general prosperity, but serious injury to their crops by floods were reported in Húghli, Tippera, and Purnea.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The number of *private estates* under the management of the revenue authorities during the year 1886-87 was 164; of these 87 were wards' estates and 77 attached, including encumbered and trust estates. Their rental amounted to Rs. 96,56,888, of which Rs. 90,98,928, or 94·2 per cent., were collected—a better result than in any of the three preceding years. The collections on the majority of the estates were not unsatisfactory; but the general average was reduced by difficulties met with in some estates, where the former owners had left their accounts in confusion, either as the result of bad management or in order to conceal unauthorized enhancements. The most efficient remedy for this evil is the ascertaining and fixing of rents after survey—a procedure which was carried out in three estates during the past year. It had been anticipated that survey proceedings would not find favour with the raiyats, but the contrary was found to be the case, and in the Sankarpur property in Dinajpur they agreed at a meeting to give their labour free of charge to the survey officers. These operations, however, were most distasteful to the zamindari amlah, who find in uncertainty of rental and confusion of accounts a perennial source of illicit profit.

The expenditure on *works of improvement* increased to Rs. 69,662 from Rs. 54,763 in the preceding year. Attempts to introduce bone manure and a better class of plough were unsuccessful, but good results were obtained with Buxar wheat in the Churaman estate, and several raiyats have applied for advances of this superior kind of seed. The total management charges under all heads amounted to nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, or about 10 per cent. of the current rent and cess demand, and was below the average of the previous four years. The litigation of wards' estates was not satisfactory. Although Rs. 2,44,632 were spent in litigation during the year, only Rs. 1,63,806 were recovered under decrees.

The *condition of the tenantry* was one of general prosperity, but floods caused serious damage in Behar and Eastern Bengal. The Kanika farmers in Orissa had not yet recovered from the disastrous effects of the cyclone and storm-wave of 1885.

In the *Burdwan estate* the two difficult questions connected with the adoption of an heir by the widow of the late Maharajah and the disputed property of the dowager Maharani, were both settled. The rental of this property exceeds $45\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which 98·2 per cent. was collected.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

During the year 1886-87 the *Legislative Council* of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had under consideration seven Bills, of which six passed into law. The first of the new laws was Act III (B.C.) of 1886, and was intended to protect clarified butter or *ghi*, which is so extensively used by all sections of the native community, from adulterations, which, if not noxious to health, are offensive in the highest degree to the religious feelings of Hindus and Muhammadans. Act I (B.C.) of 1887 provided for a survey of the town of Calcutta, which had not been surveyed since 1847; Act II of 1887 extended the benefits of the Bengal Vaccination Act of 1880 to immigrants; Act III amended the Calcutta Port Improvement Act of 1870, enabled the Chamber of Commerce to nominate successors to retiring Commissioners representative of that body, and generally recognized and affirmed the elective principle in the constitution of the Calcutta Port Trust. This law further provided that of the thirteen Commissioners not less than two should be natives of India residing in Calcutta or Howrah. Act IV appointed Commissioners and created a port trust for Chittagong, and Act V regulated the rural police in the Chútiá Nágpur Division.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of *the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta* was introduced in April 1886. It was proposed by it to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Corporation over a large portion of the Suburbs, which by the growth and extension of house property have become part and parcel of the urban area. The Bill was under the consideration of a Select Committee from November 1886 to April 1887, and was so largely modified that it was considered advisable to adjourn its final discussion to the next session of the Council, and thereby give the public ample opportunity of considering the numerous alterations that had been introduced.

The Governor-General refused his *assent* to a Bill that had been passed by the Bengal Council to amend Act III (B.C.) of 1879, on the ground that it practically withdrew steam-boilers and prime-movers from liability to Government inspection.

POLICE.

The actual *expenditure* for the financial year 1886-87 was Rs. 40,33,658, against Rs. 41,95,793 in 1885-86. The total strength of the Police, including railway police, was 23,312. The cost of the force employed on purely police work is estimated at Rs. 26,00,711, or 7·5 pies per head of population. A statement prepared by the Inspector-General of Police shows that Bengal employed during the past year fewer policemen and had less crime cognizable by the police in proportion to its population than any other province of India: in fact, the North-West Provinces and Madras have a police establishment twice as numerous, and the Punjab and Bombay one threefold as large as that employed in Bengal. The accompanying *map* illustrates the proportion of police to population in each district of these provinces.

The working of the *town police* was not altogether satisfactory. The scattered rural areas, often included in the minor municipalities, present serious

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING THE
AMOUNT OF POLICE PROTECTION
IN EACH DISTRICT.
Districts in which there is one Police Officer for every—
500 to 1,000 persons in population
1,000 to 2,000 ,,
2,000 to 3,000 ,,
3,000 to 4,000 ,,
4,000 to 5,000 ,,
5,000 to 6,500 ,,
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 5,068,800
100 50 0 100
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
BEHAR
BENGAL
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
N.W. PROVINCES
HILL TIPPERAH
CALCUTTA
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Gya
Patna
Dinapore
Arrah
Buxar
Ballia
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Azamgarh
Gorakhpur
Basti
Oudh
Fyzabad
Gonda
Bara Banki
Sasseram
Sherghotty
Hazaribagh
Dalton ganje
Palamow
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Doranda
Purulia
Bankoora
Midnapore
Chyhassa
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Sonhat
Pratabpur
Bisrampur
Jashpur
Singhbhoom
Kolhan
Dhalbhoom
Tumlook
Contai
Balasore
Cuttack
Bhuddruck
Chandbali
False Pt.
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Darjeeling
Punkabarree
Silliguri
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Baxadi
Goalpara
Mogalhat
Rungpore
Kurigram
Purneah
Dinagepore
Parbatipur
Tura
Nurmala
Durbhunga
Mozufferpore
Chumparun
Motharee
Segowlie
Bettiah
Goruckpore
Maniari
Monghyr
Bhagulpore
Luckeeserai
Rajmehl
Maldah
Bogra
Karatoya R.
Serajgunje
Rampore Bauleah
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Fort William
Diamond Harbour
Kedgeree
Jessore
Furreedpore
Pubna
Dacca
Mymensingh
Brahmapootra R.
Megna R.
Comillah
Agartalla
Bhulooah
Noakholly
Backergunge
Barrisal
Khoolna
Sunderbunds
Saugor Island
Sandy Channel
Chittagong
Ruttun Paya
Ramgoomana
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Naaf R.
Hasnabad R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Damoodah R.
Subarnreeka R.
Kasai R.
Kunhar R.
Burhee Gunduk R.
Gogra R.
Ganges R.
Sone R.
Karamnassa R.
Brahmanee R.
Mahanadi R.
Mahanadi R.
Kosee R.
Teesta R.
Hanginata R.
Koladyne R.
Kaladan R.
Mayu R.
Kurnafoolee R.
Sangu R.
Matamuhuri R.
Bagmati R.
Kamla R.
Nuddea R.
Jellasore
Reonjhar
Mahanadi R.
Angul
Brahmanee R.
Chilka Lake
Soory
Nya Doomka
Deoghur
Rajmehl
Monghyr
Luckeeserai
Bhagulpore
Maniari
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Cooch Behar
Baxadi
Jalpaiguri
Punkabarree
Darjeeling
Nurmala
Durbhunga
Mozufferpore
Chumparun
Motharee
Segowlie
Bettiah
Goruckpore
Gundak R.
Bagmati R.
Kamla R.
Koosee R.
Nuddea R.
Gogra R.
Ganges R.
Sone R.
Karamnassa R.
Kunhar R.
Burhee Gundak R.
Damoodah R.
Subarnreeka R.
South Koel R.
Brahmanee R.
Mahanadi R.
Mahanadi R.
Kosee R.
Teesta R.
Hanginata R.
Koladyne R.
Kaladan R.
Mayu R.
Kurnafoolee R.
Sangu R.
Matamuhuri R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Naaf R.
Hasnabad R.
Sandy Channel
Saugor Island
Sunderbunds
Diamond Harbour
Kedgeree
Tumlook
Contai
Balasore
Cuttack
Bhuddruck
Chandbali
False Pt.
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Akyab
Naaf R.
Cox's Bazar
Ramgoomana
Ruttun Paya
Chittagong
Noakholly
Backergunge
Barrisal
Khoolna
Bhulooah
Comillah
Agartalla
Furreedpore
Jessore
Pubna
Dacca
Mymensingh
Brahmapootra R.
Megna R.
Serajgunje
Rampore Bauleah
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Fort William

difficulties to a proper supervision of their police, and many of these townlets are too poor to pay for such police protection as urban necessities require. The Inspector-General apparently did not consider that the amending Act I (B.C.) of 1886 effected much improvement in the working of the *village police;* but this law came into force only in June 1886, and it is premature to criticise its effects with any finality. In regard to education, the officers of the police force maintain a high average, nearly all the inspectors and sub-inspectors and three-fourths of the head-constables being educated men. On the other hand, three-fourths of the rank and file of constables are reported to be illiterate. There were four cases of ill-usage of accused persons by the police, but none which, accurately speaking, could be described as torture. In three cases the delinquent officers were convicted, and in the most serious a constable and two other men were sentenced to transportation for life.

Cases cognizable by the police decreased from 107,410 to 105,793. These figures, however, in consequence of an increase of over 2,000 cases of petty nuisance, do not show the actual falling off in crime, which amounted to 3,486 in offences against property alone. The percentage of false cases decreased from 6·0 to 5·5. Out of a total of 5,852 cases declared false, prosecutions were instituted in 1,384, and convictions obtained in 412 cases. The percentage of false cases prosecuted was 23·6 against 21·7 in 1885, and that of convictions 29·7 against 25·1. These results, though showing an improvement, cannot be described as satisfactory. Some magistrates still fail to appreciate the special necessity in this country of steadily and firmly repressing this form of offence. The Government of Bengal has again issued instructions to all criminal courts, pointing out the best means for its successful prosecution. Offences against the State and public tranquillity increased by 89, of which 73 were cases of rioting, the district of Bogra alone being responsible for 63 of this number. A larger number of riots were accompanied by fatal consequences than in any year since 1878. The number of serious offences against the person increased by 56 cases; there were, however, 10 murders fewer. Of the 278 murders reported, 41 were committed in the generally non-criminal division of Chútiá Nágpur, and were said to be due to a deep-rooted belief in the necessity for removing persons charged with practising witchcraft. One of the least satisfactory results of the criminal administration of the year is the fact that the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested for murder fell to 12·1, and that only 17·1 per cent. of alleged murderers actually put on trial were convicted. There was a diminution of 1,300 cases in serious offences against property. Dacoities or gang robberies were reduced from 164 in 1885 to 103 in 1886, principally, it is believed, in consequence of a more active co-operation of the police of neighbouring districts in breaking up gangs who were in the habit of carrying on their depredations in jurisdictions other than those in which they lived. The number of true cases of mischief by fire increased from 267 to 374. The difficulty of detection in cases of arson is notoriously greater than in any other class of crime, and only 15 persons were convicted out of 159 put on trial for this offence. There was a decrease of 2,186 cases in minor offences against property, chiefly under the heads of ordinary and cattle thefts. There was a noticeable increase of prosecutions under all the excise laws except the Opium Act, offences against which fell from 571 in 1885 to 390 in 1886. An increase of 93 cases was recorded in prosecutions for vagrancy and bad character, and of 123 in offences against the Arms Act.

Non-cognizable offences increased from 105,996 to 112,664, the principal increase being under criminal force 3,394, and hurt 856. Offences relating to marriage also increased from 3,434 to 4,050, out of which process issued in 2,284 cases. Only 1,686 persons appeared before the courts, of whom 455 were discharged after appearance, 903 were acquitted, and 244 convicted. This large increase in trivial and ill-founded charges is an almost certain concomitant of a year of good harvests and agricultural prosperity.

The total number of offences, *cognizable and non-cognizable*, reported in the *town of Calcutta* increased from 47,771 in 1885 to 53,940 in 1886. The cause of this great increase is to be found in a stricter prosecution of nuisances, street offences, and cruelty to animals during the past year. Of 54,309 persons arrested and summoned, 46,818 were convicted and punished. Only 130 cases were declared to be false. The total value of the property stolen in the town and suburbs rose from Rs. 97,504 to Rs. 1,19,249, whilst the percentage recovered increased from 49·65 to 51·83. There was a very noticeable diminution in murders, which were only two against five in 1885, and an average of six during the preceding five years. Two remarkable cases of forgery and attempted cheating came before the presidency courts during the year. In one, the medical attendant of the Raja of Maimansing induced that nobleman to pay him Rs. 5,500 to be used in obtaining him exemption from personal attendance in the civil courts. This amount the accused misappropriated, and, in order to conceal his offence, forged letters purporting to have been written by the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and by the Secretary of State for India. In the second case, the Secretary to the Maharaja of Tippera was cheated to the extent of Rs. 5,000 by some Calcutta swindlers. *Suicides* in the town and suburbs increased from 54 in 1885 to 71 in 1886; of these, 56 were Hindus, 11 Mahomedans, and 4 Christians. Hanging was the method adopted by 29 persons, and opium poison by 23. The number of *accidental deaths* was 275 against 247 in 1885; as many as 111 were due to drowning. The importation of *fire-arms* slightly increased, and the number of weapons sold by licensed dealers in Calcutta rose from 2,889 in 1885 to 3,929, of which 2,207 were guns of native manufacture imported from Monghyr. Twelve *fires* occurred in the town and on the river, ten in the suburbs, and fifteen in Howrah, resulting in the loss of property valued at Rs. 1,75,750. The total cost of the Police in the town was Rs. 4,74,544 against Rs. 4,59,344 in the previous year, and that of the Suburban Police was Rs. 1,62,187 against Rs. 1,53,810. Government made a contribution of Rs. 1,02,528 towards the maintenance of the town police. This sum is equal to one-fourth of the total cost, less fees and fines, which amounted to Rs. 64,430 in 1886. The number of up-country men in the police force was 1,907, and of Bengalis only 189. Men of the latter race still refuse to undergo the fatigue and exposure imposed on a police officer employed on duty in the streets of a large town. The *death-rate* in the police force was only 9·39 per thousand, but this only includes the mortality in the police hospital, and takes no notice of a much larger number who die at home on sick leave, or after retirement caused by ill-health.

The police force in the *Chittagong Hill Tracts* consisted, besides European officers, of 93 native officers, 543 privates, and 11 buglers. Its total cost was Rs. 2,36,791 against Rs. 2,18,969 in 1885. During the year an attempt was made to embody a coolie corps. After much expense and failure during the first six months of the year 90 men were obtained from Ránchi, of whom 46 almost

immediately deserted; 23 were afterwards recaptured and are now said to be working well. New barracks were built at Rangamati at a cost of Rs. 17,252.

The total number of persons killed by *wild animals and snakes* was 11,983, consisting of 8,256 adults and 3,727 children. This is the highest recorded mortality from these causes during the past five years. The increase was largest in the Behar districts, and was attributed in some places to the fact of high floods having driven snakes to take refuge on the high lands occupied by dwelling-houses. The number of *cattle* killed during the year was 11,621 against 12,223 in 1885. The number of wild animals destroyed was 5,293 against 5,932 in 1885. The number of snakes killed fell from 53,995 to 31,204. This great decrease is probably due to grants for rewards having been exhausted early in the year and the people afterwards failing to report the snakes destroyed.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

There was no change in the system of administration of *Criminal Justice* during the year 1886. The number of stipendiary Magistrates was reduced from 390 in 1885 to 383 in 1886, and the number of Honorary Magistrates increased from 1,541 to 1,606. Of stipendiary Magistrates, 235 exercised powers of the first class, 60 of the second, and 88 of the third. There were 172 benches of Magistrates in the interior, or two less than in the preceding year.

In its *Criminal Jurisdiction* 117 persons came to trial before the High Court, of whom 33 were discharged or acquitted and 84 convicted, 19 being sentenced to death, 13 to transportation, and 52 to rigorous imprisonment. In its *Appellate Jurisdiction* the High Court dealt with 2,879 cases, in 1,227 of which the appeals were rejected; the sentences were confirmed in 697, modified in 227, reversed in 608, and enhanced in 7 cases.

In *courts of session* in their original jurisdiction 1,168 prisoners under trial were discharged or acquitted, 1,477 were convicted and 362 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the convictions 34 resulted in sentences of death and 150 of transportation. Out of 284 cases tried by jury the sessions Judges disapproved of the verdict in 45 cases, in 22 of which they considered it necessary for the end of justice to submit the proceedings to the High Court. The verdict was set aside in 13 of these cases. The number of persons who appealed to the court of sessions was 9,279 as compared with 9,067 in 1885. The appeals or applications of 2,184 were rejected, the original sentences were confirmed in the case of 3,941 persons, modified in the case of 930 and reversed in the case of 1,750 persons.

In the courts of *Magistrates* outside the jurisdiction of the Presidency Courts, 186,560 persons were brought to trial, of whom 112,026 were convicted or committed to the sessions. Amongst those convicted, 77,240 were sentenced to fine alone, 22,543 to rigorous imprisonment and 1,380 to whipping. Before the Presidency Magistrates 40,095 were convicted out of 44,594 persons under trial, and of these 34,429 were sentenced to pay fines. Orders for detention in a reformatory school were passed in the case of 63 juvenile offenders.

During the year 236 *European British subjects*, involved in 199 cases, were brought to trial, as compared with 242 persons in 216 cases in 1885. Convictions were recorded against 167 such persons in 1886, and 68 were acquitted. Twelve cases were tried by native Magistrates against three in the preceding year. Offences against local and special laws were charged against 126 European British subjects, and criminal force and assault against 37.

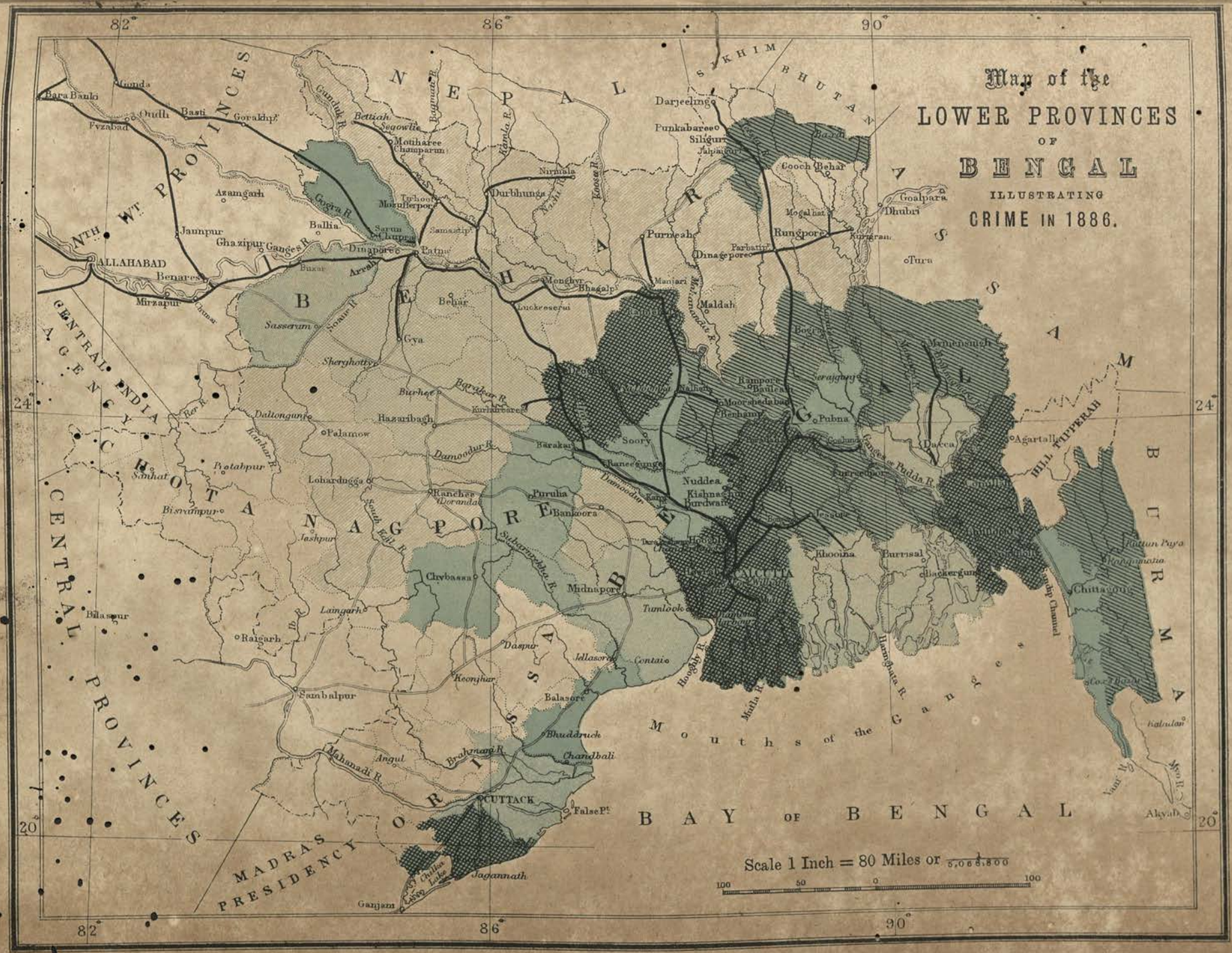
Sentences of *whipping*, which had risen from 1,261 in 1883 to 1,965 in 1885, fell to 1,652 in the past year, and of these 84·69 per cent. were in convictions for theft, 6·30 for receiving stolen property, and 4·4 for criminal trespass. The total number of *witnesses* who attended the courts during the year was 425,275, or 2,646 more than in 1885.

The accompanying *map* shows the comparative number of persons in each district, who have been convicted of offences against the Penal Code. It does not illustrate crime alone, as only offenders who were brought to justice are included, and is consequently in part a record also of police success or failure.

PRISONS.

The administration of this important department continues to present results of progressive excellence. The daily average population fell from 15,506 in 1881 to 13,504 in 1886. During the same period the number of punishments decreased from 49,740 to 40,504, and the number of whippings from 914 to 396. Escapes, which in 1870, before the warder-guard system was introduced, numbered 192, in 1886, under this system as gradually organised and improved, numbered only 17. The death-rate, which in the 20 years previous to 1883 was 61·5 per mille, and during the last four years had been only 49·4, in the past year reached the unprecedentedly low average of 37·2. These results point not only to great administrative capacity on the part of the officers concerned, but also to great humanity in the treatment of convicts.

The *number of prisoners* directly admitted to jail, 30,675, was smaller than any previous year excepting 1883. The number remaining in confinement at the end of the year, 13,465, and the daily average number, 13,504, present the lowest totals recorded up to the present. The number of prisoners released was 30,696 as compared with 30,791 in 1885. Releases under the mark system rose from 1,565 to 1,673 owing to the introduction of more liberal rules in July 1886, under which the minimum remission that can be earned has been reduced from one month to one day, and the principle has been adopted that the absence of punishment on any day represents *ipso facto* the gain of marks. The number of convicts transported beyond seas rose from 468 in 1885 to 688 in the year under report, and the number of rejections fell from 72 to 1. This result is entirely due to the recent ruling of the Government of India that convicts who are fit for ordinary labour in an Indian jail may be deported without objection to Port Blair. A serious addition to the number of dangerous prisoners was made by the receipt of 148 life-convicts from Burmah, raising the total of this class of prisoners to 269 as against 121 last year. Their health is reported to have been thoroughly good and their conduct generally excellent. Notwithstanding the large increase in their number, the total number of offences committed by them fell from 191 to 174; and in offences relating to work the



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decrease was still more marked—from 83 to 42. The number of female prisoners admitted decreased from 1,573 in the previous year to 1,391. The releases in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, under which all women with sentences of not more than two years were liberated, left only 78 women in the whole jail population of Bengal. The number of reconvicted prisoners admitted during the year decreased from 3,644 in the previous year to 3,589 in 1886. Of these 2,490 were received in jail as such, 328 were identified by jail officials and fellow-prisoners, while 771 confessed to previous convictions to the jail authorities, although the fact had not been ascertained either by the police or by the courts before which they had been tried.

The punishment of *jail offences* shows a marked decrease in all its severer forms, except flogging, which rose from 347 to 396. This increase in corporal chastisement was entirely confined to the Presidency Jail, and was rendered imperative by organized insubordination amongst the prisoners during the earlier months of the year. At the same time the number of solitary imprisonments fell from 3,333 in 1885 to 2,504 in 1886, and punishment by handcuffs from 15,625 to 12,466 in the same period. The punishment of reduced diet was still more rarely inflicted, having been employed in 1,015 cases in 1886, as against 2,486 in 1885. This difficult part of jail administration was carried out with leniency and supervised with care.

The total *expenditure* for all classes of jails during the year was Rs.10,93,361 against Rs. 11,16,423 in 1885. There was a substantial increase under the head of establishment, due to increased allowances to warders in unhealthy districts. As the daily average number of prisoners fell from 15,176 to 14,806, this increase in a permanent charge raised the average cost per head from Rs. 73-9 to Rs. 73-13-6. The present scale of establishment was based on an assumed jail population of 20,000, and it is probable that with the steadily decreasing number of convicts a large reduction in the staff employed for the custody of prisoners may be possible. The improved health of prisoners in central and district jails caused a reduction in hospital charges from Rs. 49,142 in 1885 to Rs. 42,704 in the present year. At the same time a more liberal treatment of the sick raised the average cost per head from Rs. 64-11-11 to Rs. 67-5-1. The expenditure on clothing fell from Rs. 69,487 to Rs. 59,826. The number of prisoners employed on prison services was 4,078 and on manufactures 5,971, or 44·76 per cent. of the whole number sentenced to labour. The total profits on the year's working were Rs. 3,10,099, and the average profit per head Rs. 23-4. The preceding year's earnings were Rs. 3,00,000, and the average profit Rs. 22-1.

As in the previous year, there were 84 *subsidiary jails* under the control of Sub-divisional Officers, whose average number of inspections was 70. The warder-guards in this class of jails are reported to be steadily improving in discipline under the system of transferring them at regular intervals to district jails for drill and instructions. The number of escapes from subsidiary jails fell to 20 from 26 in the previous year.

The *health of prisoners* presents the most satisfactory results on record. The death-rate per thousand was the lowest yet reached, and probably did not exceed that of any of the large towns of Bengal. The nearest approach to it was in 1877, when the rate in jails was 48·8. The daily average number of sick, which during the previous ten years had been 801, and never less than 724, fell to 648. The most noticeable improvement was the diminution of deaths

by cholera from 157 in the previous year to 40. There was also a marked decrease in diseases of malarious origin. Fevers and their sequelæ, dysentery, diarrhœa, and anæmia, caused 466 deaths in 1885 and only 283 in the past year. Although these results are largely due to excellent administration and greatly improved sanitary arrangements, it must be recognized that the year 1886 was one of exceptional healthiness for the free as well as the imprisoned population of these provinces. The statistics of sickness and death are still more favourable in central jails, where work is heavier and discipline more strict than in district jails. The chief cause of ill-health in prison life seems to be the depression resulting from confinement reacting on the constitutions of men of very rarely good physique. It is during the first few months of their imprisonment that malaria and cholera find easy victims amongst the convicts of our jails.

The Alipore *Reformatory School* remained practically unchanged in population and administration during the past year. At the beginning of 1886 there were 108 boys confined there, 27 were admitted during the year, and 26 released. As in district jails, there was a marked decrease in the number punished by penal diet and solitary confinement. The health of the school was remarkably good throughout the year. Although reports regarding released boys were not so favourable as in previous years, of 58 boys reported on 42 bore good characters and 6 were following the trades they had learnt in the school. The returns of manufactures show a profit of Rs. 9,180, of which Rs. 5,009 were earned by binding books printed at the Presidency Jail Press. The number of juvenile offenders confined in the Hazaribagh Reformatory rose from 195 to 227. The health of the school was excellent, there being no death from disease during the year, and only one from accidental drowning. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,712 in 1886 against Rs. 21,906 in 1885, but the increase in the number confined reduced the average for each boy from Rs. 125-14-4 to Rs. 108-10-7. Manufactures show a small profit of Rs. 2,314. There is only a very limited market in the neighbourhood for the articles produced, and the cost of carriage to any distance deprives them of a wider area of sale. The school has recently obtained a contract for furniture from the Postal Department, and it is proposed to employ the boys of the lowest castes on making shoes for jail warders and the police.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Including 511 cases instituted during the year, there were 964 suits for disposal on the *Original side of the High Court* during 1886, against 1,331 in 1885 and 1,349 in 1884. The number disposed of during 1886 was 499, against 878 in 1885 and 505 in 1884, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being 51·76, against 65·96 in 1885 and 37·43 in 1884. There were 465 suits pending at the close of the year, against 453 in 1885 and 844 in 1884. Although the number of suits disposed of largely diminished, their value increased from Rs. 26,07,474 to Rs. 33,80,073. The High Court sat on the *Appellate side* for 250 days in 1886, against 242 days in 1885 and 231 days in 1884, and disposed of 6,679 appeals and applications as compared with 7,457 and 5,048 in 1885 and 1884 respectively. The number pending at the end of the year was 2,318, against 3,267 and 4.983 at the end of 1885 and 1884 respectively. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1886 was 26 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate side, against 30 per cent. in 1885 and 49 per cent. in 1884.

The *Courts in the interior* disposed of 452,378 civil original suits out of 562,443 for disposal. Of the latter number, 472,767 were instituted in Munsifs' Courts, of which 373,061 were disposed of. There was a total increase of 3,761 institutions. Suits for money increased by 10,252 cases, but there was a falling off of 7,951 rent-suits. The institution of cases under the Specific Relief Act has maintained the marked advance of the previous year, the figures being 5,007 in 1884, 6,964 in 1885, and 7,106 in the past year. Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of Bengal showed no tendency to increase in value, 311,595 cases being for sums less than Rs. 50 and 386,972 for amounts not exceeding Rs. 100.

In the *Calcutta Court of Small Causes* the decrease in institutions noticed last year has been progressive from 31,074 in 1884 to 30,644 in 1885 and 29,216 in the past year. This decline was almost entirely confined to suits below Rs. 50 in value, and was said to be due to the more elaborate procedure adopted in 1882 causing a serious prolongation of the heavier cases and more frequent adjournments in the minor ones, whereby suitors in the latter are discouraged and apply less frequently to the Court for relief. The falling off in institutions was most apparent in suits on account stated and for wages, work and materials. The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 20,68,380 as compared with Rs. 21,41,108 in 1885. The total number of cases for disposal in 1886 amounted to 32,804, of which 3,291 were pending from the preceding year. Of these, 29,954 were disposed of, leaving 2,850 cases undecided.

In the *Mofussil Small Cause Courts* there was an increase of 1,666 in institutions above the figures of last year, and of 3,393 over those of 1884, total institutions being 53,887 in 1884, 56,214 in 1885, and 57,880 in the present year. The increase was most marked in the Suburban Courts and in the districts of Bhágalpur and Pabná.

There were 5,750 *regular appeals* for decision in the High Court, of which 3,852 were disposed of. In the Courts of the interior only 21,384 were decided out of 45,257 pending before them. The arrears were most marked in District Judges' Courts, in which out of 26,295 only 7,502, or a little more than a quarter, were decided.

The results of suits to which *Government was a party* were less satisfactory than last year, the percentage of cases decided in its favour having fallen from 86¼ to 81½. Taking litigation in the High Court only, the percentage fell from 87½ to 28. In Courts of First Instance the percentage was 89 as against 88 in the preceding year, whilst in the lower Appellate Courts it advanced from 63 in 1885 to 78 in the present year. From these figures it would seem that Government was an exceptionally successful suitor in its minor suits, which depend chiefly on fact and evidence, and equally unfortunate in its larger cases, in which difficult questions of law more frequently arise. The total value of cases, in which decisions were given adverse to Government, rose from Rs. 4,78,645 to Rs. 6,08,167. Of this amount Rs. 5,45,197 composed the value of suits in the High Court. The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realization during the year was Rs. 50,409 against Rs. 44,903, omitting the Canning decrees, in 1885-86. The percentage of recovery on this amount was 27·5. There were 1,034 cases

decided in favour of the *Court of Wards*, and 310 against it, while 91 were compromised, remanded, or withdrawn. The percentage of successful cases fell from 87·5 in 1885-86 to 77 in the past year—a decrease due to the dismissal of 210 cases for recovery of arrears of rent in the Dighapatia Estate.

The progress of civil litigation in the *Santal Parganas* has been marked by a steady decrease in the total of all suits during the past three years, and chiefly by a diminution in rent-suits from 3,280 in 1885 to 2,258 in 1886. Cases pending at the end of the year increased from 3,262 in 1885 to 4,031 in 1886. The receipts of the Courts decreased from Rs. 73,906 to Rs. 72,025 in 1886.

REGISTRATION.

For the first time after five years of rapid development, the operations of the Registration Department showed a considerable decrease from 723,901 in 1885-86 to 698,539 in the past year. The total receipts in fees fell off by Rs. 56,692, half of which decrease is attributed to the High Court having cancelled from the 1st October 1886 the rule requiring a search to be made, prior to the sale of immoveable property under attachment in execution of decree, in order to ascertain whether it was subject to any antecedent incumbrance. The registration of deeds affecting *immoveable* property, and which are compulsorily registered, remained very constant in number except in the case of perpetual leases, which fell from 87,236 to 78,766 in the past year. Similar deeds, the registration of which is optional, decreased by 16,866, chiefly in the case of instruments of sale or mortgage of less value than Rs. 100. There was a slight increase in registration of deeds other than those affecting immoveable property from 124,699 to 125,188. The number of *wills* registered rose from 1,749 to 1,886. The marked falling off in *perpetual leases* is confined to the three districts of Chittagong, Noakhally and Jessore, and is attributed to the operation of section 85 of the Tenancy Act, which debars occupancy ryots from granting such leases. It is very doubtful whether this practice ever was legal, but before the passing of the recent law it had become very common in these three districts. The only noticeable fluctuations in *term leases* occurred in Chútiá Nágpur, where their number rose from 4,553 to 11,065. This increase was almost entirely due to the registration of 6,732 leases granted by the Court of Wards to the tenants of the Chútiá Nágpur estate. There was a large decrease in the number of sales of *rent-free* properties and intermediate tenures of all kinds. Of 24,721 *raiyati* holdings at fixed rates of rent sold during the year, in as many as 13,500 tenants were themselves the purchasers, in only 3,791 did traders or money-lenders succeed in acquiring them, whilst in 3,290 cases landlords were the buyers. Similarly, out of 56,564 raiyati holdings with rights of occupancy transferred by sale, 37,662 were purchased by tenants, 6,458 passing into the hands of traders and money-lenders, and 4,365 into those of landlords.

There was a decrease of 9·46 per cent. in *deeds of sale* and of 6·8 per cent. in *instruments of mortgage* affecting immoveable property of less than Rs. 100 in value. At the same time there was a noticeable increase in the litigious districts of Maimansing and Chittagong, due, it is said, to the prevailing belief that since the Tenancy Act came in force no deed of sale is valid unless registered. It is, however, very questionable whether recent legislation in

regard to tenure and rent have begun to influence the operations of the Registration Department in any very appreciable degree. It was to be anticipated that the provisions of section 29 of the Tenancy Act, which requires that contracts of enhancement should be in writing and registered, would have produced a very noticeable increase in registration, but such has not been the case.

Out of 125,188 instruments relating to *moveable* property, 89,795, or 71·72 per cent., were money bonds. As many as 29,314, or 32·64 of the whole, were registered in Jessore alone, the 24-Parganas coming next with 8,612. There were 3,555 *refusals* to register, against 3,639 in the previous year. Appeals were made against 370 of these refusals, and in 215 cases registration was ordered. Prosecutions for *offences* against the Registration Act fell from 78 to 58, of which 39 were for making false statements and 23 for false personation.

Eight new rural sub-registry offices were opened during the year, and twelve sub-divisional sub-registry offices were converted into rural offices. The *total receipts* for the year declined from Rs. 10,88,177 to Rs. 10,31,485. There was a slight decrease in total expenditure from Rs. 5,68,365 to Rs. 5,64,274, and the surplus balance or revenue derived from this department fell from Rs. 5,19,812 to Rs. 4,67,211, a diminution of more than half a lakh. The number of ceremonies registered under the Muhammadan Marriage Act was the smallest recorded since its introduction, being 7,252 against 7,524 in 1885-86 and 10,637 in 1878-79, since which year operations under that law have steadily diminished. Excepting Chittagong, this measure is neither popular nor much availed of. The village headman as well as the zemindars are nearly everywhere described as hostile to it. In fact, except where the officiating Kázi is a man of local influence, the law is little more than a dead-letter. Contracts of marriage are considered to be sufficiently recorded by the registration of the kábinnámahs, which have recently been exempted from stamp duty.

Eight new companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 27,88,000 were registered during the year. Of these, four were tea companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 17,20,000, two trading companies with a capital of Rs. 18,000, one banking company with a capital of Rs. 50,000, and one insurance company with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000. Four companies increased their capital by Rs. 1,61,475 in all. Of ten companies under liquidation, seven commenced dissolution during the year and the remaining three were finally dissolved.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

During the past year 23 general meetings were held by the Commissioners for the *town of Calcutta*, and the town council met 42 times. Her Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated in a manner befitting the capital of India, Rs. 43,518 being expended upon the general illumination of the town, and Rs. 85,000 appropriated for the erection of a permanent public memorial. The total debt of the Corporation increased from 156½ lakhs of rupees at the commencement of the year to 169 lakhs at its close, the increase being due to large

expenditure on water-supply, drainage, and town improvements. The income of the municipality consisted of Rs. 19,86,170 general fund, Rs. 7,54,690 water-rate, and Rs. 2,60,776 lighting-rate. The house-rate produced Rs. 43,976 more than in the preceding year, but there was a falling off of about half a lakh in the general fund, chiefly in taxes on trades and professions. The water-rate was enhanced from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 per cent., and yielded $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs more than in 1885-86. The expenditure under all heads during the year was kept well within the budget grants. Out of eight *civil suits*, to which the Commissioners were parties, they were successful in four, in which they were plaintiffs; and of the four brought against them, three were compromised and one withdrawn.

The *reclamation* and improvement of the *bastis* made very satisfactory progress. Of 39 bastis included in the sanctioned scheme, 16 were completed, 4 were approaching completion, and 5 more had been taken in hand. The number of bathing-platforms constructed and in working order at the close of the year was 69 against 41 at the end of 1885-86. Four others were completed but not open to the public, and five were under construction. The average daily supply of *filtered water* increased to 9,112,648 gallons from 8,083,698 gallons in the previous year. There was also an increase of nearly 200,000 gallons of unfiltered water. The total length of sewers constructed in public streets was 12,651 feet, and in basti roads 9,834 feet. In addition to these, 9,069 feet of sewers were relaid and repaired. The roads and streets of the town were maintained at a cost of two lakhs of rupees. The report of the Health Officer of the Corporation for the calendar year 1886 returned 7,827 births against 8,358 in the preceding year. The number of deaths recorded fell to 11,447 from 12,707 in 1885, and the *death-rate* was 26·4 per thousand against 29·3. The Health Department was organised, and an additional establishment costing upwards of Rs. 25,000 per annum sanctioned.

Four small towns were created into *municipalities* during the year, and the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884 was in force at its close in 138 towns having a total population of 2,698,853 persons. The *elective system* was introduced into all these municipalities, except 26 of the smaller and more backward, but was inoperative in Kurseong and Purulia, in consequence of the great majority of qualified voters having abstained from exercising their right. There were in all 2,033 Municipal Commissioners, of whom 1,089 were elected and 944 nominated by Government. They comprised 184 Europeans and 1,849 natives, and were divided into 323 officials and 1,710 non-officials. The elected Commissioners are reported to have worked generally satisfactorily. The total municipal income of the province amounted to Rs. 28,35,397, of which Rs. 20,92,935 were derived from taxation and Rs. 7,42,462 from miscellaneous sources. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 12 annas 4 pies for the whole province, and varied from 6 annas 2 pies in Chútiá Nágpur to Re. 1-3-7 in the Rajshahi Division.

The provisions of the *Local Self-Government Act* III of 1885 were in force in 16 districts from the 1st October 1886, and were extended at the close of the year to all regulation districts and to the non-regulation district of Jalpaiguri. The District Committees for the administration of road cess and public instruction were abolished, and their functions merged in those of the new District Boards.

MARINE.

The *Pilot Service* consisted of 86 officers, of whom 65 were fully qualified pilots, being 5 in excess of the number to which it is proposed to reduce them. There were 3 deaths during the year, and 3 leadsmen apprentices were brought from England. There was some fever among the junior officers at Garden Reach, which was attributed to the excavations for the Kidderpore Docks in the neighbourhood. Omitting the year 1877-78, during which the great exports of grain to the famine tracts in Madras attracted an exceptionally large quantity of shipping to the Hugli, the gross tonnage of vessels visiting the port of Calcutta during the past year was the largest on record. The number of arrivals was 1,020 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,042,522 tons, and the departures 1,062, with a tonnage of 2,115,337. The number of steamers and sailing ships, drawing more than twenty-one feet, increased from 652 to 780, including inward and outward bound. Cases of grounding of vessels in charge of pilots increased from 37 to 52, but only one was classed as a serious casualty. *Collisions* decreased from 16 to 11, and only one resulted in serious damage. There was a large increase in pilotage proceeds from Rs. 7,59,771 in 1885-86 to Rs. 8,16,577 in the past year.

The average number of *European seamen* in the port of Calcutta increased from 1,693 in 1885-86 to 2,326 in the past year, in consequence of vessels staying longer in port, waiting for higher rates of freight than were at first offered. The same cause probably explains the enhanced death-rate from 30·71 to 45·14. There was an increase of deaths from cholera from 8 to 27, and by sunstroke from 1 to 5. The river Hugli still continues in a highly insanitary condition.

The various *shipping offices* worked smoothly throughout the year. In the receipts of the Calcutta office there is an increase of Rs. 1,074, due to the realisation of fees under the continuous discharge system, which is growing in popularity, and will, it is hoped, render seamen independent of licensed brokers and the ghât serangs. Remittances by money-order to Europe fell from Rs. 7,061 in 1883-84 to Rs. 1,318 in 1885-86, and to Rs. 600 in the past year. The falling off is due to the banks giving a more favourable rate of exchange, and charging no commission.

The total debts due by the *Calcutta Port Commissioners* amounted to Rs. 1,78,83,335, inclusive of Rs. 54,75,000 recoverable advances received from Government for dock construction, as against Rs. 1,46,45,179, including Rs. 29,06,498 similarly advanced, in 1885-86. The Commissioners estimated the assets of the Port Trust at 259¼ lakhs as against 201¼ lakhs in the preceding year. The income of 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 23,08,183 as against Rs. 21,66,136 in the preceding year, and the expenditure was Rs. 27,80,763, leaving a net credit balance of Rs. 3,87,041. During the year the tea warehouse at Armenian Ghât was completed at a further cost of 4½ lakhs. There was also large outlay on the petroleum wharf at Bajbaj, and considerable expenditure in improvements on the Howrah foreshore. Both income and expenditure on jetties increased, but receipts on account of imports was reduced by the space available for trading ships being taken up by transports for Burmah. There were only eight accidents to vessels in charge of assistant harbour-masters, none of which were serious or due to the fault of these officers.

Licensed passenger boats were reduced in number from 1,808 to 1,661, and cargo boats from 5,913 to 5,861. The channels leading to the port were kept in good navigable condition, the only obstruction of any importance being caused, as in the preceding year, by the Nynan Tracts. The light-houses and light-ships were kept in good working order, and a new light-ship was ordered from England to form a reserve in case of emergency.

METEOROLOGY.

There was no change in the *system* of work in this Department during the year, and satisfactory registers of observations were obtained from almost all the meteorological stations in Bengal and Assam. There were 1 first-class, 2 second-class, and 47 third-class observatories, of which 28 were inspected during the year. The instruments were generally found in good condition, and incorrect readings of them have now become comparatively rare. Reports of the *storm-signal* system in the Bay of Bengal were published every day, and telegrams were received very regularly from 20 stations scattered over this great area.

The *south-west monsoon* rains, although slightly later than usual in establishing themselves, and below the normal fall in the first month of June, were exceptionally plentiful. In July and August the rainfall in Northern Bengal and Behar was excessive. In fact, the most marked feature of the year was the very heavy rainfall in the latter province, which was due rather to steady prolonged downpours than to occasional violent precipitation. The excess ranged from 30 per cent. in Champarun to 59 per cent. in Gáya. In Eastern and South-Western Bengal the rainfall was in most districts nearly normal.

The rains were ushered in by the ordinary number of small *cyclonic storms*, and their close was marked by similar disturbances, but few of these attained any serious intensity. The most severe crossed the mouth of the Húghlí at Saugor Island on the 16th of June, contemporaneously with the breaking of the real rains. The storm centre passed through the Midnapur district, Chútiá Nágpur and South Behar, into the North-West Provinces, which it reached on the 18th; on the 19th it had advanced to Jhánsí, and on the 20th disappeared in the Bikanír Desert, having travelled twelve hundred miles in five days.

The *map* facing this page illustrates the rainfall of the year.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AND PRICES.

The past year has been one of rich harvests and comparative prosperity amongst the people of Bengal. In the southern districts lying on the Bay of Bengal, the reports of the Divisional Commissioners were exceptionally satisfactory. In Orissa the outturn of the rice crop was said to have been more abundant than in any of the preceding ten years. An appreciable advance in the standard of comfort was noticed in portions of the Burdwan Division, where the cultivators were represented to have not only been able to pay off old debts, but also to lay by something for future need. In the Presidency Division the condition of the people was described as unusually prosperous. That the agriculturists fared well was evinced by the falling off in the number of suits for rent,

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and by a marked diminution in the number of loans raised by mortgage. There was a great demand for labour, and the rates of daily wages continued high throughout the year. In the Dacca Division the farmers and their labourers continued decidedly prosperous. The favourable character of the year was shown by a noticeable increase in trade and by a more successful collection of Government revenue. The reports from the littoral districts of the Chittagong Division were equally satisfactory, but high floods in Tippera and the ravages of rats in parts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts diminished the outturn of crops, which otherwise would have been a bumper one. In the great central division of Rajshahi, the copious and well-distributed rainfall of the year brought to maturity an unusually full crop of winter rice, the chief staple of production. The outturn of spring crops was also excellent. The only unfavourable agricultural facts noticed over this great tract were that jute suffered a little from floods and tobacco from hail. In spite of excessive rainfall all over Behar, the condition of the people was spoken of as generally bearing favourable comparison with previous years. Although in places, and principally in low lands on the banks of the Ganges and other great rivers, the crops were seriously injured by floods, the general autumn and winter harvests were rather above than below the average. Later on in the spring the inhabitants of the previously submerged tracts were fully compensated by bumper crops of wheat and pulses. In the Bhágalpúr Division it was stated that the abundant harvests of the year had restored to the cultivators the prosperity which they had lost in recent seasons of scarcity. In the Patna Division, where the population is the densest in these provinces and the standard of comfort the lowest, the people enjoyed in a special degree the benefits of good harvests.

The prices of the chief food-grains reached in many parts of the province the lowest limit recorded during the past ten years. The average price of rice per rupee was lower in nine out of ten districts than in 1885-86. Although the fall in price was hardly appreciable in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, in most of the metropolitan districts the average rate fell from 16 to 21 seers for the rupee, or about 20 per cent. The districts of the Burdwan Division shared to a similar degree in the cheapness of food. In Central and Eastern Bengal the fall in price was generally about ten per cent., whilst in some large markets it was as great as in the western districts. In Chittagong and northern Tippera the price was from one to three seers per rupee dearer than last year. In the Rajshahi Division the fall in price of rice reached 20 per cent. in Jalpaigúrí and Darjeeling, and was everywhere very considerable. The decline in the price of pulses, a large crop in Central Bengal, was still more marked. The price of rice in the districts of the Bhágalpur Division generally fell five seers to the rupee. In the Patna Division the fall was somewhat less, whilst all over Behar wheat fully maintained its price in previous years on account of increased demand for exportation. In Chútiá Nágpur the range of prices both for rice and wheat were very similar to that in Behar, except in the district of Singbhum, where rice fell from 24 seers per rupee in 1885-86 to 40 seers in 1886-87. Wheat at the same time fell from 14 to 24 seers.

LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

An important part of the work of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture consists in the supervision of surveys and settlements effected under the Bengal Tenancy Act. Enquiries were carried out during the year into

agricultural practices in the districts of Dacca and Maimansingh, and a high estimate formed of the capabilities of the large tract of land, now nearly uncultivated, which forms and surrounds the Madhupur jungle. A native scholar of the Cirencester Agricultural College was employed throughout the year in investigating the nature of diseases amongst silk-worms. Some experiments were made with bone-meal as *manure*. Although 486 of the improved Barákhar ploughs were sold during the year, they were found to require more powerful cattle than the agriculturists of this country ordinarily possess. Several half-bred English bulls were distributed for *breeding* purposes.

The past year was the first centenary of the establishment of the *Botanical Gardens* at Calcutta. In June 1787 the project was initiated by Colonel Robert Kyd, Superintendent of the East India Company's Dockyard at Calcutta, and fifty acres of land near his residence at Shalimar were assigned for the purpose. Colonel Kyd was appointed the first Superintendent, and his collection of exotic plants, chiefly from the Straits, formed the nucleus of the new garden. He was succeeded in 1793 by the eminent botanist, Dr. William Roxburgh, since whose time the gardens have progressed, in spite of the ruinous ravages of cyclones in 1864 and 1867, till they have now become a botanic centre of exceptional scientific value, and have justly been described as the Kew of the East. During the year several valuable additions were made to the collection of dried plants in the herbarium. Four hundred named species were obtained from Mexico, and three excellent collections were received from Natal. In all 8,064 plants were received and 46,104 issued. The *Lloyd Botanical Gardens* at Darjeeling were enlarged in order to carry out experiments in the acclimatization of English potatoes, which unfortunately resulted in failure.

FORESTS.

The *forests* in the Lower Provinces under the control of the Forest Department covered at the end of the year 1887 an area of 7,317,594 acres, or 11,434 square miles, of which nearly a half was fully reserved forest. One-fifth was under less complete protection, whilst the remainder had not yet been brought under the operation of the forest law. During the year 9,157 acres were added to the area of reserves in Orissa, whilst 5,765 in the Sunderbuns and Khulna were given up to the revenue officers for settlement with cultivators. The total length of forest boundary was 3,531 miles, of which 1,459 miles are delimited by natural features. Of the remaining 2,072 miles, which are demarcated by 27,842 posts or pillars, 1,236 were re-cleared during the year, besides 77 miles newly demarcated. A special working-plans division was created in April 1886 and placed in charge of a forest officer, who is now carrying out a plan for working the forests in the Darjeeling sub-division, from which the stations of Darjeeling and Jallapahar and the adjacent tea-gardens are supplied with timber, fuel and fodder.

The number of *breaches* of the forest law decided by the Courts during the year was 920, of which 821, or 89·2 per cent., resulted in convictions. Besides these cases, 882 were compounded out of Court. The area of reserved forests, in which special precautions were taken against fire, was 1,007,283 acres, or not quite one-third of the whole area of the reserves. The result was more satisfactory than in the previous year, 897,372 acres, or 80·9 per cent., having escaped injury. The mischief done by fire in the unprotected

forests of Singbhum and Baxa was very serious, 238,260 acres having been burnt. The total amount expended in fire protection was only Rs. 14,378, a sum less than was spent in the two preceding years in protecting smaller areas. The revenue realized from grazing and the sale of fodder was Rs. 6,680, half of which was collected in the Darjeeling sub-division. The area of regular plantations was increased by 270 acres, chiefly in Darjeeling, Chittagong, and Khurda, at a cost of Rs. 7,460. Twenty-three miles of road were opened up and 420 miles of existing road repaired at a cost of Rs. 6,468. Larger indents for timber from the Northern Bengal State Railway, and for fuel from the military authorities near Darjeeling, improved the financial results of the year, which showed in receipts Rs. 6,53,634 and forest charges Rs. 4,22,781, yielding a surplus of Rs. 3,820 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure was also increased by the construction of a second steamer for the Sandarbans at a cost of Rs. 33,282.

MANUFACTURES, MINES, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The quantity of *indigo* exported during 1886-87 was 87,942 cwt., which gave an increase of 15½ per cent. as compared with 1885-86, but prices fell heavily, except for descriptions suited for the American market, the average being Rs. 219 per Indian máund, as against Rs. 248 in the preceding year. The increased production of Java indigo, the quality of which is said to rival the best produce of Tirhut, has seriously affected the value of the finest kind produced in India. The exports to the United States, 9,936 chests, as against 6,550 in 1885-86, were the largest on record. The gross value of the indigo crop in British India was 262½ against 256 lakhs of rupees in the preceding year.

The total number of *tea* gardens under cultivation in Bengal in 1886 was 396 against 369 in the preceding year. The total area under tea was 69,745 acres, or an increase of 6,256 acres since the preceding year. There was also an increased outturn of nearly 2½ millions of pounds. The largest yield per acre was 408lbs. in Jalpaiguri, and the average of the province 323lbs. The principal tea tracts in these provinces are the Darjiling and Jalpaiguri districts of the Rajshahi Division. In the former there were 174 gardens, which yielded 326,333lbs. more than in 1885, although the crop was seriously damaged by red spider and mosquito blight, whilst the prices were almost the lowest on record. In Jalpaiguri tea cultivation continued to expand in a very remarkable manner, there being 153 gardens in 1886 as against 63 in 1883, 106 in 1884, and 123 in 1885. This development is due to the exceptionally fertile nature of the soil and the consequent cheapness of production. The prices obtained for Duars tea reached their lowest level in 1886, averaging 9¼*d.* in London and 7½ annas in Calcutta, but several companies were still able to declare dividends of from 10 to 20 per cent. The gardens of Jalpaiguri and the Darjiling Tarai are worked almost entirely by free labourers from Chútiá Nágpur, and some complaints were received from them during the year, alleging molestation *en route* by contractors, who attempted to divert them as agreement coolies to Assam. In Chittagong the tea season was a fairly favourable one, but was affected by the depressed condition of the markets. It is reported that tank mud was used as manure on some gardens in this district, with more stimulant results than were obtained from animal or artificial manures. There were only two *coffee* gardens—one in Chútiá Nágpur of ten acres, yielding 822lbs., and another in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of still smaller area, yielding 240lbs.

The chief incident in the history of the *cinchona* plantation in Darjeeling was the occurrence of a number of landslips during the heavy rain of June, by which 300,000 trees, including some of the best on the estate, were uprooted or buried underground. In the earlier part of the season 20,000 promising young trees were destroyed by a hailstorm. The system of substituting yellow and hybrid for red bark cinchona trees was steadily pursued, and 389,000 calisaya trees planted out. It is expected that the substitution will be completed in seven or eight years, its cost being met by the sale of the bark of the rejected trees. Government will then possess an estate from which pure quinine and some combination of quinine and cinchonidine, probably a tartrate, should be produced at almost as cheap a rate as the present febrifuge. The crop of the year was 225,631lbs. collected at a cost of $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas per pound, or less than half of the cost of the bark produced in the plantation of the Madras Government on the Nilgiris. The garden charges amounted to Rs. 73,548, and the factory expenditure to Rs. 20,480. The sales of the year to the medical departments and to the public were 5,885lbs., or 385lbs. more than the preceding year. The demand continued small in consequence of the exceptionally low prices of quinine, due undoubtedly to the enormous exports of bark from Ceylon, which have averaged fifteen million pounds annually during the past three years. The cinchona plantations of that island had become generally diseased, and have been uprooted over large areas in order to make room for tea. This source of supply will be exhausted in a few years, and the demand for Indian bark must revive and bring with it an enhancement of price.

The manufactures and mines of the several divisions of these provinces are described in the body of this report.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The total value of the *foreign and coasting* sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency, exclusive of Government transactions, fell from Rs. 73,62,56,388 in 1883-84 to Rs. 68,72,16,029 in 1885-86, but rose again in 1886-87 to Rs. 73,19,10,281. The improvement occurred chiefly in imported foreign merchandise, the value of the enhancement in which exceeded 335 lakhs of rupees. The amount of treasure brought in declined, on the other hand, by more than 156 lakhs. The value of the imports of the foreign trade of Calcutta rose from Rs. 22,59,51,097 to Rs. 24,34,59,221, and the exports from Rs. 32,14,62,739 to Rs. 34,63,63,512. The most marked variation in distribution was a decrease from 12·6 to 9·6 per cent. in transactions with China. There was an increase in the trade with the United Kingdom, France, Mauritius, Italy, and Austria, and a decrease in that with Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Australia.

The percentage of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the *Suez Canal* rose from 62·6 in 1885-86 to 64 in 1886-87. The imports of *cotton goods* were the highest on record, and the growth of direct transactions between Manchester and native firms in Calcutta was a very marked feature in this branch of commerce. The trade in metals, chiefly copper and iron, continued to be a declining one, but the import of *machinery* showed an improvement of Rs. 4,68,340 or 12 per cent. in value, due chiefly to the growing demands of the tea industry. The rapidly extending use of *mineral oils* by natives for lighting purposes is shown in the increase of importation from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 17

millions of gallons. Of the total value of staples of Indian produce exported from Calcutta, opium contributed 17¾ per cent., jute 15 per cent., grain and pulse 14 per cent., tea 13½ per cent., oilseeds 11¼ per cent., indigo 7½ per cent., hides and skins 7¼ per cent., raw cotton 4½ per cent., silk 2 per cent., and other articles, of which lac, saltpetre and castor-oil are the most important, made up the balance. There was an increase of nearly 10 million pounds in the export of *tea*, which was nearly all absorbed by the United Kingdom, but prices fell heavily in consequence. The great development of the *wheat* trade was the leading commercial fact of the year, 7 millions of hundredweight being exported against 4 millions in the preceding year and 2½ millions in 1884-85. The export from Bombay and Sindh fell from 16,849,697 cwt. in 1885-86 to 15,219,920 cwt. in the past year.

The foreign trade of *Chittagong* was very prosperous and increased from 83 to 97 lakhs of rupees in value, comprising an increase of 3½ lakhs in imports and 10½ lakhs in exports. The Orissa ports did not share the general progress, their trade having fallen from 170¼ to 131 lakhs of rupees in value. Narainganj, which has only a coasting trade, recovered from the decline noticed last year.

INTERNAL TRADE.

There was no change during the past year in the *system*, and very few modifications in the machinery, by which internal trade was registered. More complete statistics of the river-borne traffic between Calcutta and Behar and between Calcutta and the districts of the Burdwan Division were obtained from the India General and the Calcutta Steam Navigation Companies. The station opened at Sherghátí in the Gáya district in order to register road traffic was abandoned in consequence of the insignificant results obtained. The Government of Bengal accepted for one year from the 1st April 1888 a proposal made by the Government of Madras to re-open the registry station at Rumbha on the Madras Trunk Road, in order to register the traffic between Orissa and Madras, both by road and through the Chilka Canal. The boat traffic on the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers between Bengal and Assam continued to be registered at Bhairab Bazar and Dhúbrí under arrangements made by the Assam Administration.

The registered *import trade* of Calcutta with the interior by railway, river and road increased from 8¾ to 9½ crores of maunds; its value, however, fell by more than 3¼ crores of rupees. The most noticeable increase was in goods carried by the East Indian Railway. Road traffic decreased by 7 lakhs of maunds. In contrast with the general falling off, there was an increase of 1¼ crores in the value of goods carried by the Eastern Bengal State Railway. *Exports* from Calcutta to the interior showed a similar course of development in increased quantity and decreased value. There was a slight falling off in the weight of goods carried by country boats and by road, whilst the cargoes brought down by inland steamers increased 33 per cent. The total value of goods exported was Rs. 24,94,23,530 as against Rs. 26,80,55,565 in the previous year. The trade of Calcutta in *raw cotton* increased from 16 to 26½ lakhs of maunds. The imports showed an increase of 58·51 per cent. and of 93·11 per cent. as compared with 1885-86 and 1884-85 respectively. Consignments from the North-Western Provinces were 6,09,658 maunds in advance of the previous year. In the export trade there was an increase of

79·35 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. The United Kingdom absorbed two lakhs of the increase, and exportation to other ports was double that in the preceding year. There was a slight increase in *cotton twist* and *yarn* of European and Indian manufacture. The total quantity exported from Calcutta into the interior showed an advance of 4·08 per cent. Of three lakhs of maunds exported, the Midnapur district took 40,563 maunds, which were worked up by hand-looms into country piece-goods. This branch of native manufacture is rapidly declining, the value of piece goods sent to Calcutta from Midnapur having fallen to Rs. 1,20,000 from Rs. 1,47,350 in 1885-86 and Rs. 2,52,190 in 1884-85. The trade in European *piece-goods* was more flourishing than in any previous year. The total clearances for consumption showed an increase of 23·69 per cent. over those of 1885-86. Their value at the same time increased by 255 lakhs of rupees. The export trade also increased by 10·14 per cent. in quantity and 131 lakhs in value, in spite of a falling off of 8¾ lakhs in the Calcutta trade with the Punjab, and of 8½ lakhs in its transactions with Assam. It is estimated that the surplus stock in the hands of Calcutta merchants on the 1st of April 1887 was valued at 247½ lakhs, as against 58¾ lakhs twelve months previous. The imports of Indian piece-goods fell off by 12·82 per cent. and exports by 4·31 per cent. There was an increase of 20·80 per cent. in the import and 14·80 in the export of *indigo* in the past as compared with the preceding year. This advance in outturn was largely countervailed by a depreciation in quality and price. The quantity of *raw jute* imported was almost the same as in the preceding year, but its export showed an increase of 2·63 per cent. The districts of Pabna, Faridpur, and Dacca continued to be the principal suppliers of the Calcutta market. The trade in *gunny-bags* gave an increase of 14·35 per cent. in imports and a slight decline in exports during the past year. The manufacture of those articles by hand-looms in the interior was signalised by an increase in the three districts of Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Darjeeling from 2,391,235 in 1885-86 to 4,454,590, or a nearly cent. per cent. increase. The exports of gunny-cloth from Calcutta by sea fell from 25½ to 18½ millions of yards. The total number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 21 against 18 in the previous year and 19 in 1884-85. The quantity of jute worked up in 1886-87 was 36,21,578 maunds against 37,68,892 maunds in 1885-86.

The abundant harvests and low prices of the past year gave a great stimulus to the trade in *food-grains*, which increased by 21·07 per cent. in imports and 30·31 per cent. in exports. The import of *wheat* alone increased from 72 to 110 lakhs of maunds, although last year's figures were themselves an advance of 53 per cent. on those of 1884-85. Compared with the average prices ruling in the three previous years, wheat showed a decline in price of 10·31 per cent., barley of 16·34 per cent., common rice of 9·7 per cent., millets of 13·79 per cent., maize or Indian-corn of 10·84 per cent., and gram of 4·53 per cent. In the wheat trade the most remarkable feature of the year was the appearance of Behar and Bengal as large suppliers of the Calcutta market. Whilst the import of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh increased only from 49½ to 58½ lakhs of maunds, consignments from Behar advanced from 8¼ to 48¼ lakhs of maunds, and from Bengal from 3¾ to 12¼ lakhs. At the same time the Punjab supplies fell to 7·147 from 95,890 maunds. The imports of *gram* and *pulses* increased from 32 to 42 lakhs of maunds, the consignments from Behar alone being 15¾ lakhs as against 5 lakhs of maunds in 1885-86. The imports from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh fell from 12 to 7 lakhs.

In the *hide* trade there was a decrease in imports of over one million pieces, or 12·62 per cent. less than in the preceding year, the failure in consignment being most noticeable in Bengal, which ordinarily yields the largest quota of supply to this traffic. There was little change in the exports. The total quantity of sea-borne *salt* increased from 86¾ to 100 lakhs of maunds. The import of salt from Hamburg increased from 19,750 to 5,66,074 maunds, whilst Arabian and Persian Gulf salt nearly doubled. Italian salt increased by 2¼ lakhs and Liverpool salt by only 1 lakh of maunds. The export of salt from Calcutta increased from 82½ to 88¼ lakhs of maunds. The trade in *saltpetre* was nearly stationary as compared with the preceding year. In the *oil-seeds* trade the imports of mustard-seed fell from 30¾ to 27¼ lakhs of maunds, but this decrease was compensated by an increase in linseed imports from 63¼ to 77¼ lakhs of maunds. The import trade in *raw silk* advanced from 24,147 to 28,234 maunds, but was 4·90 per cent. below the figures for 1884-85. In the *sugar* trade there was an increase of 11·61 per cent. in the import trade in drained sugar, and a decrease of 4·39 per cent. in undrained sugar. There was an increase of 8·47 per cent. in the imports of *tea*, which amounted to 71,871,716lbs. as against 66,261,477lbs. in the previous year. There was a falling off of 7·67 per cent. in the import of *tobacco*, and of 3·44 in its export.

The total value of the inland trade of the *port of Chittagong* increased from 98 to 119¼ lakhs of maunds. The trade in caoutchouc showed signs of recovering, but was still interfered with by the unsettled state of the Lushai country. The consignments of raw jute by river from Narainganj were 35·43 per cent. in excess of the imports of 1885-86. There was an increase of 6·34 per cent. in the imports of rice as compared with those of 1885-86, and 53·63 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The traffic in hides, salt, mustard-seed, and betelnuts was appreciably larger than in the preceding year.

The total value of the trade on the *Nadiya rivers* showed a small increase of about 2 lakhs of rupees in value. The up-stream traffic fell from 93¾ to 85¼ lakhs, but there was a down-stream increase of 10½ lakhs. The boat traffic on the Bhágirathi had to compete with a formidable rival in the India General Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers began to use this route and were the carriers of 10,64,245 maunds of merchandise down-stream from the markets on the banks of the Ganges to Calcutta, as well as of a return trade of 5,31,703 maunds. The traffic on the Midnapur and Hijili Canals fell from 48¼ to 43¼ lakhs of maunds in quantity, and in value from 189¼ to 149 lakhs of rupees. The decrease on the Orissa Canal was still more marked, the cargoes carried being only 8,88,510 maunds valued at Rs. 19,30,345 in 1886-87, as against 14,34,231 maunds valued at Rs. 38,58,499 in 1885-86. The traffic on the Orissa Coast Canal increased at the same time by 25 per cent.

The *river-borne* traffic on the Brahmaputra and Megna fell considerably short of that of the preceding year. The total quantity of goods carried by the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company fell off by 6 lakhs of maunds in quantity and 149 lakhs of rupees in value. The steamers of the Eastern Bengal State Railway registered, on the other hand, an increase from 25 to 34 lakhs of maunds with an increase in value of 87 lakhs of rupees. The imports from Assam of goods carried in country boats decreased from 60¾ to 37¾ lakhs of maunds, but the exports to Assam advanced at the same time from 15¾ to 23¾ lakhs of

maunds. The former consisted chiefly of lime, jute, unhusked rice, hides dried fish, oil-seeds, oranges, and timber. The value of lime imported fell from 8 to 6 lakhs of rupees, and the value of unhusked rice from 37 to 7¾ lakhs, whilst that of oil-seeds increased from 9½ to 12¼ lakhs of rupees. Bengal sent in return large quantities of piece-goods, pulses, oil, husked rice, salt, tobacco, sugar, and spices.

The *external import trade* of Bengal with other provinces in India carried by rail amounted to 138¾ lakhs of maunds in 1886-87, as compared with 159¾ lakhs of maunds in the previous year. At the same time the exports by rail increased from 141¾ in 1885-86 to 143¾ lakhs of maunds in 1886-87. The most marked decrease in trade was with Northern and Central India. There was a decrease of 18 lakhs of maunds in the trade with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, whilst imports from the Central Provinces fell from 2,16,342 to 93,453 maunds. The export trade to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh exhibited the largest increase, being nearly 10 lakhs of maunds. Rájputána and the Central Provinces showed an increase of over 50 per cent. The principal staples of increase amongst imports were raw cotton, European piece-goods, indigo, hides, shell-lac, liquors, ghi, linseed, mustard-seed, silk and Indian tea; and amongst exports cotton piece-goods and twist, rice, iron, opium, salt, sugar and tobacco. The total weight of the internal trade of Bengal increased from 499½ to 580 lakhs of maunds, of which 87·88 per cent. was directly consigned to or from Calcutta. The traffic along State Railways increased from 299¼ to 343¼ lakhs of maunds. Of the 44 lakhs increase, the Tirhut Railway yielded nearly 15, and the Northern Bengal line 6 lakhs of maunds.

The returns of trade with the *Sub-Himalayan Independent States* on the northern frontier of Bengal showed a considerable increase in import transactions with Nepal, which rose from 93¼ to 102¾ lakhs of maunds, but imports from Tibet and Sikkim fell from 4,48,590 to 2,65,882 maunds, and from Bhután from 99,164 maunds in 1885-86 to 77,072 maunds in 1886-87. The value of rice, pulses, oil-seeds, cattle, sheep, vegetables, and fruit imported from Nepal was noticeably greater than in the preceding year. The trade with Tibet is estimated to have suffered a falling off in value from 9 lakhs in 1885-86 to 2 lakhs in 1886-87 in consequence of the blockade established by the Tibetan authorities in 1885. The trade with Sikkim diminished greatly owing to the same cause. The fact that any trade existed in 1886-87 was due to the fact that the monks of the great Lhassa monasteries were allowed to pass the blockade when less powerful traders were turned back. The trade with Bhután seems to have recovered a little from the general depression caused in 1885-86 by internal disturbances, and its total value increased from Rs. 1,99,951 to Rs. 2,31,797. There was a large increase averaging 50 per cent. in every article of trade exported to Bhután, except sugar. The total imports decreased from Rs. 99,164 to Rs. 77,072. The value of fresh fruits and vegetables brought in from Bhután was only Rs. 1,351 as against Rs. 35,723 in the preceding year.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Imperial works, *Military and Civil*, were maintained at an outlay of Rs. 5,64,185, which was a saving of Rs. 13,415 on their estimated cost. Provincial expenditure, on the other hand, exceeded the revised estimate by

Rs. 5,65,406, but the whole of this excess, except Rs. 10,403, was due to the adjustment of the accounts of the expenditure on the Barákhar Iron Works from 1882 to the end of the year under review.

New civil court *buildings* were erected at Pubna, Maimansingh, and Faridpur, and a new collectorate and circuit house were under construction at Khulna. Several new munsifs' court-houses were built, and many additions made to jails, lock-ups, and excise buildings. Monuments to officers and soldiers who had fallen in the mutiny and in the Khurda rebellion were repaired in the Hazáribágh and Púrí districts. Improvements in communications were confined to the widening and metalling of several previously unmetalled roads in different parts of the province. The Bhágalpur water-works made much progress during the year, the head works being practically completed and water supplied to a portion of the town. The town hall of Maimansingh advanced far towards completion. The construction of a new light-house on Shortt's Island at the entrance of the Dhamra river was much retarded by an accident to the Mahánadi weir, which rendered the canal unnavigable for a considerable part of the working season. The Chándbálí revetment, which had been seriously injured by the cyclone of September 1885, underwent repair.

The resumption of work at the *Kidderpur Docks* necessitated extensive operations in brick manufacture being undertaken at the Akra factory. The bricks moulded numbered 554 lakhs, and were removed by the Dock authorities at the rate of 4½ lakhs a day. The demand for pig-iron produced at the Barákhar Iron Works was very slack, and the stock in hand increased from 677 tons at the beginning of the year to 3,683 tons at its close. Serious damage was caused in Behar and Northern Bengal by unusually heavy floods in the months of July and August. The Grand Trunk Road was injured in many parts. The country to the south of Patna was heavily inundated by spill-water from the Púnpún river, and the central distillery buildings damaged. A flood of extraordinary height in the Búr Gandak placed the Segaulí cemetery four feet under water, and caused the collapse of a portion of the opium buildings and of numerous native houses in Muzafarpur. The Ganges was abnormally high at Rámpur Beauleah, and caused serious apprehension of a renewal of the destructive floods of 1885.

IRRIGATION.

The *total capital outlay* not charged against revenue to the end of the year 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 5,75,63,328. Simple interest on capital expended on major irrigation works was Rs. 22,91,006 in 1886-87, and aggregated Rs. 2,94,10,632 since the inception of these undertakings. The direct revenue receipts of the canals were Rs. 13,86,629, and the working expenses Rs. 13,32,600, leaving a small net revenue of Rs. 54,029 as against Rs. 4,31,519 in 1885-86. The receipts show a decrease of Rs. 1,98,306, due partly to the collections of 1885-86 having included a large recovery of outstanding arrears, and partly to the area irrigated in Behar being considerably less than in the preceding year. The working expenses, on the other hand, give an increase of Rs. 1,79,184 over the charges of 1885-86, chiefly in consequence of heavy expenditure in repairing a breach in the Mahánadi weir.

In the *Orissa Circle* the expenditure on capital account was Rs. 4,34,753 as against Rs. 4,67,724 in the preceding year The cost of working and maintaining the canals charged to revenue account increased from Rs. 3,42,577

in 1885-86 to Rs. 5,01,932. The excess expenditure was due to the repair of weirs and sluices injured by floods in June and September. The expenditure on establishments increased from Rs. 1,00,722 to Rs. 1,33,593. The length of canal for irrigation and navigation was 232½ miles, as in the preceding year, but there was an addition of 46¾ miles in distributaries. The area of effective protection also increased by 11,437 acres. The total area actually under irrigation was 89,978 as against 71,955 in 1885-86 and 57,372 acres in 1884-85. The *water-rates* in demand increased from Rs. 1,05,019 to Rs. 1,25,676. Realizations, however, decreased from Rs. 1,06,842 to Rs. 96,976, the balance at the end of the year being larger by Rs. 22,574. The revenue from tolls also decreased from Rs. 64,407 to Rs. 57,120. The total financial result of the working of the Orissa canals in 1886-87 was a net deficit of Rs. 3,22,321 as against a similar loss of Rs. 1,35,227 in 1885-86.

In the *South-Western Circle* the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 17,84,790 to Rs. 13,92,740. The capital account of the Midnapur canal was 82½ lakhs, the disbursements for the past year being only Rs. 4,887. The revenue of this canal fell from Rs. 2,62,484 in 1885-86 to Rs. 2,34,185 in the past year, whilst the working expenses rose from Rs. 2,09,860 to Rs. 2,26,372, leaving a net profit of Rs. 7,813 as against Rs. 52,624 in the preceding year. The falling off in revenue was principally under the head of tollage, which was attributed to a decrease in the export trade of rice to the Húghlí district, where its own excellent crops rendered the import of grain from Midnapur unnecessary. The increase in expenditure is accounted for by expensive repairs to dredgers. There was no capital expenditure on the Hijili Tidal Canal, but an estimate for largely remodelling it, in order to reduce the accumulations of silt, was under consideration. The only source of revenue is tollage fees, which were almost the same in amount as in the preceding year. Working expenses fell from Rs. 48,609 to Rs. 22,835, and the net profits increased from Rs. 3,846 to Rs. 31,569. The capital expenditure in the past year on the Orissa Coast Canal amounted to nearly 3 lakhs, and was in excess of the sanctioned estimate of 34½ lakhs. A revised estimate was under preparation, and was submitted to the Government of India after the close of the year. Although the receipts increased from Rs. 13,718 to Rs. 29,488, the working expenses advanced, chiefly in consequence of damage done by cyclonic storms, from Rs. 29,881 to Rs. 59,704, leaving a deficit of Rs. 30,216, compared with Rs. 16,163 in the preceding year. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals continued to be the most remunerative undertaking in Government management. On a capital of 51½ lakhs of rupees they yielded a clear profit of slightly more than 3 lakhs. The receipts, that is the balance after paying all maintenance and revenue charges, have aggregated Rs. 119 lakhs since the canals were first taken over by Government at the beginning of the present century. During the past year 91,996 boats of a total tonnage of 2,323,262 tons, carrying cargo valued at Rs. 530½ lakhs of rupees, passed through the Calcutta Canals. Only Rs. 60,213 were expended in keeping the Nadiya rivers in a navigable condition as compared with Rs. 77,668 in 1885-86, whilst the net profits advanced from Rs. 1,06,113 to Rs. 1,43,037. The number of boats using these rivers was 66,313, of a gross tonnage of 8,28,539 tons, and the value of cargo carried was 357 lakhs of rupees. The Eden Canal was maintained at an outlay of Rs. 48,424, and was reserved entirely for the supply of drinking water, for which purpose it was effective over a large area, including the town of Burdwan.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
RAILWAYS, CANALS,
AND CANALIZED RIVERS
REFERENCES.
Railways open shown thus
Do. under construction ,,
Canals and Canalized Rivers ,,
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
BEHAR
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Burdwan
Nuddea
Jessore
Furreedpore
Dacca
Mymensingh
Pubna
Rajmehal
Maldah
Purneah
Darjeeling
Punkabaree
Silighur
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Dhubri
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Purbatipa
Bograh
Durbhunga
Monghyr
Bhagalp
Luckeeserai
Patna
Behar
Gya
Sasseram
Benares
Mirzapur
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Goruckpur
Gonda
Bara Banki
Fyzabad
Oudh
Basti
ALLAHABAD
NORTH WT PROVINCES
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Hazaribagh
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoora
Chybassa
Sambalpur
Cuttack
Balasore
Bhudruck
Chandbali
False Pt
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Kendwa
Jellasore
Contai
Tumlook
Diamond Harbour
Saugor
Kedgeree
Barrisal
Backergunge
Jhalokhali
Bhullooah
Noakholly
Comillah
Agartallah
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Ramoo
Ruttun Pura
Rangamatia
Sandip Channel
Hatiya Channel
Akyab
Kaladan
Mayu R.
Naaf R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmany R.
Subarnrekha R.
Damoodar R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Hariabhanga R.
Meghna R.
Brahmapootra R.
Ganges or Pudda R.
Kurruttoa R.
Mahanadi R.
Kosie R.
Teesta R.
Gunduk R.
Gogra R.
Soane R.
Karumnasa R.
Kurhurbaree
Baraker
Ranegunge
Soory
Nya Doomka
Nalhati
Rampore Baulleah
Moorshedabad
Berhamp.
Seraigunge
Poradaha
Goalundo
Kishnaghur
Jellinghy
Chandernagor
Serampore
Midnapore
Ranigunge
Burdwan
Jamalpur
Monghyr
Sasseram
Mozufferpore
Durbhunga
Nirmala
Motharee
Chumparun
Segowlie
Bettiah
Bagmati R.
Gunduk R.
Gogra R.
Ganges R.
Jumna R.
Soane R.
Karumnasa R.
Tirhoot R.
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Jessore
Furreedpore
Dacca
Comillah
Agartallah
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Barrisal
Backergunge
Jhalokhali
Bhullooah
Noakholly
Ruttun Pura
Rangamatia
Sandip Channel
Hatiya Channel

On the Surpai drainage works two abutments of the sluice, which were of corrugated iron, collapsed at the beginning of the rains and necessitated the construction of two temporary dams; otherwise the scheme worked well, and was of unquestionable benefit to the district it is designed to drain. The Balli Bil drainage scheme was an entire success, the whole of these marsh lands being cultivated and producing an abundant crop of rice. In the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions 1,122½ miles of embankments were maintained at an average cost per mile of Rs. 237.

In the *Son Circle* the canals are practically complete, and there was an expenditure of only Rs. 1,36,719 on account of capital outlay, which now amounts to two and a half crores of rupees. There was no addition to the length of navigable and branch canals, and only five miles of new distributaries were constructed during the year. The total area commanded by the canal is 1,728,509 acres, but the water-supply is sufficient only for one million acres. The net revenue obtained was Rs. 3,36,968 as against Rs. 5,10,276 in 1885-86. The falling off is almost entirely due to a great diminution in the area under irrigation in consequence of the abundant rainfall of the year. Realizations on account of the water-rate decreased from Rs. 9,78,323 in 1885-86 to Rs. 8,26,461. There was a slight increase of Rs. 8,229 in tollage earned. Maintenance charges rose from Rs. 5,52,370 in 1885-86 to Rs. 5,81,461, the increase being due to the rebuilding of some sluice piers and to some heavy earthwork repairs, postponed for want of funds last year. The Sáran canals were maintained at a cost of Rs. 27,903, while the receipts were only Rs. 12,427. Some excess expenditure was caused by damage from floods, whilst in a season in which the rainfall was 60 inches as against 32 in 1885, there was little demand for irrigation. The Madhuban canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,941, spent principally in remodelling the head works.

RAILWAYS.

The past year was, like its predecessor, one of *consolidation* and completion rather than of new work, only 62½ miles of new line having been opened for traffic, principally on the Assam-Behar and Tirhut systems. The year 1886-87 was the last of a quinquennial period of successful railway finance. The *gross receipts* of the State Railways of Bengal, which were only 32¾ lakhs in 1881-82, have steadily risen in the four subsequent years to 37¾, 41¼, 43, 45, and finally to 53 lakhs in 1886-87. During the same period the working expenses have increased from 19 lakhs to 21, 25½, 31¼, 31 and 32 lakhs in the five following years. The *net revenue*, which averaged only 14¼ lakhs between 1881-82 and 1885-86, increased to 21 lakhs, or nearly 50 per cent. in the past year.

The Railway Administration of the year was signalized at its close by the completion of a new *financial contract* with the Supreme Government. The provincial balance sheet has been so arranged that the probable expenditure should be met by probable receipts, gross earnings being estimated at Rs. 1,00,19,000, working expenses at Rs. 59,61,000, and interest at Rs. 28,02,000, leaving a profit of Rs. 12,56,000 payable to the Government of India. Any savings in working expense and interest below these estimates will belong to the Bengal Government, which will also be liable for any increase above them. In the case of the Eastern Bengal line, however, goods receipts fluctuate so widely

in consequence of the great variations in the outturn and price of jute that a further proviso has been found necessary, and it has been agreed that, should its net receipts fall below twenty lakhs of rupees, the loss shall be met from imperial funds; but if they exceed thirty lakhs, such excess shall be handed over to the Supreme Government.

The *Imperial* railways within the Lower Provinces were the East Indian and Eastern Bengal, neither of which were in any way administered by the Provincial Government. The opening of the bridge over the Húghlí at Naiháti by the Viceroy on the 21st February 1887 was the most important fact in the commercial development of Bengal, connecting as it does the railway system of the eastern districts with those of Upper India, and securing direct access by railway to Calcutta for the great grain and seed traffic of Behar and the North-West Provinces. The bridge consists of one central girder, 360 feet long, resting centrally on two piers, 120½ feet apart, sunk to a depth of 124 feet below high-water level, and of two side spans, each 420 feet long, resting on the extremities of the central cantilever and on the abutments. The total length of the girder is thus 1,200 feet, which is divided into one central span of 120 feet, and two side spans of 540 feet, centre to centre. A proposed extension of the Barákhar branch across the Barákhar river is a matter of some provincial interest, as it would bring the coal-fields in that quarter into direct railway connection with Calcutta. The *gross earnings* of imperial railways in 1886-87 were Rs. 4,66,70,853, or 3 lakhs more than the preceding year, and the working expenses Rs. 1,61,44,628, or 2 lakhs less than in 1885. The *net earnings* were consequently 5 lakhs more than the preceding year. After the payment of all preference charges, principally interest on shares and debentures, there was a surplus profit of Rs. 59,89,103 payable to Government, who own the line, and of Rs. 14,97,276 payable to the company, who manage and work it. Both the number of passengers and the weight of goods carried are nearly half as great again as in the year 1880—a satisfactory result, which is ascribed to the lowering of rates. On the Eastern Bengal Railway the line between Sealdah and Naiháti was made double; the terminus at Sealdah was greatly enlarged, and the Kidderpur dock extension completed as far as Tolly's Nala. The receipts were Rs. 53,71,360 and the working expenses Rs. 32,67,561, leaving Rs. 21,03,799 net receipts, which represented a little more than 4 per cent. upon the capital outlay. Of this amount the Bengal Government received Rs. 1,01,430 as dividend on the provincial expenditure on the Diamond Harbour branch.

Amongst *provincial* railways the Patna-Gáya line more than maintained the financial success of the preceding year, its net receipts amounting to Rs. 2,57,466, of which Rs. 1,07,941 were profit to the Bengal Government. The Dacca State Railway, though still causing a loss of Rs. 2,49,724 to Bengal, presented much more satisfactory results in management than in the preceding year. The net loss caused by the excess of working expenses over gross receipts fell from Rs. 57,347 to Rs. 7,028 in the past year. The financial results of the year on the Northern Bengal State Railway were very marked, the profit to this Government having increased from Rs. 17,293 to Rs. 3,76,110. The increase in the jute and grain traffic was very large. On the Kaunia-Dharlla Railway profits increased from Rs 19,617 to Rs. 33,140. The progress of work on the Assam-Behar State Railway was much impeded throughout the year by its having become necessary to withdraw a large portion of the funds, which had

been originally allotted for it. When money was again available in the beginning of the cold weather, every effort was concentrated on completing the Manihari-Kasba section, which was formally opened to the length of 38½ miles by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 4th March 1887. The section between Dinajpur and Raiganj, 32 miles in length, was nearly completed, but the non-arrival of some girders, in consequence of the collision of the steamer *Goorkha* with another vessel in the Red Sea, seriously interfered with the progress of bridging. This Government was responsible for Rs. 2,06,705 on account of interest chargeable on the capital outlay of this line. On the Tirhut State Railway the length of the working line was increased from 226 to 246 miles Although severely tried by floods, the permanent-way stood the test most satisfactorily. The financial results for the first time present a profit to this Government, amounting to Rs. 26,128 as against a loss of Rs. 2,27,287 in 1885-86. There was an extraordinarily rapid development of third class passenger traffic from 655,000 in 1884 to 1,761,000 in the past year. On the Nalháti line the net proceeds increased from Rs. 7,703 to Rs. 19,436, the profit to the Provincial Government being Rs. 5,939 against a loss of Rs. 6,124 in 1885-86.

Amongst *assisted* railways the Bengal Central showed a loss of Rs. 15,288, the excess of working expenses, Rs. 5,81,777, over the gross earnings, Rs. 5,66,489. The competition of river-borne traffic with this line has been intensified by the introduction of small steamers, whose low freights, it is feared, the railway cannot successfully emulate. The Bengal and North-Western Railway has only 92½ miles in these provinces. Its net earnings increased from Rs. 5,66,115 in 1885 to Rs. 8,16,850 in 1886, yielding a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. On the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway goods traffic was interrupted by slips for nine days, but passengers were only delayed, and not stopped, by these accidents. The net earnings increased from Rs. 1,66,248 in 1885 to Rs. 2,42,109, yielding a dividend of 8 per cent. The Tárakeswar line showed in gross receipts Rs. 2,49,003, of which Rs. 2,38,444 were due to coaching traffic, including Rs. 2,16,004 paid by third class passengers. A dividend of 6½ per cent. was distributed during the year. The Deogarh line made Rs. 11,742 net earnings on its capital of 2¾ lakhs. Work on the Nágpur-Bengal Railway was confined to the purchase of land. The survey of the Benares-Cuttack line was closed and the staff dispersed.

TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICES.

The progress of *telegraphic* communication in 1886-87 was considerable. The number of messages despatched from Government offices was 421,700, or an increase of 26,388 over the preceding year. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 6,77,124 as compared with Rs. 6,07,223 in 1885-86. Twenty-one new offices were opened during the year and 22 were closed, 520 remaining in work at its end. Although there is a decrease of one office, telegraphic facilities for the public were appreciably enhanced. All the new offices opened received private paid messages, while 20 of those closed were departmental offices not intended for general use. In addition to 4,271 miles of lines laid out at the end of 1885-86, 574 miles were constructed.

The extension of the *postal system* and the increase in the number of postal facilities were also continuous during the past year. Post-offices increased from 2,114 to 2,184, letter-boxes from 4,626 to 4,873, post-men

from 1,544 to 1,584, and village post-men from 1,883 to 2,031. Eighty-six and three-quarters miles of postal line were added to those existing in the previous year. The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, money-orders, and postal notes received for delivery in Lower Bengal in 1886-87 is estimated from periodical enumerations at 59,922,554, showing an increase of 8·87 per cent. since the previous year, when the increase was 5·88 on 1884-85. The number of value-payable articles was 44·74 per cent. greater than in 1885-86, in which year an increase of 26 per cent. on 1884-85 was recorded. Insured articles to the number of 47,125, valued at Rs. 1,55,35,031, passed through the post-office, besides 312,996 value-payable articles, worth Rs. 30,96,109. The number of money-orders issued during the year was 1,699,566, and their value Rs. 3,27,92,080—an increase of Rs. 36,35,448 since the previous year. British postal orders fell from 2,173 to 2,140. The sale of postal notes having greatly fallen owing to the conveniences now afforded by the money-order system, they were abolished with effect from November 1886.

From the 1st October 1886 the remittance to the Collectorate by *money-order* of land revenue, road cess, and public works cess on account of estates, the land revenue of which does not exceed Rs. 50, was introduced as an experimental measure in ten districts of the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, and in the half-year since that date 8,316 revenue money-orders, valued at Rs. 42,322, were issued. The system has been too newly put in operation to afford material for present criticism.

In the *Savings Bank* Department 29,715 accounts were opened and 7,219 closed: the amount of deposits was Rs. 82,23,101, against Rs. 63,31,040 in the previous year. Only 43 stock-notes to the value of Rs. 3,600 were sold during the year. The value of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited in post-offices was Rs. 2,32,500 as against Rs. 2,17,900 in 1885-86. *Policies of insurance* to the number of 57, valued at Rs. 47,450, were issued to employés of the department. The total number of *privileged newspapers* that compounded with the post-office, by paying in advance for the postage of the copies they are estimated to issue by post, increased from 116 to 132.

The accompanying *map* illustrates the extension of telegraphic communication and the degree in which the people avail themselves of postal facilities.

IMPERIAL REVENUE.

There was a net increase in *imperial revenue* of Rs. 14,98,339, the total receipts in the past year being Rs. 12,69,25,448. The increase occurred in eight major heads—land revenue, salt, stamps, excise, assessed taxes, forests, receipts in aid of superannuations, and stationery and printing; but there was a decrease under the five heads of opium, customs, registration, interest, and miscellaneous. The increase in land revenue, amounting to Rs. 38,395, was due to a strict enforcement of the orders to collect within the year all demands falling due within it. The increase in salt revenue, Rs. 4,86,892, indicated a revival of the import trade, and of Rs. 1,02,555 in stamps resulted partly from the realization of copying fees in stamps instead of in money. Excise receipts improved by Rs. 2,70,566 in consequence of a more favourable settlement of outstills. The greatest addition to the year's

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
COMPARATIVE POSTAL OPERATIONS
& LINES OF TELEGRAPHS
Districts, in which the number of letters annually received and despatched through the Post Office is more than 2,500 and less than 3 500 per mille of population
1,500 & less than 2,000
1,000 ... 1,500
800 ... 1,000
600 ... 800
350 ... 600
Lines of Telegraphs
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
100 50 0 100
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NTH WT PROVINCES
CHHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Patna
Gya
Behar
Moorshedabad
Berhampur
Pubna
Jessore
Burrisal
Chittagong
Cuttack
Midnapore
Balasore
Sambalpur
Hazaribagh
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoora
Maldah
Rajmahal
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Purneah
Durbhunga
Mozufferpore
Chupra
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Gunda
Bara Banki
Oudh
Basti
Goruckpur
Fyzabad
Motiharee
Champarun
Segowlie
Bettiah
Darjeeling
Punkabaree
Silligur
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Bhubri
Mogalhat
Kurigram
Tura
Mymensingh
Brahmapoota R.
Megna R.
Comillah
Agartalla
Luckeesera
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Deoghur
Sasseram
Tikari
Sherghotty
Burhee
Barakur
Dalton ganje
Palamow
Pratabpur
Sanhat
Bisrampur
Jashpur
Laingarh
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Dasna
Keonjhar
Jellasore
Contai
Tumlooke
Hooghly R.
Rhoorea
Backergunge
Bhullooah
Oakholly
Sandip Channel
Hattun Paya
Hangumatia
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Kaladan
Myo R.
Kanar R.
Harringhata R.
Mutla R.
Subunreeka R.
Damoodur R.
Barakur R.
Adjai R.
Nya Doomka
Nalhatty
Kosi R.
Kurruckpore
Kurrumnassa
Kanhar R.
South Koel R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmanee R.
Angul
Bhuddruck
Chandbali
False Pt
Pooree
Jagannath
Chilka Lake
Ganjam
Aska
Ichapore
Kamla R.
Bagmati R.
Gunduk R.
Gogra R.
Rapti R.
Nuddea
Kishnagur
Jessore
Rampore Baulea
Seraigunge
Karatoa R.
Mahanunda R.
Manjari
Maldah
Bograh
Muldagacha
Purneah
Parbatipur
Dinagepore
Tura
Goalpara
Bhubri
Mogalhat
Kurigram
Rungpore
Cooch Behar
Darjeeling
Punkabaree
Silligur
Jalpaiguri
Bagmati R.
Kamla R.
Gunduk R.
Bettiah
Segowlie
Motiharee
Champarun
Rajnagur
Nirmala
Durbhunga
Mozufferpore
Chupra
Samastipur
Lalgunj
Sarun
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Rasra
Gogra R.
Ganges R.
Dinapore
Patna
Arrah
Buxar
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Luckeesera
Rajmahal
Maldah
Manjari
Mahanunda R.
Karatoa R.
Bograh
Muldagacha
Mymensingh
Brahmapoota R.
Megna R.
Comillah
Agartalla
Hill Tipperah
Seraigunge
Rampore Baulea
Moorshedabad
Berhampur
Pubna
Nuddea
Kishnagur
Jessore
Purreedpore
Faridpore
Goalundo
Poradaha
Nya Doomka
Nalhatty
Adjai R.
Barakur R.
Damoodur R.
Kurruckpore
Kurrumnassa
Burhee
Hazaribagh
Dalton ganje
Palamow
Kanhar R.
Pratabpur
Sanhat
Bisrampur
Lohardugga
Ranchee
Dorandah
Purulia
Bankoora
Bishenpore
Jashpur
South Koel R.
Subunreeka R.
Midnapore
Chybassa
Tumlooke
Laingarh
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Dasna
Keonjhar
Jellasore
Contai
Sambalpur
Balasore
Bhuddruck
Chandbali
Brahmanee R.
Angul
Mahanadi R.
Cuttack
False Pt
Pooree
Jagannath
Chilka Lake
Ganjam
Aska
Ichapore
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Harringhata R.
Kanar R.
Sandip Channel
Hattun Paya
Hangumatia
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Kaladan
Myo R.
Backergunge
Bhullooah
Oakholly
Rhoorea
Burrisal
Chittagong
Calcutta
Barrackpore
Howrah
Hooghly
Serampore
Chandernagore
Chinsurah
Hoogly
Culpee
Diamond Harbour
Kedgeree
Saugor Island
Mouth of the Hooghly
Mouths of the Ganges
Bay of Bengal
Printed in colors from a transfer to stone in the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, January 1854

income, Rs. 22,45,806, followed on the introduction of the income-tax. An increased forest revenue of Rs. 28,101 was caused by larger purchases of sleepers by the State railways. The increase in stationery and printing, Rs. 22,216, represented cash payment made by State railways for their stationery supplies. The chief diminution of revenue, Rs. 14,39,990, in opium was due to the great reduction in price from Rs. 1,234 per chest in 1885-86 to Rs. 1,123 in the past year. The loss would have been much greater but that the sales increased to 54,750 from 50,994 chests in 1885-86. Customs revenue fell off by Rs. 1,21,429 owing to a decline in the exports of rice.

Imperial expenditure decreased from 346 to 317¼ lakhs of rupees. There was an increased outlay of 5¾ lakhs under nine major heads of expenditure, but a very much larger decrease of 34¼ lakhs under thirteen heads. The administration of the income-tax and large purchases of country paper accounted for the greater part of the increase. The only noticeable decrease was one of 32½ lakhs in opium charges, resulting from much reduced payments to the cultivators in the Benares Agency in consequence of the outturn of their crop having suffered severely from storms and blight. None of the other decreases call for special comment.

Under orders of the Government of India district *Savings Banks* were abolished. The statistics of the circulation of *currency notes* are given in the body of this report, and indicate that their use in Bengal is steadily extending. The sale of *stock* notes increased from Rs. 4,937 in 1885-86 to Rs. 8,587 in the past year, but it was evident that they have little chance of success in these provinces.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE.

The year 1886-87 was the last of the five years covered by the quinquennial *financial contract* of 1881-82 with the Supreme Government. At the beginning of that period the Local Government had in hand a large balance of nearly 75½ lakhs of rupees, but had to face the difficult problem of meeting an initial annual expenditure estimated at 448½ lakhs of rupees with an initial annual revenue estimated at 391¼ lakhs, or, in other words, to overcome an annual deficit of 57¼ lakhs. This task was accomplished by means of heavy curtailments in expenditure on public works and by a strict reduction of administrative charges. There was also an increase in total receipts of 44½ lakhs of rupees during the five years, or nearly nine lakhs annually. This improvement appeared under the heads of land revenue, stamps, excise, provincial rates, forests, registration and jails; at the same time a decrease of 3½ lakhs declared itself in assessed taxes, law and justice, and marine receipts. On the side of expenditure a reduction of 37½ lakhs was effected in 1886-87 in charges for public works, marine, registration and contributions as compared with 1881-82, the first year of the contract, but improved administration required an increased disbursement of 26½ lakhs during the same period on account of land revenue, law and justice, police, education, jails and forests.

The more careful consideration given to land revenue settlements since the establishment of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture resulted in a total increase in *land revenue* of Rs. 7,62,000 in the five years, or an annual increment of Rs. 1,52,000. Considering how small the temporarily-settled area in Bengal is, and that the harvests of 1884-86 were deficient; this elasticity of

land revenue is interesting and remarkable. There was at the same time an average annual addition to expenditure under this head of Rs. 1,14,800, due chiefly to the creation of the new district of Khulna and the payment of larger salaries to subordinate executive officers. Under the head of *Stamps* the development of revenue was continuous and important. The total receipts, which ten years back were 108 lakhs, and in 1881-82 120¼ lakhs, rose to Rs. 1,34,63,000 in 1886-87. Although the advance has been great in actual receipts, a substantial portion of the improvement must be attributed to the practice now in force of levying fees for the service of process and copying in stamps instead of in cash. The expenditure of this department increased from Rs. 2,17,000 in 1881-82 to Rs. 2,43,000 in the past year. More than half of this increase is due to the greater cost of the new and more elaborate court-fees stamps now employed. The movements of *excise revenue* during the past five years was as often downwards as upwards, and entirely lost the power of rapid expansion, which the prosperity of the antecedent quinquennial period had given it. Receipts from this source, which between 1877-78 and 1881-82 had risen from 68¾ to 93¾ lakhs of rupees, increased only to 95¾ lakhs by the end of 1885-86. In the past year, however, it rose to 101¼ lakhs At the same time there was an increase in collection charges from Rs. 1,34,000 in 1881-82 to Rs. 1,89,000 in the past year, in consequence of the necessity of giving effect to the recommendations of the Excise Commission. The revenue from *provincial rates* increased from Rs. 35,40,000 in 1881-82 to Rs. 39,99,000 in the past year. Under assessed taxes the revenue fell short in every one of the five years of the estimated receipts, 8¼ lakhs, and resulted in an aggregate loss to this Government of 3¼ lakhs during the currency of the contract. Under the heads of law and justice and jails the results were still more unfavourable to the Local Government, and resulted in a net loss of 4 lakhs during the five years. There was, however, a gain of 2¼ lakhs under registration and Rs. 39,000 under forests.

Amongst the *spending departments*, the police was the most costly. The contract grant was fixed at Rs. 41,32,000, and would have probably sufficed, but for an important modification in the financial arrangements with municipalities in the interior. From the beginning of 1882-83 the central administration relieved these small corporations of the cost of town police, and incurred new expenditure to the amount of 4½ lakhs a year. It at the same time transferred 1½ lakhs for medical and educational charges to these municipalities. The total loss, however, was about 15 lakhs during the quinquennial period. The expenditure on *education* was estimated at 26¾ lakhs, but had risen in three years to 34 lakhs. The total loss of the five years was over 28 lakhs. Under no head was the pressure of financial difficulty so apparent as in *public works*, the expenditure on which dwindled from 110¼ lakhs in 1881-82 to 37 lakhs in 1886-87. The capital outlay on railways was practically suspended for the last three years, and amongst irrigation works only the Orissa coast canal and some urgent improvements in the Calcutta canals were taken in hand. Civil works, including the maintenance of public buildings, court-houses, roads, drainage works, water-supply and ferries were reduced from Rs. 66,87,000 in 1881-82 to Rs. 27,15,000 in 1884-85, and Rs. 33,30,000 in 1886-87.

The general *financial results* of the contract may be summarized thus: The revenue, which was estimated at Rs. 3,93,21,000, averaged Rs. 4,15,59,000, giving an increase of Rs. 22,38,000; the expenditure, which was estimated at Rs. 4,48,53,000, averaged only Rs. 4,26,92,000, being a reduction of

Rs. 21,61,000. The total resources placed at the disposal of the Local Government for expenditure on provincial administration during the five years 1882-83 to 1886-87 aggregated Rs. 20,77,99,000, and the total expenditure amounted during the same period to Rs. 21,34,62,000, showing a deficit of Rs. 56,65,000. This deficit was met by drawing upon the accumulated balances of the province, which stood at Rs. 75,43,000 at the commencement of the contract, and were reduced at its close to Rs. 18,80,000. A new contract was entered into during 1886-87, but was further elaborated during the course of the present year and will be more properly reviewed in a future report.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL FUNDS.

The *Local Self-Government Act* III (B.C.) of 1885 was extended during the year to sixteen districts with effect from 1st October 1886, and their district road funds were absorbed in a new fund, called the district fund, from the same date. The accounts of the district road fund consequently includes only the transactions of the first six months of the year for these districts, and of the whole year for other districts. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 17,11,849, and the receipts to Rs. 49,71,425. The expenditure, including balances made over to the district fund, was Rs. 54,82,029, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 12,01,245.

The *district fund* consisted of Rs. 4,94,719, the total balances on the 1st October 1886 of the road cess collections of the above-mentioned sixteen districts and similar collections for the last six months for the year, besides receipts from ferries, schools and dispensaries, placed under the control and management of the District Boards, which consisted of members partly appointed by Government and partly elected by the cess-payers. The total income from all sources was Rs. 16,42,466 and the payments Rs. 8,79,318, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 7,63,148.

The district *post fund,* consisting of receipts from local postal lines maintained, where there is no imperial post, under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1862, showed Rs. 4,93,002 in receipts and Rs. 3,48,077 in disbursements. The receipts of the funds known as excluded local funds, and grouped under the heads of police, marine, education, medical and charitable, public works, cantonments and miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 7,28,050, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,49,832. The Bruce Legacy Fund and the Wahabi Fund ceased to exist, and a new trust fund for the port of Chittagong was created.

LAND REVENUE.

The *current demand* of land revenue during 1885-86 was Rs. 3,80,95,298, or Rs. 61,919 more than in the preceding year. There were also outstanding arrears of Rs. 25,13,482, making the total demand Rs. 4,06,08,780. Remissions made by Government amounted to Rs. 83,390 as against Rs. 56,458 in 1885-86. Revenue collections were carried out more actively than in the previous year, and receipts amounted to Rs. 3,84,07,773, or Rs. 3,12,475 more than the current demand. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 20,23,274, which was Rs. 4,32,612 less than the balance of 1885-86. This branch of revenue recovered some of its elasticity, and it is probable that in future years the improvement will be maintained in consequence of the more

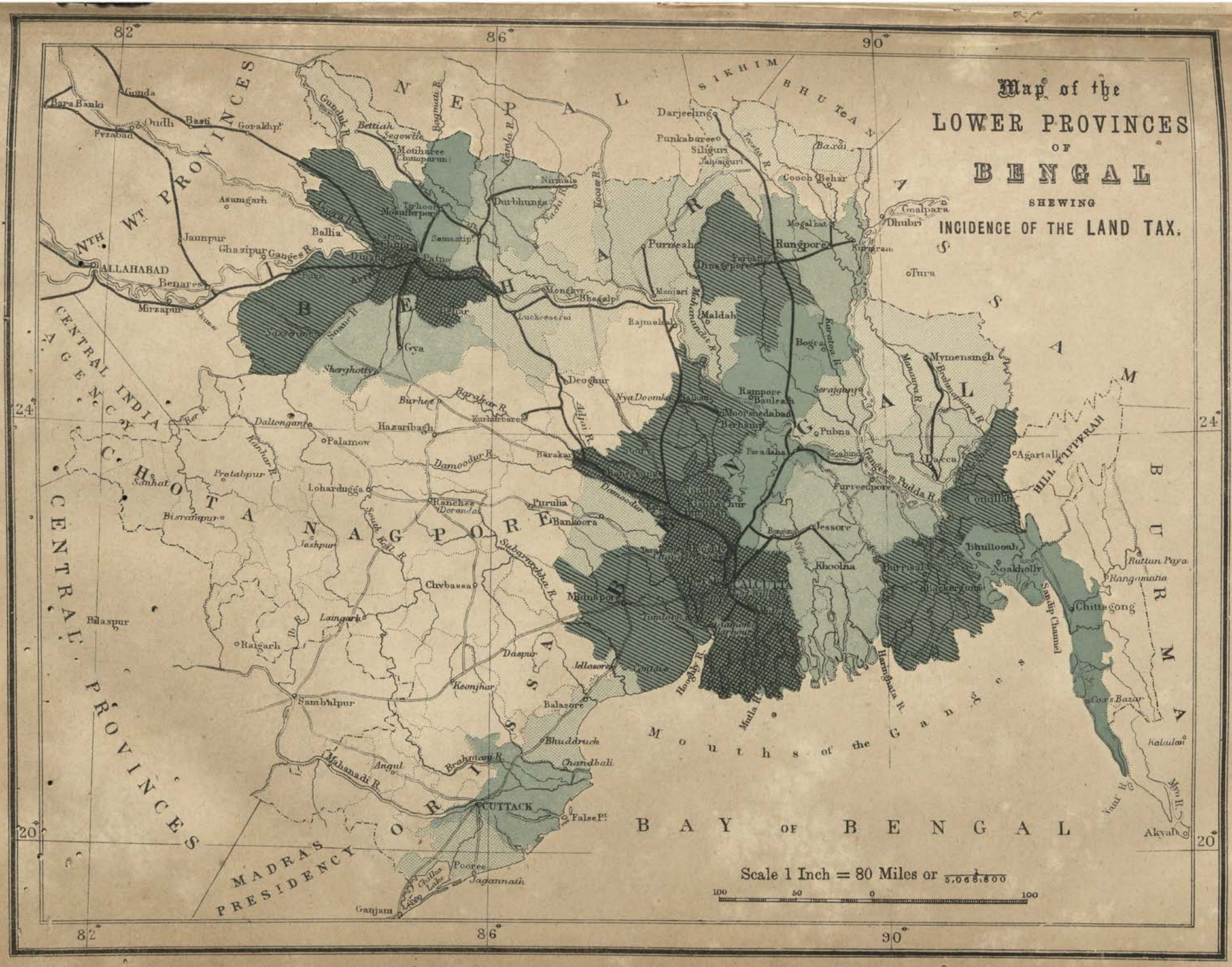
active policy now being adopted in surveys and resettlements. In permanently-settled estates under the management of the Court of Wards, the outstanding balance decreased from Rs. 1,52,659 at the end of 1885-86 to Rs. 1,12,803. The collections in temporarily-settled estates were also satisfactory, but large reductions were found necessary on the Majnamúta and Jalamúta estates in Midnapore, which are managed directly, owing to the recusancy of the proprietors. The balance at the end of the year was nevertheless reduced from Rs. 9,59,385 to Rs. 6,50,442. The annual rental of *Government estates* increased by 1¼ lakhs, and the collections were in excess of the current demand. The average percentage of collection for the past ten years has been 99·5 on the current demand. The accompanying *map* illustrates the incidence of land revenue in all the districts subordinate to this Government, except Chútiá Nágpur the tributary states of Orissa and the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, in which the assessment does not exceed half an anna an acre, and the Santál Parganas, in which it is 1·4 annas an acre. This map is also an index to the prosperity of different portions of Bengal in the end of last century, when the permanent settlement was concluded.

The experimental employment of *postal money-orders* in payment of land revenue proved a marked success in the two divisions, in which it was first introduced, and has since been extended to the whole of these provinces. The system is popular, not only for the trouble and expense it saves persons living at a distance, but also as a safeguard against exactions and detentions at the district treasuries.

The work of initial *registration* was brought almost to completion in all districts except Cuttack. It would, however, appear that the progress of intermediate correction of the registers is less satisfactory. The number of applications for mutation due to succession by inheritance is small and cannot be reconciled with the ordinary death-rate of the people. In the Presidency Division out of 62,724 interests registered, only 621 such applications were made, or less than one per cent. The average mortality can hardly be less than three times as great.

The *sale law* for the realization of arrears of land revenue was enforced always with circumspection, and usually with much leniency, in the past as in the preceding year. Out of 14,456 estates liable to sale, 1,859 were actually sold, against 1,770 out of 12,445 in 1885-86. The number of *certificates* filed during the year fell to 177,618 from 199,262 in 1885-86, and the number disposed of exceeded the institutions, the balance at the end of the year being considerably reduced. The number of cases in which it was necessary to proceed to the actual sale of property increased from 6,284 to 9,112.

The *Bengal Tenancy Act*, which had been in force during only five months of the preceding official year, was the law of the land throughout 1886-87. It is doubtful whether its provisions are yet fully appreciated by the landlords or the tenants, and on both sides a feeling of hesitancy is noticeable in having recourse to it. Suggestions were received for its application to portions of Orissa and Chútiá Nágpur, but it was considered advisable to further study its operation in Bengal Proper before entertaining any proposal for extension. The delivery of a statutory *rent receipt*, specifying the area and annual rental of the holding concerned, was probably the most effective provision of the new law,



Printed in colors from a transfer to stone in the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, January 1888.

and its importance is becoming daily better recognized. Successive enactments during the greater part of the past century failed to obtain for the tenantry a clear and certain receipt, capable of being produced in a civil court as proof of payment of rent, and it can hardly now be hoped that immediate success will attend our protective legislation in this direction. Still the progress being made is unquestionably satisfactory. Over $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the new receipt forms were sold from the Government press during the year, and it may be presumed that private printers, who can work at cheaper rates, issued a still larger supply. Manuscript forms are, moreover, as valid in law as printed ones and must be extensively used. The greater number of district officers report their progressive employment, and although a fear has been expressed that as the novelty of the act wears off they may fall into disuse, the weight of opinion seems to anticipate that the forms will by degrees receive the sanction of general custom. It was reported from Muzafarpur that complaints of refusal to give rent receipts were frequent, and that the new receipt forms had in some cases been used as a lever for enhancement, by inducing the raiyats to accept a document upon which an enhanced rent had been entered without their knowledge. The fact of these complaints is itself a healthy evidence that the tenantry have learned the rights which the new law has secured to them, and that they have the courage to bring to light cases in which they have been deprived of them. The allegation of fraudulent enhancement seems to overlook the still greater facilities for such wrong-doing under the old system of rent receipts.

The number of *transfers* of tenures under the Tenancy Act numbered 70,064, of which 3,400 were by sale under decree, 99 by succession, and the remainder voluntary. Neither of the parties concerned evinced any interest in the preparation of *price lists* of agricultural staples, although under the law they have become to a certain extent the measure or basis of enhancement. It is probable that they may receive more attention hereafter, as the possible consequences of inaccuracy in these statements come to be more fully appreciated.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts from *customs duties*, exclusive of refunds and drawbacks, were larger than in any preceding year, and amounted to $222\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees as compared with $209\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1885-86: the net increase was Rs. 13,27,950, or 6·3 per cent. in excess of the preceding year, and was principally due to large clearances of salt. There was an improvement also of Rs. 1,06,372 in customs payments on account of spirituous liquors, but there was a heavy decline of Rs. 2,30,281, or 12·7 per cent., due to a falling off in the shipments of rice. The custom revenue of Calcutta, under all heads, rose by 6·7 per cent., and that of Chittagong by 25 per cent., whilst the net receipts of the minor ports fell short of those for the previous year.

OPIUM.

The most recent report of the *administration* of the Opium Department, giving finally corrected figures, refers to the year 1885-86. The opium season, which extends from September to August, was an exceptionally favourable one until the commencement of March, when severe loss was caused in the Benares

Agency by a storm of heavy rain and hail. The eastern districts suffered comparatively less, but to the west and north the damage was very great. In the Bareli Division the outturn was reduced by nearly a half, and in the southern portions of Allahabad the results were hardly less disastrous. In Oudh and the Doáb the crop was severely cut up by hail, and later on attacked by blight. The two past seasons had been very profitable to the cultivators, and a general wish was expressed by them to extend the area under opium; but as the stock in hand was large this was possible only to a limited extent. In the Behar Agency the net area of cultivation was 453,516 bighas, being 20,353 in excess of the preceding year, and produced 59,865 maunds of opium at 70° consistence—an improvement of 4,063 maunds on 1884-85. In the Benares Agency there was an increase of 27,129 bighas in the area, but a decrease in outturn of 16,367 maunds. The average *yield* per bigha was 5 seers and $4\frac{1}{2}$ chatakhs in Behar and 4 seers $14\frac{3}{4}$ chatakhs in Benares. In the past year Rs. 69,929 were advanced to opium growers for the construction of wells, as compared with Rs. 1,38,061 in the preceding year. There were 1,265 *prosecutions* for breaches of the opium law against 1,928 in 1884 85, and they resulted in convictions in the majority of cases. This Government has discouraged the prosecution of opium cultivators in Behar for petty offences, and has recently passed orders that cases of retention of very small quantities of the drug, by which they most commonly disobey existing regulations, should not be brought before criminal courts without the previous sanction of a responsible officer of the Opium Department. An important seizure of contraband opium was made in Azimganj, where $19\frac{1}{4}$ maunds were discovered packed inside tobacco.

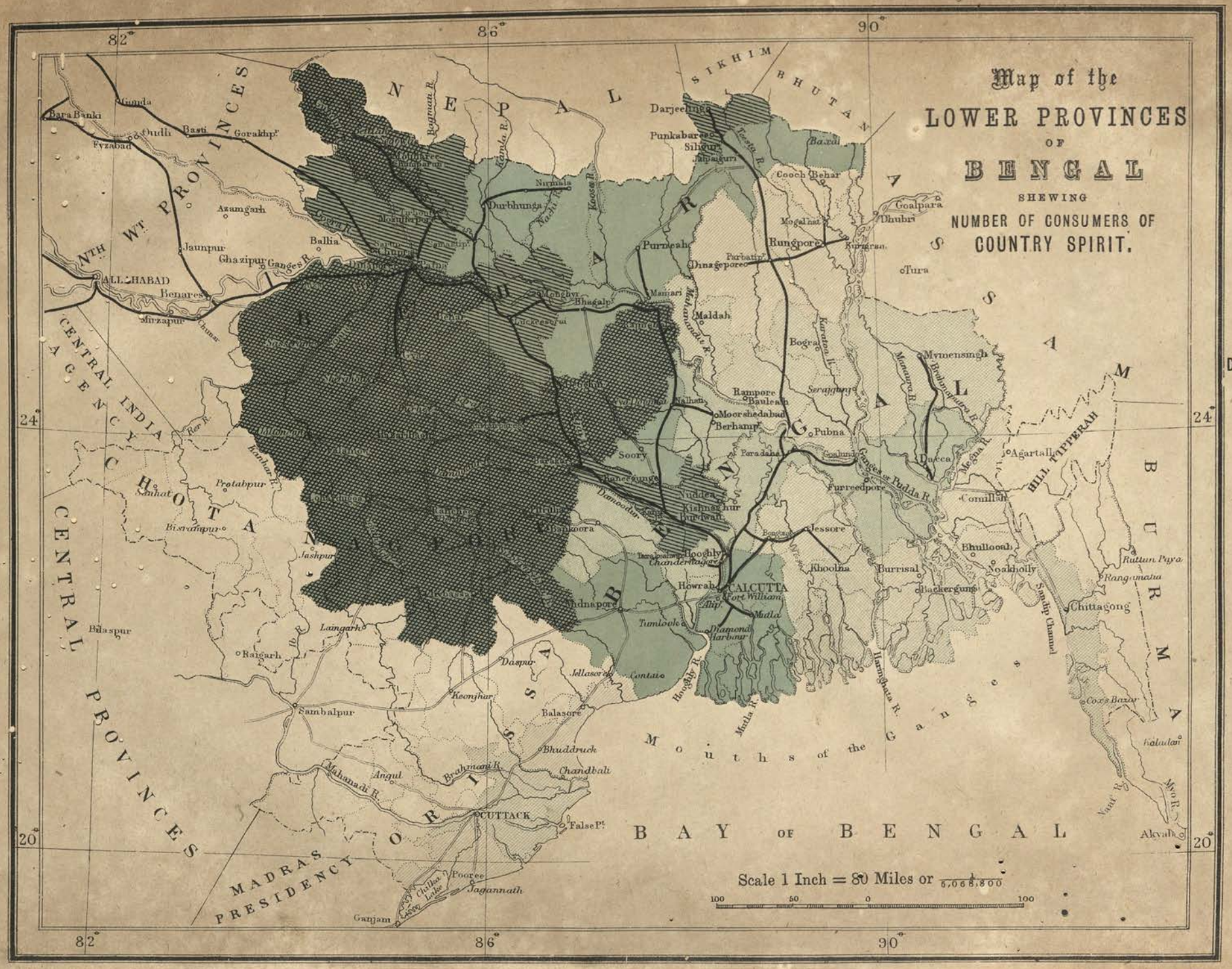
The number of *chests* sold in 1886-87 increased to 54,750 from 50,994 in 1885-86 and 46,698 in 1884-85. In the last year the Behar opium sold amounted to 28,275 chests against 25,050 in 1885-86, and that from Benares to 26,475 chests against 25,944. In 1886-87 the total receipts were Rs. 6,21,13,781, that is Rs. 14,50,253 less than in the preceding year; the total charges were Rs. 2,72,67,388 against Rs. 3,04,74,295 in 1885-86, and the net revenue Rs. 3,48,46,393, which is an improvement of Rs. 17,56,654, entirely due to a great decrease in cultivation charges and a smaller reduction of nearly four lakhs in the cost of manufacture. The net revenue derived from *abkari* opium was Rs. 15,64,125, or Rs. 38,493 more than the preceding year. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,122-11-$9\frac{1}{4}$ against Rs. 1,234-10-$6\frac{1}{4}$ in 1885-86, showing a decrease in the price of Rs. 111-14-9 as compared with 1885-86. The accounts for 1886-87 not having been finally closed during the year under review, these figures are open to correction.

SALT.

The *results* of the year 1886-87, as compared with the previous year, showed an increase of Rs. 9,58,714, or 5 per cent., in the receipts. There was a decrease of Rs. 5,309 in charges, but this is a nominal saving, as the cost of the Customs Preventive establishment in Orissa is excluded in consequence of its transfer to the control of the Salt Commission in Madras. The large increase of receipts is principally due to improved collections under the head of import duty to the extent of $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, but this was counterbalanced largely by a decrease of nearly 5 lakhs under the head of excise duty.

The total *quantity* of salt in stock in the commencement of the year was 9,82,900 maunds. During the year 1,04,46,171 maunds were imported or

Map of the LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL SHEWING NUMBER OF CONSUMERS OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.


82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
N.W. PROVINCES
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CHHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
ORISSA
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
Darjeeling
Punkabaree
Silliguri
Jhapaguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Dhubri
Rungpore
Purneah
Dhanjepore
Tura
Durbhunga
Nirmala
Mogalhat
Maldah
Bograh
Mymensingh
Rampore Baulea
Moorshedabad
Berhamp.
Pubna
Agartalla
Dacca
Furreedpore
Comillah
Soory
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Jessore
Bhulloosh
Hooghly
Chandernagar
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Khoolna
Burrisal
Noakholly
Ruttun Pura
Rangamatia
Backergunge
Chittagong
Sandip Channel
Tumlook
Midnapore
Mutla
Diamond Harbour
Jellasore
Contai
Balasore
Bhuddruck
Chandbali
Cuttack
False Pt.
Pooree
Jagannath
Chilka Lake
Ganjam
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Allahabad
Benares
Mirzapur
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Azamgarh
Gorakhpur
Basti
Oudh
Fyzabad
Bara Banki
Gonda
Protabpur
Bisrampur
Jashpur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Sohat
Rewah
Kanhar R.
Gogra R.
Ganges R.
Koosee R.
Kosi R.
Kankai R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmoni R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Haringhata R.
Megna R.
Meanee R.
Brahmapootra R.
Karatoa R.
Teesta R.
Tangan R.
Kamla R.
Bagmati R.
Damoodar
Subunreeka
Kasai R.
Barakur
Kunsabuttee
Kasai
Mohanee
Kangsabuttee
Mor
Kumar

manufactured, against 94,01,468 in the preceding year, and 10,14,529 maunds remained in stock at the close of the year.

Importations of salt into Calcutta and Chittagong, to which ports this trade is confined, amounted to 14,25,286 maunds. The clearances of salt from shipboard increased by 7,28,031 maunds, or 10·1 per cent. in Calcutta, and by 21,487 maunds, or 35·1 per cent. in Chittagong. The chief sources of supply were the United Kingdom, Hamburg, Italy, and the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. Over 62,000 maunds of salt were imported from Aden, and this quantity will probably increase in future years, as vessels taking coal to that port have hitherto been unable to find cargo there, and should readily ship salt at easy freights.

Salt was *manufactured* under the excise rules only in Orissa, and the quantity produced during 1886-87 fell short of the manufactures of the preceding year by 3,80,783 maunds, or 85·1 per cent. The decrease is ascribed to many manufacturers having refused to renew their licenses under the strict supervision of trained officials from Madras. Sales of excise salt decreased by over 50 per cent. The number of *offences* against the salt laws was 425, against 469 in 1885-86, but fines increased from Rs. 2,179 to Rs. 2,327.

EXCISE.

During the year under review numerous *changes* were introduced into the system of excise administration in regard to country spirits, and considerable special establishments were entertained in several districts in order to enable district officers to give effect to the proposals of the Excise Commission. The total number of stills in Bengal was reduced by 38, and their working capacity subjected to a strict classification, based on the number of consumers drawing their supplies from each. This limitation resulted over the whole province in a reduction of 42 per cent. in the aggregate capacity of stills. With a view to check consumption the duty on distillery liquor was increased in 10 out of the 20 districts in which the distillery system is in force. With the object also of enhancing the selling price and thereby reducing the consumption of spirit, the upset price of outstills was fixed at half the gross monthly profits. In the district of Patna, in which the liquor-consuming population is the largest in these provinces, the outstill system was supervised with great minuteness. In Húghlí the distillery system was found to work unsatisfactorily, and a special Deputy Collector was employed to visit all parts of the district and carefully revise the distribution of shops. The number of distillery shops was reduced from 139 to 47, and that of outstill shops increased from 30 to 52. Although the total number of shops was thus reduced from 169 to 76, there was an increase of Rs. 35,937 in license fees under the new settlement.

The accompanying *map* shows the drinking propensities of each district population.

The *financial results* of the year show an increase of Rs. 5,41,557, against a decrease of Rs. 4,67,386 in the preceding year, but the large excise establishments mentioned above produced an increase of Rs. 50,893 in the cost of administration. There was an increase in revenue, varying from Rs. 3,727 in Dacca to Rs. 1,75,051 in Patna, in all Divisions except Chittagong, where there was a serious falling off of Rs. 43,191. The net revenue derived from

country spirits gave an increase of Rs. 2,53,062, but was still nearly a lakh behind the figures of 1884-85. The revenue from *rum* rose from Rs. 77,091 to Rs. 1,08,111, and it would appear that the competition of cheap brandies was less successful than in previous years. The revenue from licenses for the sale of *imported wines* continued to decrease, and was Rs. 8,612 less than in 1885-86. The revenue from *tari* amounted to Rs. 6,89,312, being an increase of Rs. 30,760, and the receipts from *pachwai* rose from Rs. 1,50,544 to Rs. 1,78,263, the improvement being due in both cases to the flourishing condition of the peasantry in a year of excellent harvests. The revenue from *ganja* exceeded by Rs. 1,28,808 the receipts of 1885-86, and was $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs greater than the average of the preceding five years. As compared with 1885-86, there was a decrease of 81 in the number of licenses issued for the sale of *opium* and an increase of Rs. 47,783 in revenue realized. There was a decrease of receipts only in the Chittagong district in consequence of the strict enforcement of measures to check the illicit traffic with Burma. The number of arrests for *offences* against the excise laws was 4,372, or 250 more than the preceding year, and convictions increased by 290.

STAMPS.

There was no *change* during the year in the law under which stamp revenue is levied, nor in the description of stamps issued to the public; but under the orders of the Government of India new rules for their custody and sale were promulgated. In order to facilitate the sale of one-anna receipt stamps, the post-office undertook their supply in the same manner as postage stamps. The High Court of Madras having recommended the issue of court-fee adhesive stamps of the values of Rs. 5 and Rs. 7, this Government ascertained that the absence of the former kind caused no inconvenience in Bengal, but that Rs. 5 stamps might be introduced with advantage. A Bill regulating and reducing stamp duty payable on *Policies of Insurance*, other than life and marine, was introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council.

The *financial results* of the administration of the Stamp Department show a net revenue of $128\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, or Rs. 2,20,551 in excess of the preceding year. The receipts under the *Indian Stamp Act* fell off by Rs. 1,02,473 as compared with 1885-86, but the collections under the *Court-fees Act* yielded an increase of Rs. 3,06,979. There was also a saving in charges and refunds under both laws of Rs. 16,045. Amongst *non-judicial stamps*, the decrease was most marked in impressed sheets, including certificate stamps and Custom House and Public Works forms; in share transfer, *hundi*, and notarial stamps. There was an improvement in the sale of impressed labels, foreign bill stamps, impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.; in stamps for advocates, vakils, and attorneys' certificates, and in receipt stamps. The increase in the last-named class amounted to Rs. 24,513 out of Rs. 2,32,638 total collections, and is due in large measure to their much facilitated sale in post-offices. A large decrease of Rs. 73,908 in the sale of impressed sheets is attributed in most districts to a general decline in the number of documents of all kinds executed during the year in consequence of good harvests. Amongst *judicial stamps*, there was an increase of Rs. 2,61,797 under the head of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps, and of Rs. 42,042 under stamps for copies. The number of cases in which *deficient stamp duty* and *penalty* were levied decreased from 3,748 in 1885-86 to 3,541, and the

amount realized from Rs. 34,328 to Rs. 33,880. The whole of this falling off is due to a decrease in the number of cases detected in the Civil Courts, those brought to light by revenue officers having increased by 8.

INCOME-TAX.

The *change in law,* by which an income-tax was substituted for a license-tax, necessitated many changes in the administration; and in order to obtain uniformity of work a *Commissioner of Income-tax* was appointed.

The total *demand* amounted to Rs. 39,36,958, and the total receipts to Rs. 38,60,658. After deducting an unrecovered balance of Rs. 76,300, and collection charges amounting to Rs. 2,84,219, the net revenue derived from the tax was Rs. 35,76,439. Excluding from consideration deductions from official salaries and from the interest on Government securities, which necessarily leave no balance, the percentage of collection was 98·5 as against a percentage of 44 in 1878-79, the first year after the introduction of the license-tax. Out of 106,936 original assessments, objections were preferred in 29,413, or 27·5 per cent. The number of applications for revision to the divisional Commissioners was 1,289, or a percentage of 4·3 on the number of objections preferred. The total amount remitted was Rs. 7,53,292 as against Rs. 14,39,635 of the license-tax demand in 1878-79. The total number of assessors employed, on an average for nine months each, was 82, and 87,019 out of 249,412 villages shown in the last census returns were visited by them. The total number of assessees was 105,611.

The *incidence* of the tax on the whole population of the province was Re. 1 to every 19 persons. This high figure is chiefly due to the inclusion of Calcutta, where the incidence was as much as Rs. 2½ to every person. Without Calcutta, the average for the province was Re. 1 to every 39 persons, as against 64 under the late license-tax. One person out of every 677 of the population was liable to tax. Coercive measures were rarely resorted to, property being distrained in 6·3 per cent., and sold in only ·8 per cent., of the total number of final assessments. These percentages would be much lower but for the too free issue of processes in Calcutta, of which Government expressed its disapproval. The largest amount of tax was paid by money-lenders in proportion to their number. Of the total *commercial* population for the whole province of 608,072, as returned in the census tables, 44,574 persons were assessed to income-tax, and of the total *professional* population, similarly ascertained, of 572,967 persons, 33,630 paid income-tax. *Embezzlements* of money paid as tax were reported from only one district.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In municipalities in which Act IV of 1873 was in force, the registration of *births and deaths* was transferred from the Police to the Municipal Commissioners, and more satisfactory results are looked for in the future. Births were registered in 45 towns against 46 in the preceding year, and were returned as showing a rate of 21·04 per thousand of population against 24·71 in 1885. The death-rate amongst the rural as well as the urban population was 21·99 as against 22·74 per thousand in 1885, the ratio varying from 13·24 in Mozufferpore to 36·17 in Shahabad. There is no reason to infer from these figures any

retrogression in registration. The year was undoubtedly a healthy one, and the number of deaths from cholera, which are recorded with greater accuracy than mortality from any other cause, decreased by 55,399. The provisions of the Compulsory Registration Act were extended during the year to 31 towns, raising the total at the close of the year to 148 towns and 1 rural area. The death-rate in urban circles was 27·29 and in rural circles 21·79 per thousand. The statistics of the past five years, as well as in 1886, show a considerably higher mortality in the former than in the latter areas.

EMIGRATION.

The *law* governing emigration from India to the *colonies* had been changed in 1883 by Act XXI of that year, which repealed the Indian Emigration Act of 1871, but it came into force only from the 1st April 1886, its introduction having been postponed until rules could be framed for its administration. Draft rules were published in January 1885, and were considered in August of that year at a conference, in which the agents of colonies receiving Indian emigrants took part. The principal changes introduced under the new law affected the registration of emigrants, the appointment of registering officers, the execution of contracts, accommodation on emigrant vessels, and the fees levied on emigration. The new provisions have generally worked smoothly, except that requiring the execution in triplicate of agreements given by emigrants.

The decline of the sugar industry continued to hamper the *Emigration agencies* working in Calcutta. Only three British colonies—Demerara, Trinidad, and Fiji—and the Dutch colony of Surinam indented for labourers in the past year, the total requisitions received being 7,010, as against 6,430 in 1885-86 and 18,639 in 1884-85. Judging from recent official reports, there seems to be little likelihood of an early return to the large demands of recent years. In Jamaica immigration has been entirely suspended; the prospects of sugar manufacture in Natal show no signs of improvement, and in St. Lucia were so bad that some of the central factories will be forced to abandon operations. In the latter colony the Indian coolies suffered severely from malarial diseases and want of work, but the authorities refused to sanction the departure of labourers no longer under indenture to Panama, where high wages, which have attracted large numbers of immigrants from Jamaica, are paid on the canal works.

The total number of persons registered to emigrate to the colonies was 8,302; in the North-West and Oudh, 4,271; and in Bengal and Behar, 4,031. Classified according to place of birth, the largest numbers came from Shahabad, Ghazipur, Patna, Basti, and Azimgarh. After desertions and rejections, 8,171 persons were accommodated in the Calcutta depôts, the sanitary arrangements of which were reported to have been excellent. Of 6,423 persons who actually embarked, 3,964 were men, 1,613 women, and 846 children. The large number of 959 persons of both sexes were returned emigrants of previous years. The number of emigrants who came back to India was 5,621, bringing with them savings amounting to six and a quarter lakhs of rupees—an average of Rs. 111-4-4 per head. As in former years, those returning from Trinidad and Demerara brought back most money, and those from Mauritius had saved least. The death-rate on outward-bound voyages was 1·19 of the whole

number embarked, and on returning vessels was below 2 per cent. on all, except two voyages, which in consequence of violent storms and the insubordination of the crew were of inordinate length. On these two voyages the mortality rose to 7·4 per cent.

In regard to *inland* emigration, the experience of the past year confirms the conclusion arrived at in the preceding year thatf ree emigration to the tea districts has been rapidly taking the place of recruitment under Act I of 1882. Only 13,069 labourers and their dependents were registered under that law, as against 16,404 in 1885 and 31,157 in 1884. Only three contractors, employing 106 recruiters, worked throughout the year, as against five, employing 147 recruiters, in 1885. On the other hand, the number of free emigrants to Assam increased from 9,320 to 13,134: the number seeking employment in Cachar and Sylhet is not known. Of the total number of agreement labourers, only 2,885 were engaged by contractors and passed through the depôts, the great majority, 10,124, being recruited by garden sirdars. No recruiters' licenses were cancelled during the year, and only one garden cooly was deprived of his license for misconduct. Some female recruiters were employed during the year, but apparently without much success. On the journey from Calcutta to the tea districts the percentages of sickness and mortality amongst contractors' coolies were unusually low, there being only 21 deaths, of which 16 were due to cholera. Information regarding emigrants recruited by garden sirdars is still meagre, but it is to be feared that the mortality on the long boat journeys to Sylhet and Cachar is very heavy. Way-bills are frequently lost or retained, but out of 4,624 persons accounted for in those returned, as many as 216 died from cholera and 33 from other causes, the percentage of deaths being 5·38.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The *public health* of the Town of Calcutta during 1886 was markedly better than in many preceding years; the general death-rate fell from 29·3 per mille in 1885 to 26·42, the lowest level reached since 1874. There was a very considerable decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox and fever, and the mortality from diarrhœa and dysentery was appreciably reduced.

All the *Calcutta Hospitals* admitted an increased number of in-door patients, except the Medical College and Campbell Hospitals; but there was a slight increase of 1,185 in the number of out-door patients treated. The general death-rate, including the figures of the Howrah General Hospital, was 116·49 against 125·79 per thousand in 1885, and less than in any year since 1879. If mortality from cholera be excluded, the rate amongst all races was 101 per thousand against 113 in the previous year; whilst if cases in which the patients were already in a moribund condition when admitted into hospital be also omitted, the rate for natives alone was 112·7 against 118·07 in 1885. Of the total number of persons under treatment during the year, 157,851 were men, 39,448 women, and 67,162 children. Classified according to race, there were 10,239 Europeans, 28,427 Eurasians, 93,517 Muhammadans, 1,22,564 Hindus, and 9,714 of other races. These totals present very little variation from those recorded in the preceding year, except for a slight decrease in the number of Hindus. Major *surgical operations* increased from 1,505 to 1,561, and minor ones from 18,042 to 19,040. There were 2,162 cases treated in

the dental section of the Medical College against 1,748 in the preceding year. Although the total number of *obstetric* cases in the Eden Hospital remained nearly stationary, there was an appreciable increase in the number of native women presenting themselves for treatment. The death-rate in confinement cases was only 3·82 per cent., although in very many instances skilled medical aid was not sought for till the patients were almost past hope. In the ophthalmic ward of the Medical College Hospital, 423 in-door and 6,605 out-door patients came under treatment, as compared with 524 and 6,436 in the previous year. Successful operations for cataract were more numerous than in 1885. As an evidence of the healthy character of the year, it may be noted that the number of cases of remittent fever treated, 706, was the lowest since 1873. A ward for the accommodation of *European and Eurasian children* was opened in the Medical College Hospital, and with the assistance of private charity was furnished throughout. The *system of nursing* established at the Presidency, Eden, and Medical College Hospitals continued to receive the grateful recognition of patients and physicians, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires again to place on record his high appreciation of the excellent work done by the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood. The total expenditure, Rs. 4,37,670, was an increase of Rs. 13,451 over last year, and the total income was Rs. 4,51,981, which also showed an increase of Rs. 8,302. The income from local sources of all kinds was Rs. 1,81,174 against Rs. 1,52,446 in the preceding year, and the cost to Government Rs 2,51,355, which was less by Rs. 19,994 than its quota in 1885. The invested capital of the hospitals fell by Rs. 5,000 from Rs. 5,54,300 in 1885.

There was only one addition to the 233 *charitable dispensaries* under Government supervision in 1885, and no such institution was closed throughout 1886. The principal question in connection with their administration which arose during the year was connected with the method of recruitment of Assistant Surgeons for the Provincial establishment. As many officers as can be spared from the Imperial staff have been absorbed, and it seems necessary to recruit locally amongst the licentiates of the medical schools. The number of dispensaries receiving in-door patients fell from 136 to 131, and the number of patients was reduced by 946. The ratio of mortality decreased from 15·59 in 1885 to 14·48. On the other hand, there was a large increase of 46,127 in the number of persons under treatment at all the charitable dispensaries in Bengal The proportion of the population, however, having recourse to them is still exceedingly small, and the attendance at them bears little relation to the presence or absence of epidemic disease. The total income of all dispensaries was Rs. 4,44,858 against Rs. 5,08,683 in 1885, of which Government contributed Rs. 20,806 against Rs. 18,659 in the preceding year. Receipts from local sources amounted to Rs. 54,823 against Rs. 1,18,685 in 1885, but the latter figure includes Rs. 68,000 received by the Monghyr dispensary as the sale proceeds of house property. The interest on investments increased to Rs. 32,423 from Rs. 30,890, and municipal contributions to Rs. 1,58,492 from Rs. 1,43,574 in the preceding year.

There were 956 persons in the five *lunatic asylums* at the end of 1885-86, or one more than the total at the commencement of the year. Of these, 200 were new admissions and 18 re-admissions: 87 were discharged cured, 41 committed to the care of friends, 4 discharged as harmless, and 85 died. The insane population included at the end of the year 397 criminals, the highest

number on record. In 1876 there were only 232, and the increase in the past five years has been nearly 100. Of the total number confined for mental disease, 98 were classed as suffering from acute mania or dementia. The excess use of ganja accounted for 256 cases of insanity, 53 were attributed to intoxicants, 38 to hereditary tendency, 25 to epilepsy, and 6 to child-birth. The expenditure increased to Rs. 88,110 from Rs. 86,279 in 1885. In the European asylum at Bhawánipur 29 lunatics were confined, of whom 18 were admitted during the year, and a similar number died, were made over to friends, despatched to Europe, or otherwise disposed of. The expenditure was Rs. 20,271 against Rs. 19,731 in the preceding year.

The number of in-door patients treated in the voluntary *lock-hospitals* was 484 against 414 in 1885 and 333 in 1884. The daily average increased from 90 to 103·4, and there were 23 deaths against 18 in 1885. Ague, rheumatism, dysentery and splenitis comprised the chief diseases, cholera and small-pox being conspicuous by their absence.

Analyses performed by the *Chemical Examiner* numbered 2,286 as compared with 2,343 in 1885 and 2,749 in 1884. The reduction was chiefly in animal viscera and substances tested for poisons, and in articles examined for blood stains. There was an increase in the number of human viscera analysed, in 42·5 per cent. of which poison was discovered. Several important analyses were carried out in connection with the Ghí Adulteration Act. In 17 samples from districts outside Calcutta no adulteration was discovered, but of 13 samples from the Commissariat, 11 had to be condemned. In large towns the facilities for fraud of this description are found in the ease with which lard and animal fats are procurable.

THE EDEN SANITARIUM.

The opening of the line of railway to Darjeeling brought that sanitarium within such easy reach of sick and convalescent Europeans in the plains that the necessity of establishing a *hospital* for their reception was immediately recognized, and the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden, gave his strong support to the scheme. The building of the hospital was proceeded with without delay. It was opened in April 1883 and called, after its first patron, the *Eden Sanitarium*, its management being entrusted to a Committee appointed by Government. The original estimate for its construction was Rs. 1,30,000, but several changes and additions to the original plan increased its cost to Rs. 1,67,752, which was entirely borne by the Government of Bengal, which also provided the institution with surgical instruments and for two years relieved it of all charges on account of European medicines. The hospital is intended only for persons who pay a fixed daily charge and who are divided into three classes. Each patient is permitted to bring with him a relative or attendant, and no restriction is placed upon the length of the stay of either. The number of patients was 88 in 1883, 153 in 1884, 192 in 1885, and 273 in 1886, and the number of relatives and attendants 33, 73, 68, and 120 in these four years respectively. The popularity of the sanitarium is growing rapidly, and invalids come not only from all parts of these provinces, but from Burma, Assam, the North-Western Provinces and the Straits Settlements. The working season extends from the beginning of March to the end of November, but a small portion of the hospital is kept open in the three winter months.

The average *duration* of each person's visit was 39·2 days in 1883, 31·20 days in 1884, 28·04 days in 1885, and 20·26 days in 1886, all which averages are high in comparison with the ordinary stay of patients in hospitals in the plains, and will probably always continue so, as the sanitarium receives a large number of semi-chronic cases, such as phthisis, paralysis, general debility and anæmia, which require a lengthened treatment in a good climate before any real improvement is effected. Many cases of *lung disease* have been treated in the sanitarium, and in nearly every instance with great benefit to the sufferers, the air of Darjeeling being apparently specially suited to the alleviation of these complaints. Of 618 persons under treatment during the past three years, only 21 died, including 3 who were admitted in a moribund state. For want of funds the Committee have been unable to provide a permanent staff of nurses, but two sisters of the Clewer community superintended the nursing and domestic arrangements during the working season. In order to complete the equipment and furnishing of the building, an appeal was made to the public, and a sum of Rs. 23,750 was collected. The *income* of the institution, which is entirely derived from donations and payments by patients, increased from Rs. 24,277 in 1884 to Rs. 29,884 in 1885, and Rs. 30,935 in 1886. It is a matter of regret that subscriptions and donations have considerably fallen off during the past two years, and the Committee have not been able to fully discharge their liabilities to the present Surgeon Superintendent or to his predecessor.

SANITATION.

The year 1886 may be fairly described as a healthy one. Out of the 45 districts under observation by the Sanitary Department, 32 are reported to have enjoyed good health and only 13 are classed as unhealthy, whilst in only one was there a really serious outbreak of disease. This satisfactory condition is due to abundant harvests and the generally low price of food-grains.

Recorded deaths from *cholera* were 118,368, or 1·78 per thousand, against 173,767, or 2·62 in 1885. The outbreaks were in most cases traceable to the use of impure water, which in some instances was found to be unfit even for cattle. Deaths from *small-pox*, which had decreased from 18,533 in 1884 to 9,863 in 1885, numbered only 4,049, which is the smallest total yet recorded, the mean average of the decade (1876-85) being 15,317. It was, however, reported by several medical officers that there were strong reasons for believing that many cases of measles, eruptive fevers, and pulmonal complaints had been returned in previous reports under the head of small-pox. The diminishing mortality from this disease must also be attributed to the great extension of vaccination during recent years. In Bengal Proper, where vaccine precautions are widely in force, the immunity was very marked, whilst in the seven districts of the Patna Division, in only two of which vaccination had been extended, 55 per cent. of the total deaths occurred, and in the district of Chumparun alone 31 per cent. of this mortality was recorded. It is proved by the statistics of many years past that 75 per cent. of the victims of this disease are infants and children. The ratio of deaths from *fevers* was a little less favourable than in 1885, having increased from 15·73 to 15·97 per thousand. A noticeable fact in the year under report is the comparatively more healthy condition of towns, in which the death-rate from fever was 12·29 as against 16·11 in rural circles. During every one of the preceding ten years the reverse

had been the case. The mortality from fever exceeded 20 per thousand in ten districts, the worst being Jalpaiguri, Shahabad, Pubna, and Rungpur. Fever of an extremely virulent type broke out in the Khulna district, in large portions of which it was found in every village. As usual children suffered very severely, and during a visit of inspection by the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination 79 per cent. of them were found to have enlargement of the spleen. The cause of the outbreak was in most cases attributed to the use of stagnant and filthy water. The river Betna, which supplied several of the more severely stricken villages, was found to be so bad as to kill the fish in it. The recorded mortality from bowel-complaints was 55,693, from injury 29,081, and from other causes 190,818. As an instance of the persistence of a local disease, when once established, it is reported as a noteworthy fact that hill diarrhœa now occurs in Darjiling with seasonal regularity during the early months of the rainy season, although in former years one of the advantages claimed for that station was its freedom from this plague of other hill sanitaria.

Although there was a general increase of municipal income, a tendency to curtail their grants for *sanitary purposes* was observable in many municipalities.

VACCINATION.

The total number of *vaccine operations* performed during the year was 1,610,277, against 1,368,996 in the preceding year. Every circle contributed to the increase, except Calcutta, where there was a small diminution of 1,802 operations. A proposal to employ women for vaccination work was considered, but abandoned as at present premature. There were 285 Government operators at work and 1,811 licensed vaccinators, the former performing on an average 1,443, and the latter 613 operations during the year. Opposition to vaccination is gradually giving way: in fact in some districts vaccine protection is eagerly sought for and in many willingly accepted. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,54,084, of which Rs. 67,980 were the cost of maintaining the Government agency, Rs. 74,093 were incurred in supervising the licensed agency, and Rs. 12,010 were contributed by municipalities. The Compulsory Vaccination Act was in force in 114 towns, 4 cantonments, and 9 rural areas.

EDUCATION.

In superior education of every class the past year has been one of appreciable progress, which has, however, been partly, but not entirely, neutralised by a falling off in the number of pupils receiving primary instruction. The number of colleges and secondary schools increased from 2,163, with an attendance of 176,568 pupils, in 1885-86 to 2,200 schools, with 183,003 pupils, in 1886-87. At the same time the policy of excluding very small and temporary primary schools from official recognition was persevered in. The omission of schools having an attendance of less than ten pupils, which at the end of the year had existed less than six months, which did not use printed books, or which neglected to keep up the prescribed registers, reduced the number of lower primary schools from 47,623 in 1885-86 to 45,338 in the past year. There was, however, an increase in upper primary schools from 3,087 to 3,149. Girls' schools fell off slightly from 2,336 to 2,242, but the attendance was

46,428, or 135 more than in the preceding year. Private educational institutions increased very largely from 2,234 in 1885-86 to 4,221 in 1886-87. Schools teaching Arabic or Persian increased from 1,302 to 1,723; those teaching Sanskrit from 577 to 935; elementary schools from 234 to 575; and other schools, not conforming to departmental standards, from 121 to 988. The larger number of private schools nearly compensated for the loss in lower primary schools, there being at the end of the year 57,342 educational institutions of all kinds, or only 191 less than in 1885-86. The grand total of pupils attending all these various classes of schools was 1,362,102, or 4,073 more than in the previous year.

The *expenditure* on education from public and private sources in all the institutions which came under the cognizance of the Department during the past year was Rs. 78,87,000, or Rs. 2,39,000 more than in 1885-86. The Government subsidy was Rs. 31,24,000, or Rs. 1,34,000 more than in the preceding year, the excess being expended chiefly on buildings and repairs, which had been postponed in consequence of financial difficulties in 1885-86. Educational receipts from private sources also advanced by Rs. 1,05,000, but municipal contributions slightly decreased.

The most important change in the *system* of educational management was the transfer to District Boards of the grants-in-aid to middle and primary schools in extra-urban areas. The measures mentioned last year as taken in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Committee were continued as far as possible during 1886-87, but the very heavy cost involved necessitated the postponement of many of them. The establishment of training-classes for primary school teachers in middle class schools was carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

The number of students receiving a *collegiate education* rose from 2,998 to 3,215, and a new college was opened at Narail in the Jessor district, raising the number of colleges open at the end of the year from 26 to 27. Of the total number of students, 1,085, or one-third of the whole, were studying on the 31st of March 1887 in Government colleges, 795 in aided, and 1,335 in unaided colleges. The total expenditure on collegiate education was Rs. 5,45,000, of which Government contributed Rs. 3,10,000. The cost of each student in Government colleges fell from Rs. 354 in 1885-86 to Rs. 344, and his cost to Government from Rs. 266 to Rs. 251, but in aided colleges the cost to Government rose from Rs. 28 to Rs. 35. Amongst successful candidates in the F.A. examination, 280 were sent up by Government colleges, 147 by aided, and 276 by unaided colleges. At the B.A. examination the numbers were 118, 114 and 104 respectively. Government colleges passed 40 Masters of Arts, and private colleges 19. The success of private, including aided, institutions up to the B.A. degree is very noticeable and satisfactory.

The cost of maintaining *secondary education* was Rs. 26,06,000, of which Government contributed Rs. 5,76,000. High English schools for boys increased from 255 to 272, and the number of pupils from 56,316 to 61,227. Only 52 schools were maintained by the Department, 220 being private institutions, one-third of which were entirely unaided, and the remainder assisted by grants from Government or municipalities, except five, which were entirely maintained by Municipal Boards. At the University Entrance examination of 1887, out of 3,407 candidates appearing, 2,346, or 68·8 per cent., passed, against 875, out of

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
COMPARATIVE EDUCATION.
IN 1886.
Districts, in which the number per mille of children of school going age attending school is more than—
250 & less than 330....
200 ,, 250....
125 ,, 200....
75 ,, 125....
60 ,, 75....
40 ,, 60....
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
100 50 0 100
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
BENGAL
ASSAM
BURMA
N.W. PROVINCES
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
BEHAR
HILL TIPPERAH
ALLAHABAD
CUTTACK
CALCUTTA
Darjeeling
Punkabareo
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Dhubri
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Purneah
Maldah
Bogra
Mymensingh
Agartalla
Furreedpore
Jessore
Khoolna
Barisal
Backergunge
Chittagong
Ramgamatia
Ratnun Pura
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Luckeesarai
Rajmehal
Patna
Dinapore
Behar
Gya
Arrah
Buxar
Benares
Mirzapur
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Sarun
Chupra
Samastipur
Mozufferpore
Durbhunga
Nirmala
Purneah
Sasseram
Sherghotty
Deoghur
Rampore Boaleah
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Pubna
Serajgunge
Barakur
Soory
Puruha
Bankoora
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Jellasore
Balasore
Bhuddruck
Chandbali
Cuttack
Pooree
Jagannath
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
False Pt
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Chyibassa
Jashpur
Ranchee
Lohardugga
Palamow
Hazaribagh
Dalton ganje
Bisrampur
Sirguja
Kunhar R.
Damooder R.
Subunreeka R.
South Koll R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmuny R.
Angul
Daspur
Keonjhur
Laingarh
Mutla R.
Hooghly R.
Haringhata R.
Sunderbunds
Sagdip Channel
Kaladan
Mayu R.
Naaf R.
Kosee R.
Gunduk R.
Bagmati R.
Tamba R.
Teesta R.
Karatoa R.
Brahmaputra R.
Meghna R.
Baitarani R.
Subunreeka R.
Damooder R.
Ajai R.
Kunhar R.
Barakur R.
Kasai R.
Rupnarain R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Haringhata R.
Sagdip Channel
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Printed in colors from a transfer to stone in the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, January 1888.

3,083 candidates, or 28·3 per cent. in the preceding year. This apparent improvement was for the most part caused by the reduction of passing marks from 33 to 30 per cent. in English and from 33 to 25 per cent. in Mathematics, and the second language taken up. The Government schools showed the best proportionate results, but this is chiefly due to the greater care with which candidates were selected. Pupils of doubtful fitness were sent up in larger numbers by private schools. The latter schools, however, made the greatest actual progress, the number of their successful students having increased three-fold since 1886, while those from Government schools only doubled. Middle English and middle vernacular schools remained in a practically stationary condition during the past two years, both as regards their number and the attendance of pupils at them.

For the reason already explained, the number of *primary schools* was seriously decreased. Their cost of maintenance was Rs. 23,46,000, or nearly a lakh of rupees less than in the preceding year. The Government savings amounted to Rs. 40,000, which were entirely diverted to building charges.

The total expenditure on *native female education* was Rs. 3,03,451, of which Government contributed a little more than a third part. The number of schools decreased from 2,296 to 2,198, principally through the curtailment of their operations by Missionary Societies. There were, however, 43,290 pupils attending schools in the past year, or only 31 less than the preceding year. At the same time 37,764 girls were under education in boys' schools, or 48 more than in the year 1885-86. Outside Calcutta the number of girls' schools and pupils rose in all the divisions except Rajshahi, Dacca, and Bhágalpur.

The Government expenditure on *European education* was Rs. 2,50,367 out of a total outlay, including cost of boarding establishments, of Rs. 9,24,865. Thirty-nine students passed the University Entrance examination, against 38 in the previous year: of these, 14 were educated at St. Xavier's College, 7 at the Doveton Institution, 6 each at La Martinière and the Doveton College, and 4 at St. Paul's, Darjiling. The high school examination, introduced as an alternative to entrance to the University, was held for the first time during the past year. Ten candidates from one college, St. Xavier's, appeared, of whom nine passed, earning the prescribed rewards. The other 15 high schools were not represented, but 7 girls appeared and were all successful.

Sixteen *training schools* educating vernacular teachers were maintained during the year at a cost to Government of Rs. 64,846, and were attended by 7,161 students. Government also made grants of Rs. 11,226 to ten similar schools, teaching 619 pupils, maintained by Missionary Societies. Young men in training for teacherships are authorized to study free of charge in middle schools, Government paying a rupee a month for each to the head-masters. Students attending the ten *law schools* increased from 947 to 1,055, and 152 proceeded to the degree of B.L., against 119 in the preceding year. Students of *medicine* increased from 752 to 965, and three new schools were opened in Calcutta. It is believed that Government service has ceased to attract the best educated medical graduates, who now find employment in municipalities, railways, factories, and tea-gardens, or establish lucrative private practices in the smaller towns and larger villages in the interior. The Maharani Swarnamayi's hostel was partly occupied by ladies studying medicine, and Rs. 50,000 were subscribed to erect a new Medical College at Dacca as a memorial of Her

Majesty's Jubilee. The *Engineering College* at Sibpur was not so successful as in the preceding year, but its apprentices readily obtained employment. *Survey* schools were maintained at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, and were attended by 210 pupils. Six new *industrial* schools were started during the year, raising the total in Bengal to 15. Carpentry was most generally taught, but instruction was also given in sewing, tinsmith's work, wickerwork, drawing, and, in Calcutta, electroplating.

The course of *Muhammadan education* was marked during the year by an important increase in the number of Musalman students who obtained University degrees. The B.A. or M.A. was conferred on 21 young Musalmans, as against 5 in the preceding year. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils at all kinds of educational institutions, public and private, was 26·9, or one per cent. less than in the preceding year. They, however, formed 62·6 per cent. of the pupils attending private schools. The number of pupils of *aboriginal* and backward races fell from 29,906 to 27,201, but the decrease is explained to be due to greater precision in their classification. The advance of education amongst the Kols in Singbhum is a very interesting fact in the year's progress.

ART, LITERATURE, AND THE PRESS.

None of the publications received during the course of the year under the head of *Art* were noticeable works.

Twelve *newspapers* in the English language were published in these provinces during the year—9 in Calcutta, 1 in Darjiling, 1 in Dacca, and 1 in Patna. Four were representative of distinctively European opinion.

The number of *vernacular* newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year, including 4 published in Assam, was 63, of which 7 were monthly and 6 daily, whilst as many as 46 were weekly publications. Excluding one published in French territory at Chandernagore, newspapers written in Bengali appeared to the number of 26 in Calcutta, 5 in the remainder of the Presidency Division, 7 in the Dacca, 4 in the Burdwan, 4 in the Patna, 3 in the Chittagong, 2 in the Rajshahye, 6 in the Orissa, and 1 in the Bhagulpur Divisions. Amongst daily journals the *Dainik* had a circulation of 7,000 copies, and none of the remaining five exceeded 625. Of weekly papers, the *Banyabási* maintained its circulation of 20,000, whilst four others exceeded 2,500.

Nine newspapers came into existence during the year, and as many died out or were amalgamated with other journals. Among those newly started, the *Ave Maria* may be mentioned as an organ of the Roman Catholic section of the native community, the *Gharib* as a defender of Hindu orthodoxy, devoted rather to the practical interests of the lower classes than to the discussion of large political questions. The weekly journals continue to occupy the leading position, both in regard to number and to circulation. The general questions most frequently discussed were—The Afghan Boundary Commission, the advance of Russia, the annexation of Burma, the Thibet Mission, Ryots' meetings, High Education, Technical Education, the Exchange difficulty, the Income-tax, the Finance Committee, the Public Service Commission, the cost of law suits, the Salaries Commission, the Calcutta Municipal Bill, University affairs, Government's residence in the hills, the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils, Cooly oppression in Assam, the working of the Self-Government Act,

Government's dealings with Native States, the separation of the executive and the judicial functions, the Jubilee, the reduction of provincial allotments, floods and distress in different parts of the country, and the administration of Lord Dufferin and Sir Rivers Thompson. The general tone of the vernacular press, which corresponds closely with that of the newspapers published in English by native editors, was but little changed during the year. The spontaneous expression of loyal sentiments on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee was most satisfactory.

The number of publications received in the *Bengal Library* during 1886 was 2,571, or 160 less than in the preceding year. Of these 280 were periodicals, 331 bi-lingual and 1,960 uni-lingual books. Including republications and translations, the uni-linguals were 261 in the English language, 1,151 in Bengali, 166 in Sanskrit, 126 in Hindi, 101 in Uriya, 83 in Bengali-Musalmani, and 35 in Urdu. The subjects treated of were chiefly language 404, religion 376, poetry 199, history 120, fiction 117, and medicine 105.

The *copyright* of 2,570 publications was registered, against 2,526 in the preceding year.

The *Bengal Secretariat Press* issued several publications, other than annual reports, connected with administration and literature.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The *archæologic operations* of 1886-87 were a continuation of the previous year's work. At Sasseram the tombs of Sher Shah and his father, Husain Khán, were measured and some drawings prepared. The palaces, temples, and gate-ways in the fort of Rohtasgarh were also partially measured. The remains of numerous temples, buried under mounds of earth, were discovered at Kant in the Shahabad district. A report on the temple of Umga in the Gáya district, with complete technical drawings, was submitted to Government. A hitherto-unknown hill fortress of great extent was discovered in the same neighbourhood. A gratifying evidence of the advance of the people in intelligence and prosperity is afforded by the recent repair of an ancient masjid in the city of Patna by private subscription. In the Malda district the materials for an accurate illustration of the Adina Masjid, the largest brick-built mosque in India, have been completed. Some *inscriptions*, which are expected to throw further light on some doubtful chapters in the history of Muhammadan rule in Bengal in the 16th and 17th centuries, were discovered at Kalna in the Burdwan district.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The *ecclesiastical establishment*, paid entirely or partly by Government, consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and his chaplain, the Archdeacon, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Archbishop of Calcutta, 16 chaplains of the Church of England, 1 chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 9 ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and 8 priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Eighteen marriages were registered during the year under the Brahmo Marriage Act, viz. 13 at Calcutta, 1 at Patna, 3 at Barisal, and 1 at Motihari: in the preceding year 15 marriages were registered under this Act.

Some of the rules and bye-laws made under the *Calcutta Burial Board* Act of 1881 were revised and brought into harmony with the regulations of the town and suburban municipalities regarding interment. The most important question under consideration during the year was a proposed enlargement of Muhammadan cemeteries, and the appointment of a separate Board mainly composed of Musalmans. An extension of the existing Christian cemeteries also came under notice.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The total value of *stationery* stores issued during the year was Rs. 18,88,040, or Rs. 92,579 less than in the preceding year. The receipts rose from Rs. 2,72,455 in 1885-86 to Rs. 4,26,869 in 1886-87. The increase is mainly due to cash payments made by State railways for stationery, which was formerly supplied at the cost of the Provincial Government. There was a very large increase of Rs. 2,22,337 in the value of local purchases of country-made paper. It is estimated that a saving of Rs. 54,506 had been effected in 1885-86 by the substitution of country-made for English paper. During 1886-87, although the value of the paper purchased in the local market increased by over two lakhs, the most favourable calculation shows a small loss; whilst if it were made on the same principles as in the preceding year, the loss would amount to Rs. 76,410. The price of English paper had considerably declined, but the local mills did not reduce their rates. The value of stationery supplied to officers under the Government of Bengal in 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 4,52,523, against Rs. 4,34,026 in the previous year.

The value of the printing operations carried out at the Jail, Secretariat, and Darjiling *presses* decreased from Rs. 4,45,721 in 1885-86 to Rs. 4,07,134. Expenditure has also been reduced from Rs. 3,04,632 to Rs. 2,90,081. The Jail Press, however, showed a small increase in cost, although its diminution in outturn was the most marked. This result is chiefly due to the release of a large number of trained convicts on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. In order to prevent a block in the work, free printers had to be introduced at a considerable cost; at the same time the quantity of work was seriously reduced by the difficulty of getting paid hands to work efficiently under the restraint to which they were necessarily subjected.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 6,933 and a Government grant of Rs. 20,000, the income of the *Zoological Gardens* at Calcutta amounted to Rs. 47,541 against Rs. 46,338 in 1885-86. Donations and subscriptions more than doubled, but there was a small decrease in entrance fees. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 40,650, of which the heaviest item was for the construction and repair of roads and buildings, including a new enclosure for a young hippopotamus. Two lionesses, an ant-eater, a Malayan tiger, and an American bison were the most interesting acquisitions that still survive. Several valuable animals died during the year, including the ourang-outang, the hippopotamus and the giraffe.

ECONOMIC AND ART MUSEUM.

The Committee of the *Bengal Economic and Art Museum* was dissolved on the 1st April 1887 after making over, under the provisions of a special Act (IV of 1887), to the Trustees of the Indian Museum the collections under their charge, which were grouped into four sections, viz. artware, economic, ethnologic, and industrial. Much progress was made in classifying and labelling the exhibits. More than 400,000 persons visited the Museum during the year, the monthly average being 34,000, as against a monthly average in the preceding year of 24,500, which was itself by far the largest number up to then recorded. The number of visitors was greatest in October, during which month the Dúrga Púja holidays fall, and in February. In the latter month 6,723 persons visited the Museum on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1886-87.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

CONTENTS.

I.—POLITICAL.

	Page.
CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION—	
Agricultural Department in Bengal	1
Bengal Economic and Art Museum	1
Establishment of a District Fund	1
Transfer of the Salt Department in Orissa to the management of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras	1
RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES, AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS—	
Cooch Behar	2
Chittagong Hill Tracts—	
Frontier Tribes	2
Trade	2
Frontier Police	2
Coolie Corps	2
Hill Tipperah—	
Crops, public health, and material condition of the people	2
Trade and commerce	2
Revenue administration	3
Police and crime	3
Civil justice	4
Boundary matters	4
Tributary States of Orissa—	
Administrative changes	4
Tribute	4
Weather, crops, and material condition of the people	4
Civil and criminal litigation	5
Reserved forests	5
Communications	5
Education	5
Postal arrangements	6
Capture of wild elephants in the Tributary States	6
The Tributary and Political States of Chutiá Nágpur—	
Commissioner's tour	6
Major Boileau's tour	6
Rainfall and crops	7
Public health and material condition of the people	7
Education	7
Trade and communications	7
Criminal and Civil justice	7
Tributary Chiefs	8
Tribute	8
Sikkim affairs	8
Bhootan	8

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEY—	
Mozufferpore survey	9
Survey of Angul estate	10
Midnapore survey	10
Ghatwali lands in Bankoora	10
Survey of Calcutta	10
SETTLEMENT—	
Burdwan Division	11
Presidency Division	11
Rajshahye Division	11
Dacca Division	11
Chittagong Division	12
Patna Division	12
Bhagulpore Division	12
Orissa Division	12
Chota Nagpore Division	12
GOVERNMENT ESTATES—	
Sale of Government lands	13
Management and Improvement Fund	13
Miscellaneous works of improvement	14
Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c.	14
Education	14
Roads and communications	14
Condition of ryots	14
WARDS' ESTATES—	
Collections	15
Surveys	15
Works of improvement	16
Management charges	16
Litigation	16
Condition of the tenantry	16
Burdwan estate	17

III.—PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION—	
Act III (B.C.) of 1886—an Act to amend Act IV (B.C.) of 1876 and Act III (B.C.) of 1884	18
Act I (B.C.) of 1887—an Act to provide for a Survey of the Town of Calcutta	18
Act II (B.C.) of 1887—an Act to amend Act V (B.C.) of 1880	18
Act III (B.C.) of 1887—an Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870	19
Act IV (B.C.) of 1887—an Act to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong	19
Act V (B.C.) of 1887—an Act for the regulation of the Rural Police in the Chota Nagpore Division	19
A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta	19
A Bill to amend Act III (B.C.) of 1879 (an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers, and prime-movers attached thereto, in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah)	19
POLICE—	
Cost and numbers of Police Force	20
Town Police	20
Rural Police	20
Education	20
Cases of torture by police	21
Criminal statistics	21

PAGE.

Crime of the Province 21
False cases 21
Refusal of inquiry 21
Sessions trials 21
Analysis of crime by classes 22
Offences against the State and public tranquillity 22
Serious offences against the person . . 22
Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only . 22
Minor offences against the person . . 23
Minor offences against property . . 23
Other offences not specified above . . 23
Cases of bad livelihood 23
Non-cognizable crime 23
Remands 24
Reconvictions 24
Crime and Police in Calcutta and the Suburbs 24
Cognizable crime in the Town 25
Cognizable crime in the Suburbs . . 26
Non-cognizable crime in the Town . . 26
Non-cognizable crime in the Suburbs . 27
Suicides and accidental deaths . . . 27
Arms Act 27
European Vagrancy Act 27
Fire-brigade Act 27
Police 27
Miscellaneous 28
Old offenders 28
Destruction of noxious wild animals and venomous snakes 28
Chittagong Hill Tracts—
Strength of force 32
Distribution 32
Cost 32
Education 32
Cooly Corps 32
Casualties 32
Admissions into hospital 32
Buildings 32
Drill 32
Conduct 32

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—

High Court—General Jurisdiction . . 33
High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction . . 33
Courts subordinate to the High Court . 33
Courts of Session—Original Jurisdiction . 33
Courts of Session—Appellate Jurisdiction 34
Courts of Magistrates 34
Courts of Presidency Magistrates . . 34
Results of the trial of European British subjects 34
Witnesses 35
Whipping 35
Statistics of offences and offenders . . 35
Criminal Justice—Sonthal Pergunnahs . 35

PRISONS—

Prison population 36
Releases 36
Transportations 37
Burmese convicts 37
Religion, length of sentence and character of imprisonment of convicts . . . 38
Female prisoners 38
Re-convicted prisoners 38
Education 38
Under-trial prisoners 38
Jail buildings 39
Guards and escapes 39
Prison discipline 39
Expenditure 41
Employment of prisoners and manufactures 42
Subsidiary Jails 43
Vital statistics 43
Alipore Reformatory 47
Hazaribagh Reformatory 48

CIVIL JUSTICE—

High Court—Original Jurisdiction . . 50
High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction . . 50
Courts in the interior 50

PAGE.

Character of suits 51
Execution of decrees 51
Calcutta Court of Small Causes . . 51
Mofussil Courts of Small Causes . . 53
Appellate Courts 53
Civil litigation of Government . . 54

REGISTRATION—

Registrations of all classes 56
Leases 57
Perpetual leases 57
Term leases 57
Registered sales of estates, tenures and ryotti holdings 57
Deeds affecting immoveable property of less than Rs. 100 in value 58
Effect of the Tenancy Act on registration . 58
Bonds 58
Refusals to register, prosecutions, &c. . 58
Registration operations in different divisions 58
Registration offices and inspections . . 59
Operations under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act 59
The Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882 . 60

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—

Calcutta Municipality—
Work of the Town Council 61
Municipal Loans 61
Income and expenditure 62
Law suits 63
Bustee improvements 63
Water-supply 64
Drainage 64
Vital statistics 64
Municipalities in the interior of Bengal—
Number of Municipalities 65
Elective system 67
Election 67
Constitution of Committees 68
Working of the Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 during the year 69
Extraordinary occurrences during the year 70
Local Self-Government 70
Establishment of a Port Trust Act at Chittagong 71

MARINE—

Strength of the Pilot Service . . . 72
Leadsmen 72
Shipping 72
Condition of Pilots 72
Casualties 73
Pilotage receipts 73
River channels 73
Government vessels 73
Certificates of competency 74
Registration of vessels 74
Inspection of vessels in the Port of Calcutta 74
Number of European seamen in the Port . 74
Health of the Port 74
Sanitation of the Port 75
Supply of water to the shipping . . 76
The continuous discharge system . . 76
Financial results 76
Deceased seamen 76
Remittances by seamen 77
Seamen shipped and discharged . . 77
Distressed seamen 77
Health of seamen 77
Chittagong Shipping Office 77
Orissa Shipping Offices 77
Port Trust—
Financial condition 77
Port of Chittagong 79
Ports of Orissa 81
False Point 82
Pooree 82
Balasore 82

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PAGE.

METEOROLOGY—
- General summary for 1886 . . . 83
- Cold-weather period—January and February . . . 83
- Hot-weather period—March to May . 83
- South-west monsoon period—June to October . . . 84
- North-east monsoon period—November and December . . . 85
- Pressure . . . 86
- Temperature . . . 86
- Humidity and cloud proportion . . 87
- Winds . . . 87
- Storms . . . 88
- Rainfall . . . 89
- Monsoon period—May to October . . 90
- Working of the Meteorological Department . . . 93

WEATHER, CROPS AND PRICES, AND MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE—
- Burdwan Division . . . 95
- Presidency Division . . . 96
- Rajshahye Division . . . 96
- Dacca Division . . . 97
- Chittagong Division . . . 98
- Patna Division . . . 99
- Bhagulpore Division . . . 100
- Orissa Division . . . 100
- Chota Nagpore Division . . . 101
- Statement showing the average retail price of common rice in each district during the year 1886 . . . 102
- Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each sub-division in Bengal for 1887 . 103
- Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1886 to March 1887 . . 108

LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—
- Survey and settlement . . . 110
- Analysis of districts . . . 110
- Eradication of disease among silkworms . 110
- Agricultural experiments . . . 111
- Agricultural exhibition . . . 111
- Botanical Gardens, Calcutta . . 112
- Lloyd Botanical Garden, Darjeeling . 115

FORESTS—
- Area of Forests . . . 116
- Demarcation and surveys . . . 116
- Working plans . . . 116
- Establishments . . . 117
- Breaches of forest law . . . 117
- Forest fires . . . 117
- Grazing . . . 117
- Plantation and cultural operations . 117
- Communications and buildings . . 118
- Working and yield of the forests . . 118
- Financial results . . . 118

MANUFACTURES, MINES, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—
- Tea . . . 120
- Chittagong Division . . . 121
- Chota Nagpore . . . 121
- Dacca Division . . . 121
- Rajshahye Division . . . 121
- Coffee . . . 122
- Cinchona . . . 122
- General account of manufactures and mines in the different divisions—
  - Presidency Division . . . 123
  - Bhagulpore Division . . . 123
  - Rajshahye Division . . . 124
  - Dacca Division . . . 124
  - Patna Division . . . 124
  - Orissa Division . . . 124
  - Chittagong Division . . . 124
  - Chota Nagpore Division . . . 124
  - Burdwan Division . . . 125

PAGE.

TRADE—
- Sea-borne trade of Bengal . . . 126
- Foreign trade of the port of Calcutta . 126
- Imports—
  - Cotton goods . . . 126
  - Metals . . . 126
  - Machinery and mill work . . . 127
  - Mineral oil . . . 127
  - Liquors . . . 127
  - Corals . . . 127
  - Agricultural implements . . . 127
- Exports—
  - Jute and gunnies . . . 127
  - Rice . . . 127
  - Tea . . . 127
  - Wheat . . . 127
  - Indigo . . . 127
  - Hides and skins . . . 128
  - Cotton, raw . . . 128
  - Silk, raw . . . 128
  - Lac . . . 128
  - Treasure . . . 128
  - Coasting trade of Calcutta . . 128
- Minor Ports—
  - Chittagong Port . . . 128
  - Orissa Ports . . . 128
  - Port of Naraingunge . . . 128
- System of registration as regards the internal and inter-provincial trade of Bengal . . . 128
- Trade of Calcutta with the interior . . 129
- Cotton, raw—
  - Imports . . . 129
  - Exports . . . 129
  - Quantity not exported before the close of the year . . . 130
- Cotton twist and yarn—
  - Imports—
    - European twist and yarn . . . 130
    - Indian twist and yarn . . . 130
  - Exports—
    - European twist and yarn . . . 130
    - Principal river marts . . . 131
    - Indian twist and yarn . . . 131
    - Comparison of imports with exports . 131
- Cotton piece-goods . . . 131
- European piece-goods—
  - Imports . . . 132
  - Exports . . . 132
  - Comparison of imports with exports . 132
- Indian piece-goods . . . 133
- Indigo—
  - Imports . . . 133
  - Exports . . . 133
  - Quantity not exported before the close of the year . . . 133
- Jute, raw—
  - Imports . . . 133
  - Principal supplying districts . . 134
  - Exports . . . 134
  - Quantity not exported before the close of the year . . . 134
- Gunny-bags—
  - Imports . . . 134
  - Principal supplying districts . . 135
  - Exports . . . 135
  - Comparison of imports with exports . 135
- Gunny-cloth—
  - Imports . . . 135
  - Exports . . . 136
  - Comparison of imports with exports . 136
  - *Outturn of the mills in the vicinity of* Calcutta . . . 136
- Food-grains . . . 136
- Wheat—
  - Imports . . . 138
  - Exports . . . 138
  - Quantity not exported before the close of the year . . . 138
- Gram and pulses—
  - Imports . . . 138
  - Exports . . . 139
  - Quantity not exported before the close of the year . . . 139

PAGE.

Rice and Paddy—
Imports 139
Exports 140
Stock of rice in Calcutta . . . 140
Miscellaneous spring and rain crops—
Imports 140
Exports 141
Quantity not exported before the close of the year 141
Hides—
Imports 141
Exports 141
Comparison of imports with exports . 141
Salt—
Imports 142
Exports 142
Comparison of imports with exports . 142
Clearances from ship-board and bond. 143
Principal salt-importing marts . . 143
Saltpetre—
Imports 143
Exports 143
Quantity not exported before the close of the year 144
Linseed—
Imports 144
Exports 144
Quantity not exported before the close of the year 144
Mustard and rape seed—
Imports 144
Exports 145
Quantity not exported before the close of the year 145
Silk, raw—
Imports 145
Exports 145
Quantity not exported before the close of the year 145
Sugar—
Imports 146
Exports 146
Quantity not exported before the close of the year 146
Tea, Indian—
Imports 146
Imports by sea 147
Exports 147
Quantity not exported before the close of the year 147
Tobacco—
Imports 147
Exports 148
Quantity not exported before the close of the year 148
Inland and Sea-borne Trade of Chittagong—
Lime and limestone 148
Caoutchouc 148
Cotton, raw 149
Cotton twist and yarn . . . 149
Cotton piece-goods, European . . 149
Jute, raw 149
Gunny-bags 149
Cocoanuts 149
Rice and paddy 149
Hides and skins 150
Oils 150
Salt 150
Mustard and rape seed . . . 150
Spices 150
Sugar 151
Tea, Indian 151
Tobacco 151
Sea-borne Trade of Orissa—
Imports 152
Cotton twist and yarn . . . 152
Cotton piece-goods 152
Exports 152
Rice and paddy 152
Traffic on the Nuddea rivers—
Down-stream traffic 153
Up-stream traffic 154
Traffic on the Ganges, the Bhagiruthee, and the Hooghly rivers carried by Inland Steamers 154

PAGE.

Trade on the Megna river to and from Chittagong 155
Traffic on the Midnapore and Hidgellee Canals 156
Rice and paddy 157
Traffic on the Orissa Canals . . . 157
Traffic on the Orissa Coast Canal . . 158
River-borne traffic carried by the River Steamer Companies 159
Traffic on the Brahmaputra and Megna Rivers carried by the Steamers of the Eastern Bengal State Railway—
Dacca service 160
Serajgunge service 161
Cachar service 161
Trade of Bengal with Assam carried by country boats 162
Statements of Bengal Railway traffic—
External trade of Bengal . . . 163
Internal trade of Bengal . . . 165
Traffic along the State Railways—
Eastern Bengal State Railway . . 167
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway 168
Northern Bengal State Railway . . 169
Dacca State Railway 170
Nalhati State Railway . . . 170
Tirhoot State Railway . . . 171
Patna-Gya State Railway . . . 172
External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet and Sikkim, and Bhutan—
Trade between Bengal and Nepal . 174
Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim 175
Trade between Bengal and Bhutan . 177

PUBLIC WORKS—

Buildings and Roads—
Opium 179
Post 179
Telegraph 179
Judicial 180
Land Revenue and Magisterial . . 180
Excise 180
Jails 180
Lock-ups 180
Churches and cemeteries . . . 180
Police 180
Educational 180
Medical 180
Monuments and Antiquities . . 180
Communications 181
Irrigation and navigation . . . 181
Miscellaneous public improvements . 181
Her Majesty's Jubilee 182
Akra Brick Factory 182
Seebpore Workshops 182
Burrakur Iron Works 182
Floods, storms, and accidents . . 183
Administrative changes 183

IRRIGATION—

I.—Major Irrigation Works . . . 184
II.—Minor Works and Navigation . . 185
Orissa Circle—
Orissa Canals 188
South-Western Circle—
Midnapore Canal 193
Hidgellee Tidal Canal 195
Orissa Coast Canal 195
Calcutta and Eastern Canals . . 196
Nuddea Rivers 197
Eden Canal 197
Agricultural Works, Imperial . . 197
Agricultural Works, Provincial . . 198
Sone Circle—
Rainfall 201
Floods 201

PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS—

General Review 205
East Indian (Imperial) Railway . . 207
Tarkessur (Assisted) Railway . . . 209
Patna-Gya (Provincial) State Railway . 209
Eastern Bengal (Imperial) State Railway . 209

PAGE.

Bengal Central (Assisted) Railway . . 211
Ranaghat-Bagwangola (Imperial) State Railway 212
Dacca (Provincial) State Railway . . 212
Northern Bengal (Provincial) State Railway 213
Kaunia-Dharlla (Provincial) State Railway 214
Assam-Behar (Provincial) State Railway, A.-B. Section 214
Tirhoot (Provincial) State Railway . . 215
Tirhoot Section of Assam-Behar (Provincial) State Railway 216
Nalhati (Provincial) State Railway . . 217
Bengal and North-Western (Assisted) Railway 217
Deoghar (Assisted) Railway . . . 217
Nagpore-Bengal (Assisted) Railway . . 218
Benares-Cuttack-Pooree (Imperial) Railway Surveys 218
Darjeeling-Himalayan (Assisted) Railway 219
Statement showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal State Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts 220
Statement showing all Bengal State Railway Capital Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, since the commencement . 224

PAGE.

Synopsis of mileage of Railways within the boundaries of the Province of Bengal on the 31st of March 1887 . . 226
Gross Railway Receipts, on Revenue Account 228
Railway Working Expenditure, on Revenue Account 228
Provincial share of interest charges for Railway Expenditure 228

TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICES—
Telegraphs 229
The Post Office—
Statistics of post-offices, letter-boxes, &c. . 230
Postal lines 230
Correspondence 230
Insurance and value-payable post . . 230
Money-orders 230
India Postal Notes 231
British Postal orders 231
Savings Banks 231
Stock Notes 231
Government securities 231
Postal Life Insurance 231
Privileged newspapers 232
Combined Post and Telegraph offices . 232
Offences in connection with the Post Office 232
Zemindari dâk 232

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a*)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE—
Statement showing the Imperial receipts in 1886-87 as compared with those of 1885-86 234
Statement showing the Imperial expenditure in 1886-87 as compared with that of 1885-86 235
Circulation of currency notes . . . 236
Stock-notes 238

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE—
Provincial finance 239
Road and Public Works Cess Operations for the period from the 1st October 1886 to the 31st March 1887 253
Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the cess year 1885-86 255

LAND REVENUE—
Remissions 260
Collections 260
Direct management of estates . . . 261
Payment of land revenue by money-orders 261
Land registration 261
Operation of sale laws 261
Acquisition of land for public purposes . 261
Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 . . . 261
Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act and relation between landlords and tenants . 262
Rent receipts 262
Miscellaneous proceedings under the Act . 263
Preparation of price-lists 263
Applications for survey under the Bengal Tenancy Act 263

SOURCES OF REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND—
Customs 264
Opium—
General character of the season . . 265
Salt 267
Excise—
Financial results 269
Rum 270
Imported wines 271
Tari 271
Pachwai 271
Ganja 271
Opium 271
Suggestions of the Excise Commission . 271
Prosecutions 272
Stamps—
Stamp revenue 272
Non-judicial stamps 273
Judicial stamps 274
Levy of penalties 274
Income-tax 274

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS . . 280

EMIGRATION—
Colonial Emigration—
Colonies from which requisitions were received for labourers 281
Recruiters' licenses 282
Recruitment 282
Depôts 282
Outward voyages 282
Return emigrants 282
Inland Emigration—
Administrative measures 283
Recruitment 283
Transport 286
Period of contract 284
Working of the Inland Emigration Act in Chittagong 284

MEDICAL RELIEF—
Calcutta Medical Institutions . . . 286
Charitable Dispensaries 287
Lunatic Asylums 289
Lock-hospitals—
Cantonment Lock-hospitals . . . 291
Voluntary Lock-hospitals 291
Chemical Examiner's Department—
Analyses 292
Poisons 293
Eden Sanitarium 294

SANITATION 297

VACCINATION 300

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

	Page.
EDUCATION—	
General summary	301
Recommendations of the Education Commission	302
University education	302
Secondary education	303
Primary schools	304
Female education	305
Education of Europeans	305
Training schools	306
Law and medicine	306
The Engineering College, Seebpore, and Survey Schools	306
Art and Industry	306
Education of Muhammadans	307
Aboriginal and backward races	307
Indigenous education	307
ART, LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—	
English Press	308
Publications of the Bengal Secretariat	308
Vernacular Press	308
Report on the Bengal Library	309
Art	309
Biography	309
Drama	309
Fiction	309
History (including Geography)	310
Language	310
Law	310
Medicine	310
Miscellaneous	310
Philosophy	310
Poetry	310
Religion	310
Science	310
Travels and voyages	310
Periodical literature	310
Act XXV of 1867	311

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

	Page.
ARCHÆOLOGY	312

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Page.
ECCLESIASTICAL—	
Ecclesiastical administration	314
Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act	314
Burial Board under Act V (B C.) of 1881	314
STATIONERY	315
PRINTING—	
Jail Press	316
Secretariat Press	316
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	318
ECONOMIC AND ART MUSEUM	319

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1886-87.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Agricultural Department in Bengal.

THE permanent constitution of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in Bengal was sanctioned by the Secretary of State after the close of the year under report. The experience of the past two years has shown the value and necessity of this special agency for the supervision of settlement operations, for the collection of agricultural statistics, and for agricultural enquiry and improvement.

Bengal Economic and Art Museum.

The collections of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum were transferred to the charge of the Trustees of the Indian Museum from the 1st April 1887, from which date the Bengal Economic and Art Museum ceased to have an independent existence. An Act (IV of 1887) was passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India on the 14th January 1887, by which the Trustees were empowered to receive and take charge of the collections of economic products, art-ware, ethnological and industrial specimens belonging to the Government of Bengal; and the Lieutenant-Governor is authorized by it to appoint five persons to represent the Government of Bengal on the Board of Trustees. Under this Act the number of Trustees was increased from 16 to 21, viz.,—

The person for the time being holding the office of Accountant-General of Bengal.

Five other persons to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

Five persons to be appointed by the Lieuetenant-Governor of Bengal.

Five other persons to be appointed by the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and five other persons to be appointed by the Trustees.

Establishment of a District Fund.

A new fund, called the "District Fund," was opened in the year under report, absorbing the District Road Fund in the 16 districts to which the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, was extended, with effect from the 1st October 1886. The fund was administered in each district by a Board, of which the members were partly appointed by Government and partly elected by the cess-payers. The "Bruce Legacy Fund" was closed on the books of the Accountant General's office, and the balance at credit of the fund was paid over to the Honorary Secretary to the Bruce Institution.

Transfer of the Salt Department in Orissa to the management of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras.

In the report for the year 1885-86 mention was made that arrangements were in progress for the preparation of rules and notifications under the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, which it is proposed to extend to Orissa. The Board of Revenue submitted draft rules and notifications under the Act, such as would completely take the place of the existing rules under the Bengal Salt Act, VII of 1864, and enable the administration of the Department to be carried on without interruption and inconvenience until such time as special legislation might be deemed advisable. These rules and notifications have, at the instance of the Government of India, been revised in consultation with the Legal Remembrancer, and submitted to the Government of India for approval. Pending the issue of the proposed rules and notifications, the Lieutenant-Governor has permitted the manufacture of kurkutch salt for next year on the existing system, but not the licensing of any punga works.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

Cooch Behar.

THE relations of this State with the British Government have continued to be friendly and satisfactory.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Frontier Tribes.

The absence of raids within our territory is a satisfactory feature of the year's administration, and may be attributed to the orders of Government, under which the trans-frontier people are obliged to leave their arms at the frontier stations of Demagri and Ruma before coming into British territory. Final orders have been passed by Government in the matter of the attack made by Sayipuea, Chief of the Howlongs, on the villages of Vonkunga and Saipunga, and it has been distinctly intimated to Saipunga that, until he has expiated his offence by giving up the ryots of Sayipuea, Government will not extend to him its protection. The attempts to enlist scouts during the past year have again been unsuccessful.

Trade.

There has been a considerable increase in the frontier trade, which is said to be due to the withdrawal of the prohibition imposed on the Howlongs and other trans-frontier people from resorting to our bazar at Demagri. During the year under report 4,902 Lushais resorted to this bazar, against 3,890 in the previous year.

Frontier Police.

With the exception of Sirthay, all the frontier posts sanctioned by Government were occupied during the year; and, in addition to patrol work, the Frontier Force were engaged in clearing jungle, repairing stockades, supervising the transport of provisions, watching over the coolie corps, escort of treasure, and other miscellaneous duties. The duties of these men are of an extremely arduous nature, and they have been performed in an eminently satisfactory manner, and without a murmur. A sum of Rs. 25,268-2-10 was expended in provisioning the frontier posts.

Coolie Corps.

Much difficulty has been experienced in keeping up the coolie corps, and the subject is under the consideration of Government. A six-feet-wide road has been constructed along the river bank from Demagri to Thega khal, and the road from Ruma to Politye has been completed.

Hill Tipperah.

Crops, public health, and material condition of the people.

So far as the condition of the people is concerned, the past year was a comparatively prosperous one, the rainfall being unusually abundant, the outturn of the crops excellent, and the public health both in the hills and in the plains of the State good. Both emigration and immigration appear to have been very inconsiderable, and, while immigration from the neighbouring districts, except the Chittagong Hill Tracts, cannot be expected, as the people are too well off to care to leave their homes, it is to be regretted that the present financial position of the State is still such as to render impracticable any scheme for inducing settlers to come from the less prosperous districts of Bengal and Behar. The abandonment, however, of the objectionable rule, under which British subjects could not acquire occupancy rights in Hill Tipperah, is a decided move in the right direction, showing, as it does, that the principle of reciprocity in the relations between Hill Tipperah and the adjoining British districts is gaining recognition.

Trade and commerce.

In a country like Hill Tipperah, where the people live entirely on the produce of agriculture, the value of the import trade cannot be expected to be great; but where

the natural resources are large, exports should not fail to be important. The cotton produce in the State can more than supply local requirements, and is also considerably in demand elsewhere. The quantity exported, however, does not show any advance, and the enormous *ad valorem* export duty of 40 per cent. might well, with a view to the promotion of both cultivation and trade, be largely reduced; while the abolition, or at least the imposition in a new and reduced form, of the numerous petty export and other duties realized under the names of the license-tax, the Khotagari duty, the Pati mehal, and so forth, would be a wise and healthy measure. The strict rule in force regarding permits also must act as a pronounced check on the opening up and commercial development of the State. No regular statistics of the export trade are kept, but it is calculated from the amount of duty realized that the total value of the articles exported during the year under review was about Rs. 6,25,000, or rather more than the average of the preceding three years.

Revenue administration.

Some useful reforms have been undoubtedly carried out, but it is most discouraging to find that the main point—retrenchment—the necessity for which has again and again been urged by this Government, remains absolutely untouched, and that no real change for the better has been effected in the administration of the finances of the State. A net increase in revenue, amounting under all heads to Rs. 46,026, is reported; but it is clear that no increase of the kind can be productive of good so long as expenditure is practically uncontrolled, and, as is reported to be actually the case in Hill Tipperah, largely exceeds income. Generally speaking, the revenue administration continues in its former unsatisfactory condition, and financial difficulties appear to be as pressing as ever. The alienation of State property to relations and dependants is at once ruinous to the State, and, from a legal point of view, of questionable propriety, as it is doubtful whether the Maharajah has really the power to alienate beyond the term of his own lifetime.

The system of issuing payment orders, or barats, on the farmers of revenue and other mofussil tehsildars, which was put a stop to by the late Minister, has been revived: the sooner it is again abandoned, the better in the interests of all concerned in these pernicious and, from an administrative point of view, most inconvenient transactions. The facts stated in paragraphs 67—70 of the Assistant Political Agent's Report justify his belief that the expenditure continues largely to exceed the income of the State. The assertion contained in paragraph 9 of Baboo B. C. Bhattacharjea's letter of 27th March 1887, to the effect that they show a steadily growing surplus, was discussed in paragraph 3 of Mr. Peacock's reply No. 1637P. of 9th May, where the necessity of submitting annual statements of expenditure was urged on the Maharajah. In the absence of these statements it is impossible to resist the evidence of great financial pressure and mal-administration which the report discloses, and until details of the annual expenditure are given, it can only be supposed that it is not to the interest of the Maharajah's officers to allow financial operations to be systematically and regularly examined. The present Minister, Baboo Mohini Mohan Bardhan, whose accurate and intimate knowledge of State affairs and general ability are testified to by the *ex-officio* Political Agent, will, it is hoped, be able to retain the confidence and respect of the Maharajah, and to bring about a salutary change in the existing state of what cannot but be characterized as signal mal-administration.

Police and crime.

The Police Department, like all others, is in need of reform, but it appears that the new Minister contemplates a reorganization of the staff at each police station. There were 612 criminal cases of all kinds, against 652 in the previous year, but there was an increase by 71 in the number of persons implicated. Of these, 229 cases were investigated by the police—177 successfully and 52 unsuccessfully. There were only three heinous offences—one of murder and two of culpable homicide, and on the whole slightly fewer cases in which British subjects were concerned occurred. Increasing security for the people both in person and in property is reported by the Assistant Political Agent, and it is hoped that the growth, considered by the Commissioner to be slow, will continue with more marked rapidity. Crime generally is light, especially in the hills and amongst the Manipuris. The police of the State are kept as much in

arrears of pay as the members of the other departments of His Highness's service, and to this matter the Minister's serious attention should be called.

Civil justice.

The number of civil suits increased from 243 to 285, and the value from Rs. 14,117-6-10 to Rs. 44,892-6-4. The latter increase is accounted for by the particularly high value of one cause instituted by a British subject. The Assistant Political Agent considers that the administration of civil justice is not attended with any difficulty; but the fact that out of 50 appeals only 7 were rejected and in 20 were the decisions appealed against confirmed, can scarcely be regarded as a very satisfactory result. The number of civil suits in which British subjects were parties rose from 83 to 124, the increase being attributed to the extension of business carried on by British subjects in the State.

Boundary matters.

It is reported that the professional Surveyor appointed by Government has decided all disputed points in relation to the situation of the disputed Tipperah punjis against the Maharajah, and the Assistant Political Agent accepts the conclusion as one that might have been foreseen from the beginning. The boundary between the State and British territory was defined and marked on the ground by officers deputed on both sides, and no question should therefore now be raised without very strong and adequate reason.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

There were several administrative changes during the year, consequent on the deaths of the Rajahs of Tigiria and Dhenkanal, the Rajah of Nilgiri's temporary loss of the powers of speech and reason, and the mismanagement of affairs in Daspalla, which necessitated the removal of the Dewan Baboo Fakir Mohan Senaputty, and the appointment of Moonshi Mahomed Ali to succeed him. The administration of the little State of Pal Lehara is reported to be unsatisfactory, and a further report on the subject is awaited by Government.

Tribute.

Of the total demand of Rs. 33,249-7-11 on account of Government tribute, Rs. 6,546 was paid in before the commencement of the year, and during it the entire balance, together with an advance of Rs. 4,100-11-8 on the current claim, was realized.

Weather, crops, and material condition of the people.

The rainfall was seasonable and copious, but owing to late sowing the growth of the crops, especially on the high lands, was stunted, and the outturn on the whole only an average one. The autumn harvest was, owing to excessive moisture, poor in seven of the States, and the late rains were not favourable to the winter crops, the outturn being below the average, except in Angul and Daspalla, where it is said to have failed more or less. The yield of sugarcane alone was large. Vast quantities of good arable land are lying fallow, the want of communications being a bar to more production than suffices for local consumption; but Mr. Metcalfe, the Superintendent of the Tributary States, thinks that the benefits to be derived from the opening out of the country are becoming appreciated by some of the Chiefs, and that the Cuttack-Benares Railway will, should it eventually pass through the Gurjats, no doubt give an impetus to both agriculture and commerce. The material condition of the people continues to be decidedly backward, and their wants are characterized as being few and easily satisfied. There may be said to be no emigration from, or immigration to, the Tributary States. The public health was generally good throughout the year, but both cholera and fever appeared in places, and the former assumed an epidemic form in parts of Daspalla; the mortality, however, being fortunately inconsiderable. Vaccine operations were carried on in eight of the States, but the results in Angul, Baramba, Mohurbhunj, and Dhenkanal alone were satisfactory, and the Superintendent states that, notwithstanding all that is being done to popularize the system, it cannot yet be regarded as a success, and that everywhere, except in Mohurbhunj and the Khondmals, there are many more children annually inoculated than vaccinated. The religious element in inoculation is a powerful influence working in its favour, and unsuccessful vaccinations must have a very bad effect. Mr. Metcalfe states that he has noticed instances of the latter, but it is hoped that they are rare.

Civil and criminal litigation.

There was a large increase in the number of civil and revenue suits for disposal in the courts of original jurisdiction during the past year. The total number for disposal, including 2,237 pending from the previous year, was 18,729 against 13,091 in 1885-86, and of these 15,541 were disposed of, while 3,188 remained pending. In Baramba, Dhenkanal and Mohurbhunj new institutions reached the comparatively high figures 1,962, 8,220 and 5,051, respectively, but, on the other hand, in nine States there were not more than 12 each. These figures altogether exclude the cases tried in the courts of the Native Chiefs. The total number of criminal offences of all classes was 2,141 against 2,231 in 1885-86. In these 3,106 persons were concerned, of whom 1,990 were convicted. Of 245 civil appeals disposed of, the orders were confirmed in only 124, but the lower criminal courts showed a somewhat better result in having been upheld in 59 out of 78 decisions appealed against. The proportionately very large number of criminal cases pending both at the beginning and at the close of the year in the courts of Keonjhur and Nayagurh showed that trials did not proceed with regularity and promptitude, and the Superintendent has been asked to invite the serious attention of the Chiefs of those States to the matter. Recently the police of Dhenkanal, Baramba, and Narsingpore have been placed under the orders of the Assistant Superintendent of Gurjat Police, whose head-quarters have not yet been removed to Dhenkanal, but will be as soon as suitable accommodation can be provided.

Reserved forests.

The Tributary Chiefs of Orissa are at length beginning to appreciate the advantage of preserving their forests from reckless destruction, and are in a greater or less degree taking active steps for their protection. The Rajahs of Talcher and Hindole and the Chiefs of Boad, Kandpara, Nayagurh, Runpore, and Athgurh have now established reserves, and in Dhenkanal young sâl plantations are springing up. The Superintendent, however, has been asked to see that the measures taken to preserve the forests in the States are not allowed to encroach on the rights and privileges of the people. The Government forest in Angul continues, it is reported, to be maintained at a loss, the expenditure far exceeding the actual receipts.

Communications.

Some progress was made in the opening out and improvement of lines of communication, but much yet remains to be done. The completion of the new road from Baripada to Bamunghati is said to have fairly revolutionized the administration of Mohurbhunj by bringing these two places into proximity, and the Manager, Mr. Wylly, and the Engineer, Mr. Morrow, deserve every credit for the successful completion of this undertaking. Mr. Metcalfe has given an interesting account of his discovery of a short route from Daspalla to the Khondmals, hitherto almost beyond the reach of the Superintendent, and it appears that by taking this line across the hills, along which a road is being made and the dâk now runs, a 16 days' journey is reduced to one of only four. The two principal highways in the mehals, and the only means of communication of the Gurjats with the outer world, are the roads from Cuttack to Sumbalpur, the unsatisfactory condition of which has been noticed again and again, and it is much to be regretted that no improvement seems to have been effected.

Education.

The figures show a large increase of 296 schools and 3,797 pupils in the Tributary States. This advance is admittedly to some extent more apparent than actual, being partly due to the fact that a larger number of patshalas were visited and included in the returns made by the Sub-Inspector. Allowing for this, however, increased attention to educational matters is indicated, and the circumstance must be regarded as satisfactory. Three girls' schools at Mohurbhunj, Dhenkanal, and Athgurh respectively, with a total of 94 pupils, are mentioned, and it is reported that besides these 311 girls attend boys' schools in the Gurjats, and that five of them passed the lower primary scholarship examination. The Chiefs of Runpur, Nayagurh, Hindole, Talcher, and Athmalik have apparently begun to evince considerable interest in education, and have more or less availed themselves of the advice and assistance of the Sub-Inspector of Schools; still, it is noticed that the aggregate number of children of the

aboriginal races borne on the school rolls shows no advance, but, on the contrary, a slight falling off from 1,509 to 1,495 pupils.

Postal arrangements.

Mr. Metcalfe urges the expediency of taking over for good, on the part of Government, all postal lines and offices, and he deprecates the continuance of the present arrangement under which moral pressure is put upon the Chiefs to cause them to contribute towards their maintenance. These contributions are in some cases exacted with difficulty, and the Superintendent argues that as correspondence between his office and the Tributary Chiefs has now become much more frequent, and the people have once enjoyed the benefit of cheap and rapid communication, on political, even more than on social or commercial, grounds it is absolutely necessary that postal arrangements should be conducted with system and regularity. The matter has been referred to the Post Office authorities for consideration.

Capture of wild elephants in the Tributary States.

The forests of the Tributary Mehals, especially those of Keonjhur, Pal Lehara, and Mohurbhunj, abound with wild elephants, and an important question regarding the extent to which Government has the power of controlling their capture is now before the Government of India. It is beyond question that the reckless destruction of these animals, or anything tending to diminish the supply of them, should be restrained as much as possible, and it has been pointed out that all operations having such a tendency should be jealously watched and, where necessary, brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR.

Commissioner's tour.

The Commissioner made an exceptionally long and useful tour, extending over a period of no less than three months and fifteen days, and passed through the Tributary States of Chang Bhakar, Jushpore, Gangpore, Sirgoojah and Korea, of which the first and the western portion of the last had never been visited by any of his predecessors. A considerable part of the march was thus through new country, and Mr. Stevens' observations are interesting. At Ramkhola, in Sirgoojah, the remaining details connected with the dispute between the Rajah and Mussumat Chandra Bansi Kunwar of Kandi, the general decision on which had been passed and confirmed by Government in the preceding year, were settled, and the Commissioner expresses the hope that the matter has at length been satisfactorily and finally disposed of. A meeting between the Rajahs of Jushpore and Udaipore was effected at Ponri, on the confines of the former State, and a reconciliation between these two Chiefs, who had, since the boundary question last year, been on unfriendly terms, was the result.

The Commissioner noticed general improvement in the affairs of the Korea State. The late minister has been replaced by his son, who gives promise of working more in harmony with the Rajah. The relations between Chang Bhakar and the neighbouring State of Rewa are unfavourably reported upon, and Mr. Stevens has been asked to watch very carefully the progress of affairs both in this connection and with regard to the disagreements between the Bhaya and his relatives. The petition of the Bhagwanpore family to be vested with police powers in Chang Bhakar has been rejected by the Commissioner, who is right in thinking that the policy of Government should be to maintain the authority of the Chiefs within their own States, and, so long as it is not abused, to refrain from any step calculated, as this would be, to detract therefrom. The want of proper medical aid in all the Tributary States is remarked, and the cordial reception of, and liberal support promised to, the Countess of Dufferin's scheme by the Sirgoojah Chiefs is on this account all the more gratifying. The Commissioner's report on his tour is, on the whole, reassuring and favourable, and his interference, when exercised, was opportune and effective.

Major Boileau's tour.

Major Boileau visited the Political States of Seraikella and Khursowan, and appears to have done useful work in the way of inspection, disposal of complaints, and enquiries of a general character. The Bonai State has not been visited for some years, and the Deputy Commissioner will, it is hoped, be able to make arrangements to include it in his programme for the coming cold weather.

Rainfall and crops.

During the year the rainfall in the majority of the Tributary States was neither sufficient nor favourably distributed, and as a consequence the outturn of the rice crop was, except in Sirgoojah, where the fall was no less than 36·33 inches in excess of that of 1885-86, below the average. In Jushpore, on the other hand, the rains were excessive and untimely, and the crops on the low lands were considerably injured by high floods. The outturn of the *rubbi* harvest, however, was generally good, and especially so in the Singbhoom Political States of Seraikella and Khursowan.

Public health and material condition of the people.

The health of the people in all the Tributary and Political States of the division was good, and epidemic disease was comparatively absent. Vaccination operations were performed in every State except Korea and Chang Bhakar, and the percentage of success, viz. 92·5, is satisfactory; but the fact that in Korea there were 2,511 cases in 1885-86, and none during the year under review, requires explanation. Cattle-disease was very prevalent in Sirgoojah, Jushpore, and Korea, as many as 6,683 deaths being reported in the first of these—a figure which is alarmingly high, and would appear to require further verification. As regards the material condition of the people, Mr. Stevens merely observes that there has been no marked change, and previous reports are found to have characterized it as fairly good.

Education.

Education in the Tributary and Political States must still be regarded as exceedingly backward; but the advance in Seraikella from 18 schools and 584 pupils to 23 schools and 875 pupils, and in Khursowan from 2 schools and 101 pupils to 7 schools and 257 pupils, is encouraging, and the fact that there has been a total increase from 38 schools and 1,072 pupils to 58 schools and 1,530 pupils certainly is a promising indication. The failure and consequent abolition of the school at Bisrampore are to be regretted; but Mr. Stevens was, under the circumstances, right in ordering it to be closed and replaced for the time being by a primary institution. The opening of girls' schools in Seraikella and Khursowan is another sign of the advance of education in these as compared with the other States of the division.

Trade and communications.

The trade of the States appears to be at present very inconsiderable; but an impetus will no doubt be given by the opening of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway. The state of communications is at present bad, and although the Commissioner thinks that his tour was productive of much improvement on the roads over which he passed, too much stress should not be laid on the usually superficial repairs which are made in anticipation of the arrival of an official.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

Of 24 persons committed for trial, 20 were convicted and 4 acquitted, and Mr. Stevens remarks that the cases from Sirgoojah and Jushpore were, as a rule, sent up with care. Rupees 1,982 were imposed as fines in the Tributary States as against Rs. 2,209 in the preceding year, and a satisfactory proportion of that amount was realized. As regards jails, there were 433 new admissions against 400 in 1885-86, and the total number of escapes—no less than 14—shows a laxness and want of discipline, which should have the Commissioner's attention. The fluctuations in crime appear to have been slight, except in the cases of the Singbhoom States of Seraikella and Khursowan, in both of which the figures show a considerable increase and an unsatisfactorily large proportion of acquittals. There was a total of 579 civil suits instituted against 665 in the preceding year, and the generally small proportion of execution cases is a striking feature, the exceptions again being Seraikella and Khursowan, apparently the two most advanced of the States. The civil powers of the Chiefs are exercised under the appellate control of the Commissioner, to which, however, very little recourse seems to be had, as only eight appeals were preferred throughout the year. The judicial work done in the Commissioner's office was slightly lighter than usual, the total number of cases of all kinds instituted (exclusive of Sessions cases and business connected with the Singbhoom States which is done through the Deputy Commissioner), being only 39 against 56 in 1885-86, and the miscellaneous petitions received and disposed of aggregating 643 against 696 in that year.

Tributary Chiefs.

Most of the Tributary Chiefs are favourably spoken of. Maharajah Raghunath Saran Singh Deo is said to have governed the Sirgoojah State well and on the whole systematically, and, what is of much importance, to be looked up to not only by his own subjects, but also by other Chiefs. For Rajah Prôtab Narain Singh Deo Bahadoor of Jushpore, Mr. Stevens has nothing but praise, and credit is given to both Rajah Pran Singh Deo and Raja Indra Deo Bahadoor for the improvement noticed in the administration of Korea and Bonai respectively. Rajah Dharmjit Singh Deo has his bad as well as his good points, but the preponderance appears to be on the side of the latter, while Bhaya Balbhadar Singh of Chang Bhakar apparently impressed the Commissioner, during his visit to that State, more favourably than the latter had expected. The number of complaints against the Rajah of Gangpore diminished during the year, and the Rajah of Seraikella and the Thakoor of Khursowan are both very highly spoken of by the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom.

Tribute.

The tribute payable by the States amounted to Rs. 6,319, and the only defaulter was the Rajah of Korea, who, it is reported, has not yet paid any of the current demand, but has been ordered to remit it without any avoidable delay.

Sikkim Affairs.

The persistent omission of the Maharajah to comply with the wishes of this Government by leaving his retreat in Tibet and returning to his own territories, encroachment on the part of the Tibetans into Sikkim by the advance of troops as far as Lingtu, and an appeal from Sikkim itself for British interference, are the principal features of the history of affairs in this connection during the year under review. The situation has engaged the assiduous attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, but as negotiations have not yet been brought to a close, and as nothing definite has been decided upon, the subject may with advantage be left to be dealt with in a subsequent report.

Bhootan.

Certain elephants were captured in the Western Dooars, in British territory, by men hunting under colour of licenses obtained from the Bhootan Government. The elephants were confiscated to Government, and the men were arrested and tried under Act VI of 1879 (the Elephants' Preservation Act). They had been granted licenses by the Deb Rajah of Bhootan to capture elephants in his country, and the Deb Rajah having asked the Government of India that no restrictions might be placed on their proceedings, he was informed that his license-holders would not be interfered with, provided that they confined their operations to Bhootan.

The annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 which fell due in January 1886 was paid in the usual way to the representatives of the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs in September of that year, the internal dissensions in the State having ceased to exist. The payment of the next subsidy on the 10th January 1887 was duly authorized by Government.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey.

THE principal survey works carried out during the year were as follows:—

The survey operations in Mozufferpore, which were commenced in 1885-86, were stopped, in accordance with the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in July 1886, and the progress of settlement work was also stopped in the November following, except only in 235 villages, the draft record of which had been published under the first part of section 103 of the Tenancy Act.

Mozufferpore survey.

From the commencement of the operations to the 31st March 1886 the demarcation of 916 villages, comprising an area of 566 square miles, was completed. The total area cadastrally surveyed up to that date was 219·93 square miles, and the records of 68 villages, comprising an area of 16 square miles, had been made over to the Settlement Department for attestation. The attestation and record of rents had proceeded in 24 out of these 68 villages.

No progress was made in demarcation after 1st April 1886, but the trijunctions of 892 villages, comprising an area of 555 square miles, in Chuckla Gurjaul, pergunnah Bisara, and in pergunnah Ratti, were marked out with stone pillars. During the year 47 boundary disputes were reported, making a total of 350, and 86 were disposed of, making a total of 230 since the beginning of the operations.

The cadastral survey operations continued up to July 1886, and an area of 193·91 square miles was completed in the year under report, making a total of 413·84 square miles. In addition to the area cadastrally surveyed, the professional traverse survey of the boundaries of 1,356 villages, comprising an area of about 700 square miles, had been completed in advance of the cadastral work.

The records of 552 villages in all, with an area of about 300 square miles, were made over to the Settlement Department before the survey office was closed in October 1886. Out of these villages, the work of attestation of holdings and record of rents was completed, before closing operations, in 356 villages, with an area of about 155 square miles. In addition to this the local explanation of the entries in the khatians had been carried out in about 150 villages more. Existing rents were recorded for 43,778 holdings, and in 13,370 cases fair rents were settled under section 104 of the Tenancy Act. The following are the details of classification of holdings of the 43,778 ryots whose rights and rents have been thus ascertained:—

Ryots at fixed rates	2,033
Settled ryots	36,250
Occupancy, but not settled ryots	340
Non-occupancy ryots	2,691
Under-ryots	2,430

The settlement operations were finally stopped in November, except in regard to the villages of which the draft record had been published under the first part of section 103 of the Tenancy Act. The records of 235 villages had been thus published. Work has since then been confined to the disposal of objections made under section 106, and to the preparation of the records for final publication. This work was well advanced at the close of the year.

There were altogether 1,045 petitions of objection registered, of which 678 were contested and tried as civil suits, and at the close of the year 143 objection cases, affecting the records of seven villages, where disputes were numerous, remained pending. The total cost of both survey and settlement was Rs. 1,92,784. This sum includes the cost of demarcating tri-junctions with pillars over an area of about 700 miles in addition to what was actually surveyed, and the price of about 1,200 pillars, which were not used. The cost of the cadastral survey, inclusive of traverse work, is reported by the Survey Department to have been Rs. 255 per square mile, or a little under 6½ annas per acre. The survey and settlement operations were carried out without any friction or serious difficulty.

Survey of Angul estate.

The current settlement of the Government estate of Angul expired in September 1887, and as a regular survey of the estate has never been made, it was deemed desirable to have a professional survey made in connection with the re-settlement of the Government revenue. The outer boundary runs along the borders of Tributary States, and being in many parts disputed, the demarcation of it is a work of some difficulty. A detachment of a professional party completed up to the end of the year 1886-87 the traverse boundary survey of 340 square miles. The cadastral survey of 61½ square miles was also completed, but the records had not been made over to the Settlement Officers at the end of the year.

Midnapore survey.

The revision of the survey in Midnapore, involving the re-measurement of six entire pergunnahs and the demarcation of 7,430 estates in 14,425 villages, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,20,351.

The boundaries of Government lands on the sides of the Grand Trunk and Ranigunge-Midnapore roads—242 miles in length, of which 52 belonged to Hooghly, 100 to Burdwan, 55 to Bankoora, and 35 to Midnapore—were demarcated during the year at a cost of Rs. 8,873. The total area recovered amounted to 4,502 bigahs, which are being settled on terms advantageous to the interests of Government.

Ghatwali lands in Bankoora.

The survey in thanas Indas, Kotalpur, Sonamukhi, Bissenpur, and Onda of the district of Bankoora was carried on on the basis of the thakbast maps, and that in thana Chatra on the basis of actual possession. The number of tenures demarcated during the year was 1,401 with an area of 142,017 bigahs held by 1,487 ghatwals. One thousand one hundred and twenty maps with 508 duplicates were prepared, and 2,176 boundary pillars put up. Besides, 176 boundary disputes were settled by compromise and 296 in the ordinary way. The operations have resulted in a net increase of 5,774 bigahs over the thak area. The total cost was Rs. 13,637, including Rs. 3,106 for boundary marks.

Survey of Calcutta.

An Act for a survey of the town of Calcutta, entitled the Calcutta Survey Act, I of 1887, was passed by the Bengal Council towards the latter part of the year, but operations were commenced in anticipation of legislation.

Settlement.

THE financial results of the settlement operations during the year as compared with those of 1885-86 are given in the statement below:—

YEAR.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.		RE-SETTLEMENTS.				SUMMARY SETTLEMENT.				SETTLEMENTS PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
	Number.	Net revenue.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1885-86 ...	154	43,293	334	1,67,277	27,537	16,547	123	32,948	2,201	4	1,535	5,00,134
1886-87 ...	158	19,783	463	2,47,964	53,522	17,160	191	88,168	1,378	659	1,215	3,98,954

There were 158 original settlements, 463 re-settlements, and 191 summary settlements, making in all 812 settlements concluded with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,57,915, against 611 settlements with a revenue of Rs. 2,43,518 in the previous year. The increase over the last revenue was Rs. 56,864, of which Rs. 19,783 belonged to original settlements, Rs. 36,362 to re-settlements, and Rs. 719 to summary settlements. The largest increases were obtained in the Rajshahye (Rs. 35,519) and the Dacca (Rs. 11,578) Divisions. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,214 with an estimated demand of Rs. 3,98,954. The amount assigned for the operations of the year was Rs. 1,17,380, out of which Rs. 58,027 were expended.

Burdwan Division.

There was a net decrease in the Burdwan Division of Rs. 2,980, principally on account of re-settlements in Midnapore and Hooghly. The difficulties in connection with the settlement of Majnamoota and Jellamoota estates in the former district have nearly been overcome. Of the 132 appeals remanded by the High Court, 27 were compromised out of court by the concession of 3 annas in the rupee granted by Government, and 103 were decided by the Judge decreeing an enhancement of 50 per cent. on *jalpai* land, except in a few cases where the revenue so calculated would raise the entire assessment to a higher figure than that fixed by the Settlement Officer. In these latter cases the assessments of the Settlement Officer have been kept intact. The *garia* lands have been exempted from assessment, and no enhancement has been allowed on *bastu* or *dhosa* lands. The two remaining appeals were still pending before the Judge at the end of the year, but one of them was expected to be settled by compromise.

Presidency Division.

The operations in the Presidency Division resulted in a net increase of Rs. 5,671, mostly from settlements in the Sunderbans. The only two important cases in hand are the settlements of estates Bil Bullee and Port Canning in the 24-Pergunnahs under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act. The survey of the former estate has been completed, and rents are now being settled.

Rajshahye Division.

The net increase in the Rajshahye Division was Rs. 35,519, chiefly on account of re-settlements in Darjeeling. The farming settlement of Mircha Diar in the Rajshahye district, proposed to be made with Messrs. Watson and Company, is still pending. In the course of the year questions arose on various points, and instructions were issued so as to enable this long-pending case to be brought to an early termination.

Dacca Division.

There was a net increase in the Dacca Division of Rs. 11,578, derived mostly from original settlements. During the year a question was raised as to how far the provisions of the Tenancy Act were applicable to the conduct of the pending settlements

in this division. It has been decided that the majority of the settlements will have to be effected under the old Regulations, only a very few being taken up under Chapter X of Act VIII of 1885.

Chittagong Division.

The net increase in the Chittagong Division was Rs. 6,590, chiefly on account of re-settlements in Tipperah. The important settlement in progress is that of Nalchira, in Noakhally under the Tenancy Act. The operations are being carried on by a special Settlement Officer under the control of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. This chur became the property of Government in 1835 under the operation of Regulation XI of 1825. It was subsequently divided into two mehals, and settled on the terms of a "temporary talooqdari settlement" for the period of 30 years, with a right to a re-settlement on suitable terms at the expiry of that period. The settlement expired in 1869, and the re-settlement operations have since then been interrupted by a variety of causes. In now resuming the operations it has been deemed expedient to apply to the re-settlement of this chur the provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act. The measurements already made were tested and found to be correct, and the areas of holdings, as ascertained by the previous survey, were accordingly accepted without re-measurement, subject to any objections which may be made to them when the draft record is published under Rule 33, Chapter VI of the Tenancy Act Rules, which objections will have to be heard and decided as civil suits under Rule 32. Holdings have been classified in accordance with the provisions of the Tenancy Act, and existing rents have been ascertained. Fair rents are now being settled by the Settlement Officer, and it is hoped that this long-pending settlement, together with the preparation of a record of the tenants' rights on the chur, will be concluded at an early date. The total area of the chur is 13,425 acres.

For the survey and settlement of rents in another estate under the Tenancy Act—Government estate Nabipur Hossein Tala in Tipperah—a Settlement Officer has been appointed.

Patna Division.

The settlements in the Patna Division yielded a net increase of Rs. 667. It was arranged to settle certain estates in Shahabad under the provisions of the Tenancy Act, but the operations have been kept in abeyance pending further enquiries as to the applicability of that Act.

Bhagulpore Division.

There was a net decrease in the Bhagulpore Division of Rs. 194 from re-settlements in Maldah, due to the re-lease of certain lands to the proprietor of an adjoining estate to which they were found to belong.

Orissa Division.

There was only one summary settlement concluded in Balasore. In Cuttack the Government estate Banki, of which the settlement expired in October 1887, will come under survey and re-settlement in the cold weather of 1887-88 under the supervision and control of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Chota Nagpore Division.

Two petty estates in Hazaribagh were re-settled with an increase of Rs. 13 in revenue. The revision of the settlement of estate Kharakdia in this district has been satisfactorily brought to completion. In Lohardugga the measurement of three villages in the estate Barkagurh has been completed, and a special report is awaited on the rates of assessment proposed.

Government Estates.

THERE were 3,053 Government estates in the year 1886-87 against 2,950 in 1885-86. The increase is due to the addition of 65 estates to the roll of Government estates in Hooghly by the settlement of resumed *pharidari* and Grand Trunk Road side lands, besides such recurring causes as escheats and purchases of estates on behalf of Government on failure of bidders at sales for arrears of revenue. The current demand of Government estates was Rs. 22,36,201 against Rs. 21,97,439 in 1885-86. The increase is due to settlements and re-settlements, and to estates acquired by purchases at sales for arrears of revenue or to new insular churs. One or more of these causes affected the districts of Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs, Chittagong, and Backergunge. In Rajshahye there was a further cause arising from the gross demand being entered instead of the towjih demand in the case of some estates; while in Tipperah part of the increase is nominal and due to changes of instalments. In Calcutta there was a decrease, due to the sale of certain plots of the Lottery Committee's lands. Owing to the sale, the rents previously received for the land under temporary leases are now no longer paid; but as soon as boundary disputes in regard to some of the plots sold are settled, a ground-rent of three annas per cottah, according to the conditions of the sale, will be included in the demand for Calcutta, and be realized with effect from the date of sale. There was also a further decrease on account of the transfer of some land for a Hindoo hostel free of rent.

There was an arrear demand of Rs. 9,80,364. The entire demand was thus Rs. 32,16,565.

Out of this, Rs. 24,49,005, or 76·13 per cent., were collected against 65·82 per cent. in the previous year, and Rs. 1,17,118 were remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 6,50,442.

The percentage of the current collections on the current demand was 78·95 against 68·4 in 1885-86, and of arrear collections on the arrear demand, 69·7 against 60·12 in 1885-86. Only in Calcutta and the districts noted in the margin* did the collections exceed 90 per cent. In Calcutta the percentage was 99·71.

* Dinagepore	...	100·	Pooree	...	91·14
Rungpore	...	93·92	Balasore	...	92·69
Darjeeling	...	100·	Hazaribagh	...	99·33
Chumparun	...	100·	Lohardugga	...	92·85

The percentages of the total collections on the total demand for the districts which did not reach the 90 per cent. standard are compared in the margin for the two years 1885-86 and 1886-87. Out of the 32 districts named, 22† show an improved percentage, while 10‡ show a falling off. The Sonthal Pergunnahs and Purneah nearly reached the 90 per cent. standard, having respectively collected 89·87 and 89·28 per cent. of the total demand.

† *Districts showing improved percentage—*

	1885-86.	1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.
Burdwan ...	69·8	77·7	Noakholly ...	71·98	78·25
Midnapore ...	49·17	62·49	Patna	51·51	57·14
Hooghly ...	53·41	78·25	Gya	70·79	84·32
24-Pergunnahs...	67·96	70·68	Shahabad ...	83·92	86·64
Nuddea	55·43	72·58	Mozufferpore ...	54·63	67·32
Moorshedabad ...	42·63	58·02	Bhagulpore ...	57·8	69·4
Pubna	49·73	74·07	Purneah ...	72·07	89·28
Dacca	52·34	57·51	Maldah	65·39	70·54
Furreedpore ...	38·65	49·34	Sonthal Pergunnahs	89·7	89·87
Backergunge ...	53·44	73·14	Cuttack	75·28	83·71
Mymensingh ...	66·7	71·38			
Chittagong ...	66·17	72·12			

‡ *Districts showing a falling off—*

	1885-86.	1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.
Bankoora ...	88·77	70·71	Bogra	71·85	70·98
Beerbhoom ...	92·54	84·89	Tipperah ...	74·35	61·42
Jessore	64·99	60·63	Durbhanga ...	72·88	64·97
Khulna	85·73	83·15	Sarun	58·96	56·08
Rajshahye ...	61·25	54·47	Monghyr ...	70·96	70·58

Sale of Government lands.

One hundred and forty-five Government estates, comprising an area of 5,165 acres, were sold during the year for Rs. 1,68,235, with a Government demand of Rs. 6,043.

Management and Improvement Fund.

A grant of Rs. 3,33,700 was made for the management and improvement of Government estates, out of which Rs. 2,84,148 were spent. The cost of management during the year was 7·3 per cent. on the demand against 7·1 per cent. in the previous year.

Miscellaneous works of improvement.

On works of improvement the expenditure of the year on Government estates amounted to Rs. 58,174, of which sum Rs. 11,607 were spent on digging tanks and sinking wells; in drainage and irrigation works, Rs. 7,923; in planting trees, Rs. 935; in dams and embankments, Rs. 9,555; and in sundry works, Rs. 28,154. In addition to the above, Rs. 26,364 were expended on remunerative works in the Orphangunge market in the 24-Pergunnahs, and Rs. 13,248 in repairs of grambheries and clearance of khals in the Majnamoota and Jellamoota estates in Midnapore. The establishment of a dispensary at Banpur, in the Khoorda estate in Pooree, has been sanctioned, Rs. 200 being paid towards the cost of its building, and Rs. 48 monthly from the management grant for its maintenance.

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c.

Improved ploughs were tried in Hooghly, Burdwan, Jessore, and Nuddea, but without success. In Bogra several ploughs were tried. The plough named the St. Joseph's plough proved to be the best, and could be worked with ordinary country bullocks. The ryots freely acknowledge the superiority of the Beheea sugarcane mill over the country-made wooden machine. It has been in use in Backergunge, Furreedpore, Bogra, Pooree, Patna, and Gya. An earthen pit experimental *silo* was opened at Buxar with success. The fodder was found good and readily eaten by horses and bullocks.

Education.

The usual expenditure was incurred on primary education in Government estates, the largest amounts being reported from Furreedpore (Rs. 2,590), Darjeeling (Rs. 2,000), Backergunge (Rs. 1,492), Julpigoree (Rs. 1,289), and the 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 1,071). The number of schools on the Khoorda estate in Pooree increased from 536 to 593, and pupils on the roll from 8,733 to 9,146.

Roads and communications.

The usual one and a half per cent. grant was made over to the Road Cess Committee for the improvement of communications in Government estates, and expenditure on that account was incurred in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Jessore, Khoolna, Bogra, Julpigoree, Purneah, Chittagong, and Pooree. A good many village roads have been opened in the Khoorda estate.

Condition of ryots.

The ryots, except in some districts, are reported to have enjoyed general prosperity during the year. In the Contai subdivision of Midnapur, although the harvest was not plentiful, there was no desertion or distress among the ryots. The condition of the tenantry in Hooghly was not favourable. A few only of the many who suffered severely from the high floods of the preceding year gathered a fair harvest. The Jehanabad ryots again lost their rice crop from prolonged floods. The ryots of two char estates in Nuddea also sustained heavy loss from the same cause. Most of the char estates in Rajshahye were inundated, and the ryots lost their principal crops. In Pubna the year was one of plenty, except in a single estate, which was inundated. The ryots of the Jaipore estates in Bogra are reported to be in better condition than the ryots of the neighbouring zemindari estates. In Julpigoree the ryots are said to "have two serious enemies to contend against—want of communications and the malarious nature of the climate." In Darjeeling the Terai ryots are, on the whole, prosperous, and those in the West and East Teesta mehals in the hills gradually increasing in number. The ryots of the Banki estate in Cuttack are now better off, as, by reason of a bumper crop, they made good the losses they had sustained from the floods and drought of the two preceding years. In Tipperah the ryots generally suffered from high floods. In Bhagulpore several tenants lost their lands by diluvion. In two estates in Purneah the crops suffered seriously from floods, and one of the estates was entirely washed away into the Ganges. In Maldah the condition of the ryots who had suffered from two or three successive bad seasons considerably improved during the year. In some estates in Gya rents were found to press heavily upon the tenantry. The assessment is in course of revision. Cases of desertion and relinquishment of holdings occurred in the Dacca, Patna, Rajshahye, and Presidency Divisions, the usual causes assigned being diluvion, deterioration of land by deposit of sand, and unhealthiness of the locality.

Wards' Estates.

Collections.

THE number of private estates under the management of the Revenue authorities during the year 1886-87 was 164; of these, 87 were Wards' estates and 77 attached, including encumbered and trust estates. The rental of these estates for the year was Rs. 96,56,888, and the collections amounted to Rs. 90,98,928, or 94·2 per cent. on the current demand. The remissions amounted to Rs. 2,89,039, and the balances outstanding increased from Rs. 77,82,737 to Rs. 79,45,544. The percentage of collections is better than that of the three previous years, and the Lieutenant-Governor gladly welcomes any improvement in this important matter, which is, indeed, the foundation of all satisfactory management of Wards' estates. Good results have in successive years been attained in the Chittagong Division, under circumstances of exceptional difficulty, by the care and attention of the chief revenue officers. It is, however, to be remembered that a large proportion of the land under the Court's management is let out, in putni or similar tenures, to middlemen who take on themselves all the trouble and risk of collection. On the estates managed directly, the proportion of realizations to rental was unduly low, and the balances outstanding are very large. These results are produced by the short collections on certain estates, of which two may be instanced—Dhankoora and Srinagar, in the Dacca and Bhagulpore Divisions, on which the realizations are only 79 and 63 per cent. of the rental. Both these estates were left by their former proprietors without accounts showing in a trustworthy manner what rent was due yearly from each tenant. The really bad cases of failure to collect occur where the owners have left the accounts, which should show the rent due, in confusion, either the result of bad management, or purposely created to conceal unauthorized enhancement. Further evidence in support of this conclusion is afforded by the results obtained on other estates, the accounts of which are known to be in disorder, as the Cossimbazar Estate on which only 76 per cent. was realized, the Sunkerpore Estate and the Sultangacha Estate, with realizations of 88 per cent. and 67 per cent., respectively. The only efficient remedy for this evil is to be found in making a survey and record of rights of the estates in which this uncertainty as to the demand due prevails. On the Dhankoora Estate, in Mymensingh, an attempt was made to adjust perplexed accounts, and make out a proper rent-roll without a survey, but the collections on this estate for the year were only 79 per cent. of the rental, and it is stated that until a general measurement of the lands is made, and a record of rights prepared under the Bengal Tenancy Act, correct rent-rolls cannot be prepared. Special attention is needed to this point since the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which by enforcing in an effectual manner the previous law requiring a landlord to indicate the amount of rent when giving a receipt, renders it more difficult to realise where the landlord does not know what his own rent is, or has not arrived at an understanding on the subject with his tenants. Moreover, one estate was during the year made over to the Court of Wards by the District Judge of Backergunge under section 95 (*a*) of the Act, precisely because it had got out of hand for want of accounts, and there may be other instances in the future of similar references. If the Act has accentuated the difficulty, it also supplies the remedy, by giving the means of authoritatively ascertaining and fixing rents at moderate cost.

Surveys.

The orders passed during the year inculcate greater activity in ascertaining rents where they are unknown, and collections suffer in consequence. Surveys were in progress in

the Sunkerpore and Churamun Estates, Dinagepore district, and in the Chota Nagpore Division. In Sunkerpore it is said that the ryots, instead of throwing obstacles in the way of the operations which were conducted under the Bengal Tenancy Act by the Director of the Department of Agriculture and Land Records, agreed in a meeting to give free labour. Surveys have hitherto been unpopular in the majority of instances because they were made with a view to the enhancement of rent; but in the few cases in which they were conducted simply in order to ascertain existing rents for the benefit of all parties, there is no reason to believe that they were disliked by the ryots, although they must have been distasteful to the zemindari amlah, who are believed to find in uncertainty as to rentals, and the confusion of accounts, an opportunity for illicit profit.

Works of improvement.

The expenditure under the head of works of improvement amounted to Rs. 69,662, against Rs. 54,763 in the preceding year, and larger sums in the three previous years. In Churamun one ryot succeeded so well with Buxar wheat, to the superior quality of which the Agricultural Department has drawn prominent attention, that applications have been received from several villages on the river banks for a supply of seed which the Manager has undertaken to furnish. The Beheea sugar-cane mills have been introduced in several places. As an illustration of the slowness with which the most profit-giving improvements are adopted, the following statement is made by the Collector of Rungpore:—

"In 1881-82 two Beheea sugar-cane mills were purchased by the estate, and, although they were lent to the people free of cost, they would not use them. But it is satisfactory to observe that their aversion has gradually disappeared. During the last sugar-cane season both of these mills were incessantly at work and earned a sum of Rs. 123-8 as hire. A well-to-do ryot has also purchased a mill for his own use at a cost of Rs. 100, and it seems probable that these mills will come into general use in a few years' time."

Other attempts to introduce Buxar wheat, superior ploughs, and bone manure were unsuccessful. It is understood that these attempts were made on the part of the Agricultural Department, and that the trifling cost involved did not fall on the estates. Where this is the case, the Managers should not be discouraged because the first efforts made obtain only negative results, such being the necessary issue of the majority of agricultural experiments. In these cases a single success more than compensates for many failures. The real expenditure on improvements is incurred in digging tanks, repairing sluices, and similar works.

Management charges.

The management charges of the year, under which are included the pay of the Manager and of his establishment, construction and repairs of cutcherry buildings, and charges for survey and settlement, came to Rs. 9,48,692, or about 10 per cent. of the current rent and cess demand. This percentage is below the average of the last four years, but it is favourably affected by the single estate of the Burdwan Raj, which is managed at a small proportionate cost, being for the most part let out at quit-rents on the putni system.

Litigation.

The litigation of Wards' estates in the year under review in so far as regards the number of cases decided in favour of the estates, would have been satisfactory but for the decision against the Dighapatea Estate of 210 suits instituted by the Manager. Appeals have been preferred in those cases. The percentage of recovery on decrees was exceedingly bad, and it is noticed that, while Rs. 2,44,632 were spent in litigation during the year, only Rs. 1,63,806 were recovered under decrees.

Condition of the tenantry.

The year under report was one of general average prosperity for the ryots on the estates under the Court of Wards throughout the province. There were, as usual, some local calamities in the form of outbreaks of cholera and floods. Special mention is made of the latter in the Patna, Bhagulpore, Chittagong and Dacca Divisions. The Sarail ryots of the Cossimbazar Estate suffered severely from the overflow of the Megna in August 1886, which resulted in extensive damage to the jute and aus harvests; but no organized measures of relief were required: a sum of Rs. 600 was sanctioned by the Board to tide the tenantry over their immediate distress. The reports of these and similar occurrences naturally dwell with more vividness on the present sufferings than on the recuperative power

inherent in the rural population; the destruction of a harvest is depicted in striking colours, but little or no mention is made of the benefit accruing to the future crops from the passing inundation. The Kanika ryots are said to be still to some extent feeling the effects of the cyclone and storm-wave of 1885. In a few instances there were local opposition and disputes on the subject of rent, and in the Dhanwar Estate in Chota Nagpore a feeling of unrest arising from the long protracted resettlement operations was manifest; this should subside now that the proceedings have been completed and the confirmation of Government has been received. The attitude of the ryots is conservative with regard to the adoption of any suggested improvements or new staples, but there are some indications of a more enlightened spirit which give hope for the future. There is every reason to suppose that the ryots on the estates under notice form a prosperous and contented peasantry.

Burdwan estate.

The principal estate under management during the year was that of the Burdwan Raj, with a current demand of Rs. 45,65,865 and liability on account of revenue, &c., of Rs. 34,82,162. The collections amounted to 98·2 per cent. of the current demand. It was noticed in last year's report that two important questions in connection with this property were under discussion—the adoption of an heir by the widow proprietor, and the settlement of disputes as to property with the Dowager Maharani. The first matter was decided in July last by the Lieutenant-Governor giving his consent to the adoption by Maharani Benodeyi Devi of the only son of Lala Bun Behari, and the second by the execution of a deed of compromise, the terms of which are now being carried out.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

DURING the year 1886-87 the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had under consideration seven Bills, of which six were passed by the Council and received the assent of the Governor-General,—Act III (B.C.) of 1886, an Act to amend Act IV (B.C.) of 1876 and Act III (B.C.) of 1884; Act I (B.C.) of 1887, an Act to provide for a Survey of the Town of Calcutta; Act II (B.C.) of 1887, an Act to amend Act V (B.C.) of 1880; Act III (B.C.) of 1887, an Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870; Act IV (B.C.) of 1887, an Act to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong; and Act V (B.C.) of 1887, an Act for the Regulation of the Rural Police in the Chota Nagpore Division.

Act III (B.C.) of 1886—an Act to amend Act IV (B.C.) of 1876 and Act III (B.C.) of 1884.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st October 1886. The Bill was introduced, read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 17th September 1886. The report of the Select Committee was presented and the Bill was passed by the Council on the 24th September 1886. The discovery that *ghee* was frequently adulterated with substances which, if not noxious to health, are offensive to the religious susceptibilities of Hindus and Mahomedans, led to the introduction of this measure. The Act is framed upon 38 and 39 Vict., c. 63, and extends to Calcutta and all municipalities to which Part VI of the Mofussil Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 has been, or may be, extended. The Act provides for the imposition of a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees upon any person selling to the prejudice of a purchaser any article of food which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded; but no proceedings under this section of the Act can be instituted except by order or with the consent of the Commissioners. The Act also extends the powers given by the Acts which it amends to the Commissioners to inspect and seize articles of food.

Act I (B.C.) of 1887—an Act to provide for a Survey of the Town of Calcutta.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 31st January 1887. The Bill was introduced, read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 11th December 1886. The report of the Select Committee was presented on the 8th January 1887, and on the 16th January the Bill was passed. The last survey of the Town of Calcutta was made in 1847: since then many changes have occurred with regard to Government holdings in Calcutta, and it became necessary under the authority of the legislature to have these holdings demarcated and their boundaries defined. The Municipality will, it is expected, reap considerable benefit from the survey conducted under the powers conferred by the Act. A procedure is provided for those cases in which disputes exist with regard to boundaries, and power is given to the Local Government to extend the Act to such portion of the Suburbs as may be amalgamated with Calcutta for municipal purposes.

Act II (B.C.) of 1887—an Act to amend Act V (B.C.) of 1880.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th March 1887. The Bill was passed on the 10th April 1886.

Act III (B.C.) of 1887—an Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th April 1887. The Bill was introduced, read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 19th March 1887. The report of the Select Committee was presented and the Bill was passed by the Council on the 26th March 1887. The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, provided that the Commissioners for the Port should all be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor. This Act provides that six out of thirteen Commissioners shall be elected—four by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, one by the Calcutta Trades' Association, and one by the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta; and that six shall be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Act further provides that of the thirteen Commissioners not less than two shall be natives of India residing in Calcutta or Howrah.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1887—an Act to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 11th May 1887. The Bill was introduced, read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 11th December 1886. The report of the Select Committee was presented on the 12th March 1887, and the Bill was passed by the Council on the 26th March 1887. The necessity for the measure arose from the large increase in the trade of the Port of Chittagong and the impossibility of providing any longer for the proper maintenance of the Port from the income derived from the fees levied under the Indian Ports Act. The Act provides for the constitution of a Port Trust capable of raising capital secured on the income of the Port for the purpose of providing necessary improvements and conveniences. It follows in its main features the Rangoon Port Commissioners' Act, 1879. The duty of carrying out the provisions of the Act is vested in nine Commissioners, of whom six are to be appointed by the Local Government and three are to be elected by such body, bodies or firms engaged in commerce in the Port as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time direct.

Act V (B.C.) of 1887—an Act for the regulation of the Rural Police in the Chota Nagpore Division.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 11th May 1887. The Bill was introduced on the 11th December 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 12th February 1887. The report of the Select Committee was presented on the 12th March 1887, and the Bill was passed by the Council on the 26th March 1887. The Act repeals Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878, the Hazaribagh and Lohardugga Rural Police Act, and enables the Deputy Commissioner to group together a number of villages and for each group or circle to appoint a paid "circle tehsildar" to perform the duty of assessment and collection, which duty was imposed by the repealed Act upon a headman.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

This Bill, which was introduced and read in Council on the 10th April 1886, was referred to a Select Committee on the 27th November 1886. The preliminary report of the Select Committee was presented on the 2nd April 1887 with a recommendation that, owing to the material alteration which the Bill had undergone at their hands, its consideration should be postponed until the next session in order that the public might have ample opportunity of considering the numerous alterations which had been introduced.

A Bill to amend Act III (B.C.) of 1879 (an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers, and prime-movers attached thereto, in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah).

The Governor-General refused his assent to this Bill, which was passed by the Council on the 10th April 1886, it not seeming desirable to His Excellency to withdraw prime-movers altogether from liability to Government inspection.

Police.

Cost and numbers of Police Force.

THE actual expenditure for the financial year 1886-87 was Rs. 40,33,658, against Rs. 41,95,793 in 1885-86. The total strength of the police (including Railway police) was 23,312. The cost of the force employed on purely police work is estimated at Rs. 26,00,711, or 7·5 pies per head of population. The proportion of police to area and population is shown in the following table:—

PROVINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to square miles.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal	11,991	70,956	34,821,373	1 to 5·9	1 to 2,903
Behar	5,914	44,139	23,127,104	1 „ 7·4	1 „ 3,910
Orissa	1,418	9,762	3,789,694	1 „ 6·8	1 „ 2,672
Chota Nagpore	1,384	26,966	4,225,989	1 „ 19·4	1 „ 3,053
Total ...	20,707	151,823	65,964,160	1 to 7·3	1 to 3,185

Town Police.

The working of the town police was not altogether satisfactory. Many municipalities are made up of widely scattered rural areas, and are ill able to afford an expensive system of police. For instance, the Commissioner of Dacca points out that the so-called town of Goalundo covers six square miles of country, while Perozepore includes hamlets and rice-fields four or five miles away from the small bazar forming the nucleus of the municipality. Again, the Inspector-General remarks that Purneah and Kissengunge are striking examples of the way in which municipalities include purely rural areas. These facts raise a reasonable doubt whether the provisions of section 10 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 have been strictly adhered to. The Commissioners of the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions consider that the chowkidari system should be reverted to in the rural parts of municipalities; and the question of a partial or total return to a system of local or village police in such areas is one which, in Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion, deserves early consideration. He will, however, await the result of the enquiries which the Inspector-General states he is making into this subject.

Rural Police.

The Inspector-General apparently does not consider that the amending Act I (B.C.) of 1886 effected much improvement in the working of the village police; but this Act only came into force in June 1886, and it is too early yet to write with any finality regarding its effects. With regard to the general question of the relation between the regular police and the chowkidars, the Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees in the desirability, if possible, of making the village police, so to speak, the foundation of the regular body; but he is not prepared to undertake any radical change in the law at present, especially as the alterations made by the amending Act of 1886 have avowedly not yet received a fair trial.

Education.

The percentage of educated men in the police force was as follows:—

Inspectors	99·4
Sub-Inspectors	97·7
Head-constables	76·6
Constables	24·9

In regard to head-constables the Inspector-General observes that "experience shows that for night-work, and guard or escort duty, an illiterate head-constable is much more to be depended on than one who can read or write."

There were four cases of beating or ill-treatment by the police, but none were, strictly speaking, cases of torture. In the first both the head-constable and the constable accused were acquitted; in the second a constable was convicted, but the Sub-Inspector, who was also sent up for trial, was acquitted; in the third a constable and two other men concerned were sentenced to transportation for life; and in the fourth a Sub-Inspector, with 18 years' service, was fined Rs. 120 for ill-using two bad characters in order to compel them to give information.

Cases of torture by police.

The proportion of crime to population and police in various provinces of India is shown in the following statement:—

Criminal statistics.

Province.	Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable).	Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).		Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.	
				Policeman.	Persons.	Policeman.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	32,528	43,268,599	153,277	1 to	1,330	1 to	4·7	1 to	282
Punjab ..	20,196	18,842,264	68,502	1 „	932	1 „	3·3	1 „	275
Central Provinces ...	8,744	9,838,791	21,555	1 „	1,125	1 „	2·4	1 „	456
Bombay, including Sind ...	19,110	15,677,456	40,890	1 „	820	1 „	2·1	1 „	83
Madras	22,200	30,868,504	129,835*	1 „	1,390	1 „	5·8	1 „	237
Assam, including Hill Districts† ...	4,458	5,969,918	10,031	1 „	1,339	1 „	2·2	1 „	595
Bengal ...	24,026	65,964,160	107,410	1 „	2,745	1 „	4·4	1 „	614

* Special and local laws were not included in the table for the last year.
† Hill Districts were not included in the table for the last year.

These figures show that Bengal employs fewer policemen, and has less serious crime in proportion to its population, than any other part of India for which statistics are available.

The following figures show the amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime as compared with the previous year:—

Crime of the Province.

	1885.	1886.
Cognizable	107,410	105,793
Non-cognizable	105,996	112,664
Total ...	213,406	218,457
Decrease in cognizable cases	.....	1,617
Increase in non-cognizable cases	.....	6,668
Net increase ...	.....	5,051

The Burdwan, Chittagong, and Dacca Divisions account for the large increase in non-cognizable offences. The percentage of non-cognizable crime for the whole Province is 51·6, the percentage varying from 23·8 in Darjeeling to 82·7 in Noakholly. Sir Steuart Bayley considers it to be somewhat remarkable that in a jungly and backward district, such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the percentage of non-cognizable cases should be as high as 58·7.

The percentage of false cases decreased from 6·0 to 5·5. The great variations in the percentages of cases declared false in different districts of the same Division,—for instance, 10·6 and 10·2 in Beerbhoom and Midnapore respectively, against 2·7 and 2·1 in Burdwan and Howrah respectively,—indicate that the causes must be sought to some extent, at any rate, in differences of procedure; but the real difficulty appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be involved in the fact that Magistrates are called upon in every instance to record definitely the brief opinion that a case is either false or true.

False cases.

Out of a total of 5,852 cases declared false, prosecutions were instituted in 1,384, and convictions obtained in 412 cases. The percentage of false cases prosecuted was 23·6 against 21·7 in 1885, and that of convictions 29·7 against 25·1.

Out of a grand total of 105,793 cases, only 523, or ·4 per cent., were not inquired into under the provisos to section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Refusal of inquiry.

The percentage of convictions to the number of persons tried at Sessions trials was 57·8. Having regard to the fact that every case had stood the test of a preliminary

Sessions trials.

inquiry, there can be no doubt that the figures must represent a certain number of failures of justice. In Hooghly the Judge disagreed with several verdicts, but referred only two to the High Court, a conviction following in each instance. As regards the percentages of acquittals in Sessions cases, it is evident to Sir Steuart Bayley, from a comparison of the percentages in the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah (18·4 and 19·3) with those in Burdwan and Hooghly (68·7 and 41·0) that, even in jury districts, much still depends on the presiding Judge.

Analysis of crime by classes.

The annexed statement shows the number of true cognizable cases in 1879 and during the past five years:—

	1879.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,840	2,508	2,639	2,769	2,802	2,891
„ II.—Serious offences against the person.	3,976	4,267	4,684	4,618	4,484	4,542
„ III.—Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only.	20,602	18,520	19,609	24,221	24,103	22,803
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person.	9,608	12,450	2,813	2,580	2,533	2,682
„ V.—Minor offences against property.	42,442	36,301	37,690	42,630	4 2,206	40,020
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above.	18,694	27,181	29,554	28,477	24,819	27,003

There is a marked decrease in offences against property, and the Inspector-General thinks that the actual decrease was even larger than appears from the figures, as crime was better reported last year than heretofore. Class VI is made up for the most part of petty cases of nuisance.

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

There was an increase of 89 cases under class I, the variations calling for no particular notice. The Lieutenant-Governor notes that a small colony of coiners has been discovered on the borders of Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs, and this case discloses the absolute necessity for a more cordial co-operation between the police of adjoining districts. Seven coining cases occurred in the Monghyr district, and in only two were convictions obtained.

There was an increase of 73 cases under the head of rioting, the district of Bogra alone showing an increase from 29 to 92, or 63 cases. The number of riots attended with loss of life is one of the worst features of the year's administration, being greater in every district than it has been in any year since 1878.

Serious offences against the person.

There were 278 murders, against 288 in the previous year. Of these, five were committed by dacoits, and 17 were cases of poisoning. The Chota Nagpore Division returns as many as 41 cases, there being "a deep-rooted belief in the necessity for removing persons for practising witchcraft." The percentage of convictions for murder to persons arrested shows a further decrease from 14·4 to 12·1, and that to persons actually tried was only 17·1 against 20·7. The percentage in 1880 was 34·9 and in 1883, 24·4.

Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only.

There were 22,803 true cases against 24,103 in 1885. The annexed statement shows the number of cases under the principal heads of this class:—

	1885.	1886.
Dacoity	164	103
Robbery	176	156
Serious mischief and cognate offences	703	700
Mischief by killing, &c., any animal	794	633
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, &c. ...	22,023	20,941
House-trespass, &c.	235	264

Almost the whole of the decrease of 1,300 cases is under the head of burglary. There has been a decrease of as much as 37·2 per cent. in the number of cases of dacoity, and there can be no doubt that the new system of co-operation tends to suppress this crime. The number of true cases of mischief by fire increased from 267 to 374. The difficulty of detection in these cases is manifest from the fact that only 15 persons were convicted, while 144 were discharged or acquitted. The charges at any rate enable the police to find out the names of reputed incendiaries.

Minor offences against the person.

This class of offences calls for no remarks.

Minor offences against property.

There were 40,020 offences under this class, against 42,206 in 1885. The following table shows the increase or decrease under the principal heads :—

Description of offence.	1885.	1886.
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	692	689
Theft of cattle	2,055	1,798
Ordinary theft	27,376	25,063
Criminal breach of trust	1,614	1,547
Receiving stolen property	1,874	1,672
Criminal and house-trespass	8,562	9,218

The only increase is under the heads of criminal trespass and house-trespass, which, as the Inspector-General remarks, are not important crimes from a police point of view.

Other offences not specified above.

There were 27,003 cases under this class, against 24,819 in 1885. The following table shows the figures for the last two years under the principal heads of this class :—

	1885.	1886.
Vagrancy and bad character	1,117	1,210
Offences against Excise Laws	2,404	2,836
„ Opium Act	571	390
„ Railway Laws	348	350
„ Salt and Customs Laws ...	353	359
„ Arms Act	938	1,061
Public and local nuisances	18,053	19,316
Other special and local nuisances cognizable by police	905	1,338

Out of the total increase of 2,184 cases, as many as 1,696 are accounted for by prosecutions for nuisances of various sorts.

Adjoining districts as usual show remarkable variations in the number of prosecutions for bad livelihood. There was again great delay in disposing of cases in some districts, but the Resolution for 1885 was issued so late in 1886 that it has naturally not had any great effect in putting a stop to delays during the latter year.

Cases of bad livelihood.

Non-cognizable crime.

Non-cognizable offences have increased by 6,668, as will be seen from the following table :—

	1885.	1886.
Abetment	2	.....
Class I	7,587	8,063
„ II	60	72
„ III	1,126	1,028
„ IV	54,781	58,945
„ V	10,629	10,665
„ VI	10,017	10,877
Special laws	21,844	23,014
Total ...	105,996	112,664

The increase under class I is chiefly under offences against public justice (227) and false evidence (239); but this does not make up for the decrease of 701 cases in 1885.

Classes IV and V.—The increase under criminal force is 3,394, and under hurt 856. This large increase in trivial charges, and the fact that they were not settled out of Court, is not a satisfactory feature. There were 7,999

cases of mischief, an increase of only 26 on 1885, but that year showed an increase of 1,086 on the year before.

Class VI.—Offences relating to marriage increased from 3,434 to 4,050, proceedings for taking security to keep the peace from 1,562 to 2,009, while possession cases decreased from 388 to 307. Under "Special laws" there has been an increase of 350 in railway cases, of 242 in stamp cases, and of 295 for non-registration of births and deaths; while pound cases have decreased by 3,516 and salt cases by 271. Out of 4,050 complaints of offences relating to marriage, process was issued in 2,284 cases. Only 1,686 persons appeared before the Court, of whom 455 were discharged after appearance, 903 were acquitted, and 244 convicted; 4,050 institutions and 244 convictions. The very small percentage of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed to investigate (4·3 against 4·5 in 1885) indicates that in some districts the police are not sufficiently made use of.

Remands.

Altogether 37,500 A forms were sent up. They were disposed of as follows:—

		Percentage.
At first hearing	13,882	37·01
Remanded once	7,882	21·0
Ditto twice	5,149	13·7
Ditto thrice	3,318	8·8
Ditto four times	2,217	5·9
Ditto five times	1,408	3·7
Ditto six times	1,041	2·7
Ditto more than six times	1,824	4·8

This is slightly better than the results for 1885. Balasore, Backergunge, Manbhoom, and Pubna are again among the worst districts. The very worst is Bogra, where the percentage of cases decided at the first two hearings was only 15·05.

Reconvictions.

The total number of persons reconvicted during the year was 1,442 against 1,577 in 1885 and 1,482 in 1884. Steps are now being taken to index all conviction registers, and to supply all Sub-divisional Officers with copies. When these are complete, the number of reconvictions is likely to increase.

Crime and Police in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The following comparative table shows the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta during the year 1886 and two preceding years:—

		1884.	1885.	1886.
Cognizable	Penal Code	4,638	4,132	5,049
	Miscellaneous	16,010	13,948	19,336
Non-cognizable	Penal Code	12,248	9,692	8,538
	Miscellaneous	18,692	19,999	21,017
	Total ...	51,588	47,771	53,940

An increase of over 6,000 cases is at first sight a very formidable increase; but an examination of the figures in the returns for the two years shows that there has not been any real increase of crime. For instance, in the Town, cases of grievous hurt have increased from 21 to 37, and house-breakings from 130 to 170, but, as a counterpoise, there were only 1,699 cases of theft and 138 of criminal and house-trespass, against 1,858 and 186 respectively in 1885. The increase is to be looked for under the head of nuisances and one or two local or special Acts, as is manifest from the following figures:—

	1885.	1886.
Offences under Stage Carriage Act	1,161	1,823
Cognizable public and local nuisances	323	1,284
Miscellaneous offences in streets under Act IV (B.C.), 1866, as amended by Act II (B.C.), 1886, sections 66, 68, 68A, 70	4,604	7,956
Cruelty to Animals Act I (B.C.), 1869	2,829	3,389

The number of persons arrested and summoned rose from 46,781 in 1885 to 54,309 in 1886. The number in 1884 was 54,888. The number of persons convicted was 46,818, against 39,600 in 1885. The percentage of convictions for cognizable offences under the Penal Code rose from 65 to 74, and under special and local laws from 93·54 to 94·22, while, as regards non-cognizable offences, there was a slight decrease in the ratio from 80·10 to 79·28. Out of 12,880 persons arrested for street offences, 12,090 were convicted. The increase in the number of convictions under the Hackney Carriage Act was 697, and under the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1,123. Out of a total of 11,219 Penal Code convictions in the Town and Suburbs, 6,314 persons were Hindus, 4,392 Mahomedans, 488 Christians, 15 Jains and Buddhists, and 8 Jews.

There are said to have been only 130 false cases out of a total of 47,204 reported in the Town, and only 43 out of 6,736 reported in the Suburbs.

The total value of the property stolen in Town and Suburbs rose from Rs. 97,504 to Rs. 1,19,249, while the percentage recovered rose from 49·65 to 51·83—almost the same percentage as in 1883.

The ratio of cognizable crime to area and population in the Town and Suburbs was as follows :—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of true crime to each square mile.	Proportion of crime to population.
Town	7·8	433,219	2,606 66	1 to 21·30
Suburbs	23·	251,439	170·64	1 to 64·06

Cognizable crime in the Town.

The following statement shows the number of true cognizable cases reported within the Town during the last three years :—

Crime.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Abetment of offence not committed	.....	1	.....
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	32	37	43
„ II.—Serious offences against the person	223	167	186
„ III.—Serious offences against person and property ...	162	139	190
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person	69	40	50
„ V.—Minor offences against person and property ...	2,309	2,156	2,085
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above	2,020	1,855	3,419
Special and local laws	12,389	10,391	14,359
Total ...	17,204	14,786	20,332

The most satisfactory feature is perhaps that there were only two murders against five in 1885, and an average of six during the last five years. In one of these murders no clue could be obtained, though a reward of Rs. 500 was offered. The other was a case in which a low caste Mahomedan hacked his wife to pieces with a *dao*, because she objected to his intimacy with his son's mistress. He was executed. There were two cases of culpable homicide against four in 1885, and only one case of rape against an average of seven in the five preceding years. Other offences against the person do not call for any special remarks.

As regards offences against property, cases of house-breaking (including lurking house-trespass) increased from 146 to 193, the number in 1884 being 160. As many as 107 cases were detected, the ratio of detection thus rising from 49·31 to 55·95. The large majority of the house-breakings were of a petty character, as many as 53 having occurred during the day. Of the houses broken into, 99 were *kutcha* and 67 *pucca*. The cases reported are in the ratio of 1 to 2,244 of the population; in 1884-85 the ratio of similar offences in England and Wales was 1 to every 10,310 of the population, but rose 1 to 2,016 in the metropolis. It must be borne in mind that, owing to the number of *kutcha* houses, a burglary in India is in very many instances little more than a theft. Numbers of houses have no proper doors or fastenings,

and a petty thief, who enters a mud hut by untying the string of an enclosing *jhamp*, or a mat hut by cutting a hole in it, is classed in the returns as a burglar. Having regard to the very different circumstances of Calcutta and an English town, Sir Steuart Bayley agrees with the Commissioner that Calcutta is remarkably free from serious cases of house-breaking, and this fact shows that the ward and watch of the Town are kept up in an efficient manner.

The number of thefts was 1,607, against 1,640 in 1885 and 1,790 in 1884, while the cases detected increased from 772 to 856, and persons convicted from 831 to 930. These figures are satisfactory. There were 290 cases of criminal breach of trust, against 261 in 1885. The persons convicted included 15 carters and 45 manjhees.

There were 96 cases under the Gambling Act, against 65 in 1885, and an average of 78 during the five preceding years. Under the Stage Carriage Act there were 1,816 cases and 1,665 convictions, against 1,154 cases and 1,031 convictions in 1885. Cases under the Police Act (street offences) rose from 4,604 to 7,956; 98·87 per cent. of the persons placed before the Magistrates were convicted. The increase in the number of cases under the Shipping Acts was natural, as during the year 621 steamers and 425 sailing ships entered the port, against 574 steamers and 389 sailing vessels in 1885. There were 5,820 convictions under the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against 5,069 in 1885. Only 30 persons were discharged by the Magistrate. The Society is to be congratulated on the results of its increased exertions and employment of a larger number of agents.

Cognizable crime in the Suburbs.

The following is a comparative statement of true cognizable crime during the past three years:—

Crime.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Class I.—Offences against the State, &c.	7	16	27
„ II.—Serious offences against the person	98	88	62
„ III.— Ditto ditto person and property ...	95	96	115
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person	23	23	35
„ V.— Ditto ditto property	706	647	658
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above	641	678	787
Special and local laws	1,401	1,450	2,241
Total ...	2,971	2,998	3,925

The increase of 927 cases occurred mainly under the head of street offences punishable under the amended Police Act. The most significant feature in the returns is that there were no cases of murder, attempts at murder, or rape, and only one case of culpable homicide. Cases of grievous hurt decreased from 25 to 17, and there was only one case of highway robbery; cases of house-breaking (including cases of lurking house-trespass) have exhibited a steady increase during the past five years—56 in 1882, 101 in 1884, and 125 in 1886. This fact is attributed to the increasing numbers of coolies employed at the railway and dock-works in the Suburbs. The ratio of detections and convictions rose from 30·89 and 75·00 in 1885 to 39·20 and 84·21 in 1886. Of the buildings broken into only 20 were *pucca* and 74 *kutcha;* 17 were entered during the day and 77 by night. The number of thefts was 454, against an average of 445 during the past five years.

Non-cognizable crime in the Town.

The number of non-cognizable offences reported in the Town was 26,759, against 27,256 in 1885. There were 19 cases of forgery, against 12 in 1885. One of these cases was characterized by a remarkable amount of daring in the offender, Gopal Chunder Dutt, the medical attendant of the Rajah of Mymensingh. The Rajah was anxious to obtain the privilege of exemption from personal attendance in the Civil Courts, and Gopal Chunder Dutt succeeded in cheating him out of Rs. 5,500 by presenting him with forged documents purporting to have been written by the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary of State for India. In another case a notorious gang of swindlers were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three

months to seven years for cheating the Assistant Secretary to the Maharajah of Tipperah to the extent of Rs. 5,000. There were 430 miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 413 being under Chapter XXXVI (Maintenance) and 17 under Chapter VIII (Security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour). There were no cases under Chapter IX or XXXV; Chapters X, XI, XII do not apply to the Town of Calcutta. There was one important case under the Post Office Act, in which some registered postal bags were stolen from the General Post Office. The accused, Chutto Kahar, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Non-cognizable crime in the Suburbs.

The number of offences under this head increased from 2,435 to 2,796, the increase being almost entirely in conservancy prosecutions.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

The number of persons who committed suicide in the Town and Suburbs was 71, against 54 in the preceding year; 56 being Hindus, 11 Mahomedans and 4 Christians (all men). The preponderance of Hindus is striking, as the number of Hindus is not much more than double that of Mahomedans. The favourite methods of suicide were hanging (29 persons) and opium (23). The number of accidental deaths was 275, against 247 in 1885. As many as 111 were from drowning, 38 were caused by falls from trees and buildings, 26 persons were run over by carriages and horses, and 91 were due to other causes not specified. One hundred and sixty-three drivers of either public or private carriages were prosecuted for rash and furious driving, and 145 were convicted. Eight servants of the Tramway Company were prosecuted, but only one man was fined.

Arms Act.

The importation of fire-arms increased from 1,109 to 1,205, no fewer than 1,031 being imported by European firms. There was a considerable increase in inland transport of arms and ammunition from Calcutta. The number of weapons sold by licensed dealers in Calcutta was 3,929, against 2,889 in the previous year. Of these, 2,207 were guns of native manufacture imported from Monghyr.

European Vagrancy Act.

Forty-five persons were admitted to the Workhouse under section 5 of the Act. Three persons were deported under section 17 of the Act to Melbourne, London, and Sydney. One was a tea-taster by profession, another a medical practitioner, and the third a jockey.

Fire-brigade Act.

Twelve fires occurred in the Town and River, ten in the Suburbs, and fifteen in Howrah, resulting in a loss of property estimated at Rs. 1,75,750. The most serious fire was that in which a range of jute godowns in Nimtollah Ghât Street was burnt down. In the river, the ship *J. W. Parker*, laden with jute and shell-lac, was burnt, the loss being estimated at Rs. 1,00,000. This fire was attended with the loss of one life.

Police.

The total cost of the Police in the Town was Rs. 4,74,544, against Rs. 4,59,344 in the previous year, and that of the Suburban Police was Rs. 1,62,187, against Rs. 1,53,810. The cost of the River Police was Rs. 31,140, of Government guards Rs. 46,176, and of additional constables Rs. 33,184. The cost of the Town Police was met as follows:—

	Rs.
Paid by Calcutta Municipality	3,07,586
Government contribution	1,02,528
Fees and fines	64,430

The increased expenditure, both in the Town and Suburbs, was mainly due to repairs of buildings. The number of up-country men in the force was 1,907, while there were only 189 Bengalis, the number having again fallen from 219 in 1885. The reason for the paucity of Bengalis is the same as that given in former reports, namely, that they do not care to undergo the fatigue, exposure, and severe discipline which police duty entails. The casualties in the force amounted to 375, or 12·14 per cent., against 10·88 per cent. in the previous year. Only 13 members were punished judicially against 33 in 1885. One hundred and two men were dismissed, against 54 in 1885 and 114 in 1884; only eight men deserted, against an average of 22

in the five preceding years. There were 29 recorded deaths, giving a death-rate of only 9·39 per thousand, but these figures show only the number who die in hospital. It is said that a large number, who do not recover in hospital, go home on sick leave and die in their own country.

Miscellaneous.

During the year 115 certificates were granted for hotels and shops for the sale of excisable articles in the Town, and 39 in the Suburbs. Besides the above, licenses for 55 native eating-houses in the Town, and 14 in the Suburbs, were granted under orders of Government issued in October last. One thousand two hundred and nineteen licenses for musical processions were granted during the year. Property to the value of Rs. 20,077 was picked up and brought to the Police Office, and of this 72·29 per cent. was restored to the owners.

Old offenders.

Three hundred and eleven previously-convicted offenders were again convicted during the past year—19 by the Court of Sessions, and 292 by Magistrates. Of these, 61 persons had been convicted more than three times. The number of old offenders re-convicted in the Suburbs was 65. One hundred and thirty-one notorious offenders were photographed on their release from jail, and their names registered by the Detective Department.

Destruction of noxious wild animals and venomous snakes.

The total number of persons killed by snakes was higher than in any of the preceding four years, and the number killed by wild animals was only surpassed by the figures for 1885. The following table gives the figures for the past five years:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Killed by wild animals	1,267	1,302	1,547	1,711	1,595
Do. by snakes	9,191	9,153	9,614	10,112	10,388
	10,458	10,455	11,161	11,823	11,983*

* Adults ... ... 8,256 | Children 3,727

The Patna Division again showed the largest number of deaths (2,742), and the Chittagong Division the least (204). There was an increase in the number of deaths in six, and a decrease in the remaining three, Divisions of Bengal. The number of deaths in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions rose from 2,481 and 1,355 in 1885 to 2,742 and 1,509, respectively, in 1886. The districts of Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs accounted for an increase of 125 in the number of deaths from snake-bite. This increase was said to have been due to floods, which drove the snakes to take refuge on the higher homestead lands.

The number of cattle killed during the year was 11,621, against 12,223 in 1885. The Rajshahye Division showed the greatest number of deaths (3,815), and the Chittagong Division the least (271). The bulk of the increase in the Bhagulpore Division (155) occurred in the Monghyr district, and was attributed to improved registration; the increase in the Bhagulpore district was attributed to a change in the course of the Kusi river, which had set free a large tract of land in the east of the Kishengunge thana, which gave shelter to tigers and other wild animals. The returns for the districts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Patna, Durbhunga, and Sarun were blank; while those for Howrah, Noakhally, and Mozufferpore showed only one each; but the accuracy of the returns was certainly open to doubt. There was a large increase in the number of cattle killed by leopards and panthers in the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree, but no reason was assigned for the increase, which was probably due to improved registration. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the number of cattle killed by wild beasts was larger than the number shown in the returns, especially in those districts which contain large areas of forest and waste land.

The number of wild animals destroyed was 5,293, against 5,932 in 1885. In four of the divisions there was an increase and in five a decrease. Under the heads "Tigers" and "Leopards and Panthers," the numbers destroyed fell from 674 and 1,198 respectively in 1885 to 245 and 640 in 1886. In the Rajshahye Division the number of animals killed was 1,128, against

1,474 in 1885. The return for the Chittagong Hill Tracts district was blank, while in the Darjeeling district only one bear was destroyed during the year.

The subjoined table shows—(1) the number of licenses granted during the year under the Arms Act for protection of crops or destruction of wild animals; (2) the number of such licenses granted in previous years which were still in force during the year; and (3) the total number of such licenses in force during the year:—

Names of Divisions.	Number of licenses granted during 1886 for protection of crops or destruction of wild animals.	Number of such licenses granted in previous years which were still in force during the year.	Total number of such licenses in force during the year.
Burdwan	1,083	.....	1,083
Presidency	1,225	917	2,142
Rajshahye	5,113	228	5,341
Dacca	1,425	19	1,444
Chittagong	2,786*	49	2,835
Patna	1,118	87	1,205
Bhagulpore	350	.....	350
Orissa	1	18	19
Chota Nagpore	271	777	1,048
Total ...	13,372	2,095	15,467

* This figure includes licenses granted for possession of arms and going armed.

Thirty-one thousand two hundred and four snakes were destroyed during the year, against 53,995 in 1885 and 51,787 in 1884. There was a decrease in all divisions, except the Presidency and Dacca, where there was an increase of 246 and 37 respectively. In the Patna Division alone the number destroyed fell from 34,364 to 12,190 in 1886. In the Presidency Division there was a marked decrease in the number of snakes destroyed in the 24-Pergunnahs (408). It is noticeable that the returns for Calcutta and the Chittagong Hill Tracts were blank, and that in Dinagepore, Darjeeling, and Backergunge only 6, 3, and 2 snakes respectively were destroyed, against 3, 1, and 28 in 1885. The scheme for the payment of rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes on the authority of certificates signed by indigo-planters was said to have worked well in the Monghyr district during the year under report. The scheme was also in force in the districts of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.

The amount of rewards paid for the destruction of snakes was only Rs. 3,889-3, against Rs. 9,738-14 in 1885, of which municipalities paid Rs 1,780-15* in 1886 and Rs. 2,484-3 in 1885.

*Includes rewards paid in certain municipalities in the Presidency Division for the destruction of wild animals.

The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes was only Rs. 14,291-10, against Rs. 29,884-4 in 1885. Of this sum, Rs. 10,402-7 were paid for the destruction of wild animals, against Rs. 20,145 6 in the previous year.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in Bengal with the view

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of persons killed by									Number of cattle killed by Buffaloes, oxen, and horses (including ponies).								
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number killed.
Calcutta.	Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	8	8	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	9	9	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan.	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	168	170	...	.....	10	...	29	1	...	6	48
	Bankoorah	...	4	1	4	1	1	.....	163	174	...	7	4	...	38	41	1	...	91
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	102	102	...	.....	.....	...	1	4	3	2	10
	Midnapore	...	5	...	8	2	1	23	590	629	1	86	19	...	65	20	8	10	209
	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	207	213	...	3	.....	...	4	1	...	6	14
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	151	159	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total	...	9	1	12	5	2	(b)37	1,381	1,447	1	96	33	...	137	67	13	26	373
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	...	38	...	...	...	...	45	332	415	...	134	14	...	...	...	3	5	156
	Nuddea	...	...	10	...	...	...	143	496	649	...	.....	1,784	...	...	...	30	29	1,843
	Jessore	...	...	4	...	...	...	40	403	447	...	.....	201	...	...	...	...	9	210
	Moorshedabad	...	1	2	...	12*	1	49	380	445	...	12	141	...	2*	...	...	3	158
	Khoolna	...	34	...	...	1*	...	39	153	227	...	101	158	...	8*	...	74	9	350
	Total	...	1	72	16	...	13	1	(c)316	1,764	2,183	...	247	2,298	...	10	...	107	55	2,717
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	...	...	9	11	...	...	...	4	280	304	...	239	834	...	...	...	6	22	1,101
	Rajshahye	...	...	9	...	...	2	4	25	364	404	...	182	94	...	29	25	23	2	355
	Pubna	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	34	274	313	...	77	101	...	...	...	...	1	179
	Bogra	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	15	196	214	...	35	45	...	52	3	1	1	137
	Rungpore	...	4	6	...	...	4	7	31	218	270	...	239	270	...	36	29	7	19	591
	Julpigoree	...	...	14	2	4	...	...	5	21	46	...	743	513	...	101	1	6	45	1,409
	Darjeeling	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	..	36	4	3	...	...	...	...	43
	Total	...	4	44	15	4	7	11	(d)115	1,355	1,555	...	1,551	1,861	3	218	58	43	81	3,815
Dacca.	Dacca	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	21	258	286	...	119	48	...	...	...	...	...	167
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	40	239	283	...	.....	6	...	...	...	54	...	60
	Backergunge	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	60	139	215	...	68	14	...	...	2	3	...	87
	Mymensingh	...	...	10	3	1	4	...	11	176	205	...	50	3	...	7	4	...	...	64
	Total	...	...	30	9	2	4	...	(e)132	812	989	...	237	71	...	7	6	57	...	378
Chittagong.	Chittagong	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	1	41	75	...	239	.....	...	...	...	...	1	240
	Tipperah	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	64	68	...	.....	26	...	...	3	...	1	30
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	58	61	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	33	2	...	...	...	(f)6	163	204	...	239	27	...	...	3	...	2	271
Patna.	Patna	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	.....	233	237	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	...	2	60	13	3	3	2	1	321	405	...	127	83	2	7	8	8	...	235
	Shahabad	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	.....	160	163	...	61	37	...	...	2	1	13	114
	Mozufferpore	...	3	...	...	12	...	.....	673	688	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	429	442	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	358	360	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	...	...	...	...	12	...	6	429	447	..	1	.....	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Total	...	5	62	18	3	32	2	(g)17	2,603	2,742	...	189	120	2	7	10	9	15	352
Bhagulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Monghyr	...	...	102	...	2	5	...	2	461	572	...	121	77	11	167	...	22	26	424
	Bhagulpore	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	24	345	376	...	76	6	...	7	8	...	1	98
	Purneah	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	7	135	148	...	69	159	4	...	...	4	1	237
	Maldah	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	8	181	196	...	23	54	...	...	...	...	...	77
	Sontal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	215	217	...	.....	4	...	59	34	...	1	98
	Total	...	1	109	8	2	9	...	(h) 43	1,337	1,509	...	289	300	15	233	42	26	29	934
Orissa.	Cuttack	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	68	248	319	...	14	9	...	1	...	5	13	42
	Pooree	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	8	99	110	...	54	95	...	...	1	1	3	154
	Balasore	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	168	183	...	44	3	...	1	1	2	2	53
	Gurjat Mehals	...	...	31	...	2	...	...	2	14	49	...	38	17	...	...	2	...	1	58
	Total	...	...	35	1	5	...	...	(i) 91	529	661	...	150	124	...	2	4	8	19	307
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	...	4	44	2	7	4	1	5	100	167	...	596	284	3	21	131	95	6	1,136
	Lohardugga	...	3	93	3	6	...	...	2	154	261	...	731	128	5	4	90	49	4	1,011
	Manbhoom	...	1	39	...	3	1	...	4	105	153	1	91	7	...	25	2	...	1	127
	Singbhoom	...	...	19	...	4	...	...	4	76	103	...	142	35	...	18	4	...	1	200
	Total	...	8	195	5	20	5	1	(j) 15	435	684	1	1,560	454	8	68	227	144	12	2,474
	Grand Total	...	19	589	75	48	75	17	772	10,388	11,983	2	4,558	5,288	28	682	417	407	239	11,621

* The Commissioner says that these deaths were probably caused by leopards,

of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during 1886.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND SNAKES DESTROYED, AND AMOUNTS OF REWARDS PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.

Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards and panthers.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number (excluding snakes) destroyed.	Total amount of rewards, including rewards for snakes.	Remarks.
	Rs.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	502	852 0	...	.....	502	852 0 0	(a) Sharks.
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	(b) Bear 1
																		Jackals 26
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	(a)502	852 0	...	.....	502	852 0 0	Buffaloes ... 4
																		Alligator ... 1
...	...	...	.....	3	15 0	...	.....	3	2 8	...	.....	7	0 8	51	12 12 0	13	30 12 0	Wild boars ... 2
...	...	...	.....	2	10 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	64	16 0 0	2	26 0 0	Mad dog ... 1
...	...	...	.....		.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	69	.....	281	24 14 0	69	24 14 0	Crocodiles ... 2
...	...	3	.....	2	.....	24	2 8	19	.....	3	.....	72	1 8	895	32 7 0	123	36 7 0	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	16	.....	310	14 4 0	18	14 4 0	37
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	27	.....	376	47 0 0	27	47 0 0	
...	...	3	.....	7	25 0	24	2 8	23	2 8	4	.....	191	2 0	1,977	147 5 0	252	179 5 0	(c) Jackals 237
																		Alligators ... 67
...	...	18	225 0	3	.....	...	.....	2	.....	1	10 0	130	.....	448	20 8 0	154	255 8 0	Shark 1
...	...	...	.....	65	10 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	117	10 11	1,968	7 6 0	182	28 1 0	Wild boars ... 4
...	...	...	.....	22	8 8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	719	5 4 0	28	13 12 0	Crocodiles ... 7
...	...	...	.....	9	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	.....	2	.....	182	27 3 0	13	27 3 0	316
...	...	18	330 0	8	.....	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....	14	17 8	539	33 0 0	42	380 8 0	
...	...	36	555 0	107	18 8	...	.....	4	.....	3	10 0	269	28 3	3,856	93 5 0	419	705 0 0	(d) Mole 1
																		Jackals 105
...	...	...	.....	3	15 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	0 12 0	3	15 12 0	Alligator... ... 1
...	...	10	187 8	36	145 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	147	18 6	61	12 8 0	193	363 6 0	Boars 2
...	...	14	.....	49	125 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1142	.....	155	12 0 0	205	137 0 0	Ox 1
...	...	15	.....	18	55 0	...	.....	4	.....	...	.....	5	.....	241	12 10 0	42	67 10 0	Wild boars ... 4
...	...	15	.....	13	22 8	...	.....	20	.....	11	.....	555	.....	534	0 6 0	614	22 14 0	Buffalo 1
...	...	29	325 0	18	52 8	1	2 8	1	.....	1	.....	20	.....	225	0 4 0	70	380 4 0	115
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	1	.....	
...	...	83	512 8	137	415 0	2	2 8	25	.....	12	.....	869	18 6	1,225	38 8 0	1,128	986 14 0	(e) Alligators ... 65
																		Pigs 17
...	...	17	150 0	22	20 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	230	14 0 0	44	184 0 0	Jackals 47
...	...	...	.....	8	32 8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	7 8 0	8	40 0 0	Buffaloes ... 3
...	...	...	.....	2	10 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	0 8 0	2	10 8 0	132
...	...	1	25 0	17	74 8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	2 5 0	18	101 13 0	
...	...	18	175 0	49	137 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	274	24 5 0	72	336 5 0	(f) Wild boar ... 1
																		Crocodiles ... 4
...	...	7	150 0	1	5 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	.....	86	.....	10	155 0 0	Jackal 1
...	...	...	.....	19	114 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	.....	113	1 12 0	26	115 12 0	6
...	...	...	.....	3	10 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	82	.....	598	.....	85	10 0 0	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	(g) Wild boars ... 2
																		Boars 3
...	...	7	150 0	23	129 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	91	.....	797	1 12 0	121	280 12 0	Jackals 12
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10	72 0	...	.....	...	.....	1,932	448 6 0	10	520 6 0	17
...	...	...	.....	1	5 0	...	.....	...	.....	3	6 0	...	.....	33	5 14 0	4	16 14 0	
...	...	1	50 0	4	20 0	1	.....	63	315 0	...	.....	...	.....	1,620	113 8 0	69	498 8 0	(h) Wild boars ... 5
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	159 0	...	.....	...	.....	1,679	242 15 0	19	401 15 0	Jackals ... 22
...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	15 0	...	.....	427	45 1	811	175 5 0	430	235 6 0	Alligators ... 12
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	30	137 8	...	.....	3	.....	4,917	333 14 0	33	471 6 0	Scorpions ... 4
...	...	...	50 0	...	.....	...	.....	91	460 0	...	.....	31	.....	1,198	247 12 0	124	757 12 0	43
...	...	3	100 0	5	25 0	1	.....	216	1,158 8	3	6 0	461	45 1	12,190	1,567 10 0	689	2,902 3 0	
...	...	7	150 0	10	47 8	6	15 0	47	235 0	3	6 0	...	.....	2,770	658 4 0	73	1,111 12 0	(i) Alligators ... 52
...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	103	522 8	1	2 0	183	20 5	576	122 7 0	283	667 4 0	Jackals ... 21
...	...	6	112 8	4	20 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,739	410 14 0	10	543 6 0	Buffaloes ... 3
...	...	8	50 0	19	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	65	8 13 0	32	58 13 0	Mad dogs ... 9
...	...	...	.....	21	85 0	10	18 12	44	142 8	39	69 0	...	.....	3,453	432 6 0	114	747 10 0	Crocodiles ... 5
																		Pariah dog ... 1
	...	23	312 8	54	152 8	16	33 12	194	900 0	43	77 0	188	20 5	8,603	1,632 12 0	518	3,128 13 0	91
...	...	5	125 0	6	27 8	...	... 0	...	.....	1	2 0	120	20 0	178	43 15 0	132	218 7 0	(j) Jackals ... 6
...	...	3	75 0	14	62 8	8	18 12	1	5 0	24	47 0	402	50 4	37	8 14 0	452	267 6 0	Wasp ... 1
...	...	8	105 0	4	17 8	6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	188	56 4	405	70 2 0	206	248 14 0	Koias ... 2
...	...	6	25 0	2	.....	2	5 0	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	8	.....	11	30 0 0	Wild dogs ... 3
...	...	22	330 0	26	107 8	16	23 12	1	5 0	26	49 0	710	126 8	628	122 15 0	801	764 11 0	12
																		Animals not specified 3
...	...	7	153 0	53	250 0	30	72 8	46	277 0	37	71 0	...	.....	453	37 1 0	173	860 9 0	15
...	...	38	900 0	114	542 8	44	107 8	90	625 0	166	312 0	10	.....	567	110 12 0	462	2,597 12 0	
...	...	...	.....	15	52 8	10	23 12	...	.....	30	53 0	3	.....	394	44 4 0	58	173 8 0	
...	...	5	112 8	50	246 8	23	56 4	20	40 0	...	.....	...	.....	300	68 10 0	98	523 14 0	
...	...	50	1,165 8	232	1,091 8	107	260 0	156	942 0	233	436 0	13	.....	1,654	260 11 0	791	4,155 11 0	
...	...	245	3,300 8	640	2,101 0	166	322 8	619	3,008 0	324	578 0	3,290	1,992 7	31,204	3,889 3 0	5,293	14,291 10 0	

as there are no wolves in any of the districts of his Division.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Strength of Force.

Subadar	... ...	7
Jemadar	... ...	6
Havildar	... ...	38
Naik	... ...	42
Bugler	... ...	11
Privates	... ...	543
		647

During the year there was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Frontier and Civil Police, which stood at 647, as noted in the margin. The force was nominally up to its strength for the greater part of the year, but the recruits of the previous year were only passed by degrees as efficient, and until so passed they did not really add to the strength of the force.

Distribution.

No change took place in the distribution of the Civil Police. The Frontier Police occupied the same stations as in the previous year, viz., Demagri, Burkal, Phurwah, Ruma, Pyramid Hill, and also Polytai and Tainsi.

Cost.

The total cost of the force (including the pay of the District and Assistant Superintendents) was Rs. 2,36,791, against Rs. 2,18,969 in the previous year.

Education.

All the Subadars and Jemadars could read and write. Out of 91 inferior officers, 32 could read and write, and out of 543 privates, 88 were educated.

Cooly Corps.

During the year the cooly corps was started. Mr. C. S. Murray was deputed in January to enlist coolies, and he was away on this duty till June. He was not very successful, as he started rather late in the season, and finally an arrangement was made with Mr. Peppe of Ranchi, who sent 90 coolies. The men sent were by no means good material, and 46 of them deserted. Of these 23 were caught, and the rest are still at large. Those who came at first are now perfectly contented, and have improved in health and physique. They have worked well and are sending good reports to their friends.

Casualties.

During the year the number of casualties was 69, against 85 in 1885. There were 19 deaths, against 20 in the previous year. Fifteen men were discharged on pension or gratuity, 16 resigned, 12 were dismissed, 5 deserted, and 2 were discharged.

Admissions into hospital.

The year was again an unhealthy one. The admissions into hospital increased from 2,266 to 2,409. There was, however, less serious sickness, and the daily average of sick fell from 50·5 to 43·9, the average term of treatment being 6·5 days against 7·4.

Buildings.

New barracks were built at Rangamati from Public Works funds at a cost of Rs. 9,938. A further sum of Rs. 7,314-4 9 was also spent from the Police budget on petty construction (Rs. 2,879-0-3) and petty repairs (Rs. 4,235-4-6). The expenditure on buildings was thus very heavy, averaging Rs. 26-10-7 per man.

Drill.

The District Superintendent considered there was a decided improvement in drill and in shooting. The Inspector-General confessed he did not see the former. The officers were not good, and such being the case, it was difficult to improve the men. A request was made to the army authorities to allow two or three smart Ghoorka officers to be lent for a time, but it was not complied with, and instead some men are to be sent to Alipore to learn drill.

Conduct.

The conduct of the force was generally good. Fifty-five were punished, against 52 in the previous year. Of these, 18 were punished judicially against 13, and 37 departmentally against 39. Among the last were included 12 who were also shown as punished judicially. The most serious case was against four constables of the Civil Police for extortion. They were convicted and dismissed. The offences among the Frontier Police were for the most part petty.

Criminal Justice.

High Court—General Jurisdiction.

THERE were 131 persons under trial before the High Court in its criminal jurisdiction during 1886, against 141 in the previous year. Of these, 33 were discharged or acquitted, 84 were convicted, and 13 remained under trial at the end of the year. The case of 1 person was remanded for re-trial. Of the number convicted, 19 were sentenced to death, 13 to transportation, and 52 to rigorous imprisonment.

High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction.

Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government, under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, from judgments of acquittal, or references were made under sections 432 and 438, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 435, was 3,048, as compared with 2,954 in 1885. The results of these appeals and references are shown below:—

Appeals rejected	1,227
Sentences confirmed	697
Ditto modified	227
Ditto reversed	608
Ditto enhanced	7
Proceedings quashed	1
New trials or further enquiries ordered	112
	2,879

The number undisposed of at the end of the year was 165.

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

Two Stipendiary Magistrates were, as in previous years, employed in Calcutta, but the number of Honorary Magistrates in the town was reduced from 103 in 1885 to 93 in 1886. Benches consisting of two or three Honorary Magistrates, unassisted by a Stipendiary Magistrate, continued to hold sittings in Calcutta during the year for the trial of criminal cases on fixed days in each week. The number of Sessions Judges at the close of the year was the same as at the close of 1885, viz., 30. Including District Magistrates, but excluding the Magistrates (Stipendiary and Honorary) in Calcutta, the total numbers of Magistrates of each class at the close of 1885 and 1886 respectively were—

	1885.	1886.
Stipendiary	390	383
Honorary	1,541	1,606

Of the Stipendiary Magistrates, 235 exercised powers of the first class, 60 of the second class, and 88 of the third class, as compared with 243, 56, and 91 respectively during the previous year. The total number of Benches of Magistrates in the interior was 172 in the past, as against 174 in the previous year.

Courts of Session—Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons under trial before the Courts of Session, including those whose cases were pending at the close of 1885, was 3,109, as compared with 3,271 in the previous year. Of these, 31 died, escaped or were transferred, 1,168 were discharged or acquitted, 1,477 were convicted, 71 were committed or referred, and 362 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the persons convicted, 34 were sentenced to death and 150 to transportation. The districts in which trials by jury were held and offences which were so triable remained as in previous years. The number of trials by

jury was 284, as compared with 348 during the previous year. Of the 284 cases tried by jury during the past year, the Sessions Judges approved of the verdict of the jury in 239 cases, disapproved of it wholly in 29 cases, and partially in 16 cases. In 22 cases only did Sessions Judges disagree with the verdicts so completely as to consider it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the cases to the High Court as a court of reference. In 24 cases heard by the High Court on reference under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the verdicts were set aside in 13 cases, accepted in 9 cases, modified in 1 case, and new trial ordered in 1 case.

Courts of Session—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Session during the year, including those whose cases were pending from the preceding year, was 9,279, as compared with 9,067 in 1885. Of these, the appeals or applications of 2,184 were rejected. The original sentence was confirmed in the case of 3,941 persons, modified in the case of 930 persons, and reversed in the case of 1,750 persons. In the case of 17 persons the original proceedings were quashed, and in that of 75 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. In no case was the sentence enhanced. The total number of persons whose appeals or applications were disposed of was 8,898. The appeals of 372 persons remained pending at the end of the year. The case of 9 persons was shown under the head of died, escaped or transferred.

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial during the year before the courts of the various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the courts of the Presidency Magistrates; and the results of the trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons under trial	... ...	186,560
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	68,379
Ditto	convicted	109,128
Ditto	committed	2,898
Ditto	who died, escaped or were transferred ...	239
Ditto	remaining under trial at the end of the year	5,916

The following statement shows the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside of Calcutta:—

Fine	...	With imprisonment	3,838
		Without	77,240
Whipping	...	Sole punishment...	1,263
		Additional	117
Imprisonment	...	Rigorous	22,543
		Simple	843

The sentences of imprisonment passed may be thus classified:—

Not exceeding 15 days	... ...	5,143
Ditto 6 months	... ...	14,050
Ditto 2 years	... ...	4,154
Exceeding 2 years	... ...	39

Sixty-three juveniles were sentenced to detention in a Reformatory School during the year under review, as against 59 in 1885 and 100 in 1884. Fifty-three juveniles were so sentenced by Magistrates in the interior, 9 by Presidency Magistrates, and 1 by the Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 44,594, as compared with 39,113 in 1885. Of the former number, 4,405 were acquitted or discharged, 40,095 were convicted, 48 were committed to the Sessions, 2 died, escaped or were transferred to other courts, and 44 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of those convicted, 1,705 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 92 to whipping, and 34,429 to pay fines. Besides the persons shown as sentenced to imprisonment, 4 persons were sentenced to rigorous, and 2 persons to simple imprisonment for terms not exceeding one year, on failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

Results of the trial of European British subjects.

During the year, 236 European British subjects, involved in 199 cases, were brought to trial in the criminal courts of 22 districts, as compared with 242 persons, involved in 216 cases, who were brought to trial in 19 districts in 1885. Of the persons tried in 1886, 167 were convicted and 68 acquitted.

Of the 199 cases disposed of during the year, 183 were tried by European Magistrates, 4 by European Sessions Judges, and 12 by Native Magistrates in Darjeeling and Burdwan. The districts in which the largest number of such trials was held were, as in 1884 and 1885, Chittagong and Darjeeling (45 in each), and Howrah (29). The offences with which European British subjects were commonly charged were breaches of local and special laws (under which 126 were charged in 14 districts), criminal force and assault, under which 37 were charged in 13 districts, the largest number (13) being reported from Darjeeling, and hurt and criminal trespass (12 under each head). In Darjeeling 10 persons were charged with offences affecting the public health, &c. This was the only district from which such offences were reported during the past year as committed by European British subjects. Of the 126 persons charged with offences under local and special laws, 41 were reported from Chittagong, 19 from Howrah, and 17 from Burdwan. The cases of hurt were distributed among eight districts, while the cases of criminal trespass were reported from only six districts, eight persons having been reported from Darjeeling and the 24-Pergunnahs alone. Two of those tried by District Magistrates claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, and one person in Shahabad claimed to be tried by assessors of different nationalities.

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 425,275, as compared with 422,629 in 1885. Of the former number, 413,845 were examined by Magistrates, 11,019 by Sessions Courts, and 411 by the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction.

Whipping.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders has decreased from 1,965 in 1885 to 1,652 in 1886. The figures for the four years preceding 1885 are given below:—

1881	2,425
1882	1,604
1883	1,261
1884	1,827

Out of the total of 1,652 instances in which whipping was inflicted during 1886, in 84·69 per cent. of the cases it was inflicted for theft, in 6·30 per cent. for receiving stolen property, and in 4·48 per cent. for criminal house-trespass. In 54·24 per cent. of the cases the number of stripes inflicted was less than 15, and in 10·72 per cent. only it was between 25 and 30 stripes.

Statistics of offences and offenders.

The statistics of offences and offenders are fully discussed in the Chapters on Police and Prisons.

Criminal justice—Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the results of the trials:—

Total number of persons under trial	4,721
Ditto ditto convicted	3,201
Ditto ditto discharged or acquitted	1,354
Ditto ditto committed or referred	38
Ditto ditto who died, escaped or were transferred ...	2
Pending for trial at the end of the year	126

Of the 3,201 persons convicted, 1,061 were sentenced to imprisonment, 152 to whipping, and the remainder were ordered to pay fines, or to furnish security to be of good behaviour, or to keep the peace. There were 272 appeals and applications for a revision of the original order. The results of these are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected	118
Sentence or ordered confirmed	87
Ditto enhanced	...
Ditto modified	10
Ditto reversed	14
Proceedings quashed	2
Fresh trial ordered	27
Referred for revision to the High Court	3
Remaining at the end of the year	11

Prisons.

THE daily average population fell from 15,506 in 1881 to 13,504 in 1886. During the same period the number of punishments fell from 49,740 to 40,504, and the number of whippings from 914 to 396. Escapes, which in 1870, before the warder-guard system was introduced, numbered 192, in 1886, under this system, as gradually organized and improved, numbered only 17. The death-rate, which during the 20 years previous to 1883 was 61·5 per mille, during the past four years has been only 49·4, and in the last of the four has reached the unprecedentedly low figure of 37·2. The enormous improvement that has taken place is due, primarily, to the operation of the last financial contract, under which Sir Ashley Eden was enabled to devote large sums of money to the construction of new jails, but largely also to the able and unwearied supervision of Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails, and the cordial co-operation of the Superintendents of Jails subordinate to him. The general results indicate a combination of firmness, humanity, and general efficiency, which reflects the highest credit on all concerned in the administration of this important department.

Prison population.

The total jail population at the beginning of the year (15,076) was reduced by the 31st December 1886 to 14,629, the lowest figure on record. The daily average of all classes of prisoners decreased from 15,176·7 in 1885 to 14,805·9 in 1886, a decrease spread over all three classes—convicts, under-trial prisoners, and civil prisoners. The following table shows the figures for convicts only for the last ten years:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year.	19,850	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821
Admitted direct during the year ...	35,452	38,929	35,726	33,335	31,465	31,710	29,763	32,034	31,530	30,675
Total ...	55,302	55,968	53,662	50,535	47,749	46,941	44,140	45,451	45,581	44,496
Admitted by transfer	19,528	21,132	20,500	18,811	17,094	15,760	15,499	16,660	17,265	17,372
Total ...	74,830	76,100	74,162	69,346	64,843	62,701	59,639	62,111	63,846	61,868
Total discharged, including transfers...	57,791	58,164	56,962	53,062	49,612	48,324	46,222	48,060	49,025	48,403
Balance at the end of the year ...	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821	13,465
Daily average number of prisoners ...	17,527	17,274	17,258	16,673	15,506	14,801	13,711	13,697	13,757	13,504

The number of direct admissions (30,675) was smaller than in any previous year except 1883 (29,763); while the balance at the end of the year (13,465) and the daily average number (13,504) show the lowest figures which have yet been presented. This decrease in crime was accompanied by a decrease in the average length of sentences awarded; of the total number admitted, 79·3 per cent. were under sentences of six months and less, against 77·89 in the previous year.

Releases.

The total number of prisoners released was 30,696 as compared with 30,791 in 1885. Releases on expiry of sentence numbered 27,379 in 1885 and 27,125 in 1886.

The number released on appeal has steadily increased during the last five years, as shown by the following statement:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Released on appeal ...	1,384	1,508	1,670	1,750	1,845

The ratio of releases on appeal to total number of sentences passed exceeded 13 per cent. in Noakholly and Tipperah; in both of these districts, and in Balasore, Backergunge, and Julpigoree, the percentage was above 10 in 1885 as well as in 1886. The number of releases under the mark system rose from 1,565 to 1,673, owing partly to the operation of the more liberal rules introduced in July 1886. Under these rules the minimum remission that can be earned has been reduced from one month to one day, and the principle has been adopted that the absence of punishment on any day includes *ipso facto* the gain of marks. Twenty-six prisoners were released on medical grounds, 19 for assistance rendered in cholera camps, and 8 for other special reasons.

Transportations.

The number of convicts transported beyond seas rose from 468 in 1885 to 668 in the year under report, and the number of rejections fell from 72 to 1. This is entirely due to the recent ruling of the Government of India that transportation convicts, who would be fit for ordinary labour in an Indian jail, may unobjectionably be deported to Port Blair. The number passed in 1886 was further swelled by the inclusion of many prisoners rejected in previous years as being over age and of poor physique. The number of women transported, on the other hand, declined from 34 to 13. The former tests had never been strictly enforced in the case of females, and therefore the modifications did not affect them.

Burmese convicts.

The number of Burmese prisoners confined in Bengal jails was increased during the year by 148, making with the number previously in the jails a total of 269. In 1881, when the present system of deporting a certain number of Burmese transportation prisoners to Bengal was inaugurated, this Government agreed to receive such prisoners at the rate of 20 per annum. That rate has recently been largely exceeded, and the number now in confinement in prison in Bengal is far in excess of the limits originally contemplated. This Government, fully recognizing the exceptional necessities of the Burmah Administration at the present time, has agreed to the deportation of a large number of Burmese convicts to this Province; but the number of jails in which their safe custody can be assured is limited, while it is still more unsafe to confine them in large numbers together, and the problem thus left to be solved by the Jail authorities of Bengal is one of some difficulty. It is reported by the Inspector-General of Jails that a large proportion of these prisoners frequently apply for transfer to the Andamans. They seem to have acquired some information about the system in force in the Penal settlement, and realize the great difference between a prisoner closely confined in a Bengal Jail, with no ticket-of-leave system, and a transported prisoner living a free life at Port Blair, with the prospect of returning to his own country before the expiration of his full term of sentence on a ticket-of-leave. The question is one for the decision of the Governor-General in Council with regard to the interests of the Burmah Administration, and it is hoped by this Government that, as the existence of a reasonable ground of discontent among this dangerous class of convicts would be a serious addition to the difficulty of managing them, it may be found possible to assimilate their treatment to that of prisoners transported from other provinces of British India. The general average of health among these prisoners is reported to have been fair. Their conduct seems to have been remarkably good. Notwithstanding the large increase in their number, the total number of offences committed by them fell from 191 to 174; and in offences relating to work the decrease was still more marked—from 83 to 42. "Most of them," the Inspector-General says, "have become excellent artisans." Dr. Lethbridge, with reference to the escape of three of these prisoners during the year from the Dinagepore Jail, points out the advisability of the Department being supplied with some account of the antecedents of prisoners received from Burmah. The Chief Commissioner of Burmah has been addressed on this subject.

Religion, length of sentence and character of imprisonment of convicts.

The classification of convicts during the year according to religion shows a slight decrease in the percentage of Hindus, from 57·01 to 56·70; a small increase, from 38·09 to 38·33, in Mahomedans; and a more marked rise, 1·37 to 1·89, in Christians. A larger number of Europeans were admitted into the Presidency Jail owing, it is said, to the imprisonment of sailors for absence from their ships without leave, sanctioned by a recent ruling of the High Court. The number of juvenile (those under 16 years of age) prisoners decreased from 355 to 273, and their proportion to total admissions from 1·13 per cent. to 0·89 per cent. Nineteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine or 64·3 per cent. of the total number of prisoners were admitted under sentence of imprisonment for three months and less. The corresponding figures for 1885 were 19,702 and 62·4. Sentences to simple imprisonment have increased continuously for the last three years from 1,868 in 1884 to 2,028 in the following year, and 2,340 in the year under report. The number of juvenile offenders sentenced to whipping rose from 408 to 448, but the total number of judicial whippings decreased from 1,965 in 1885 to 1,652 in 1886.

Female prisoners.

The number of female prisoners admitted decreased from 1,573 in the previous year to 1,391. The recent releases in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, under which all women with sentences of not more than two years were liberated, have left only 78 women in the whole jail population of Bengal, and the measures adopted with success by the Inspector-General to prevent a sentence of imprisonment on a female carrying with it the additional penalty of solitary confinement, viz., the transfer of two long-term females to each district jail, will no longer be possible in all cases.

Re-convicted prisoners.

The number of re-convicted prisoners admitted during the year decreased from 3,644 in the previous year to 3,589 in 1886. Of these, 2,490 were received in jail as re-convicted prisoners, and of the rest 328 were identified by jail officials and prisoners as having been imprisoned before, while 771 admitted previous convictions to the Jail authorities, although the fact had not been ascertained either by the police or by the Court by which the prisoners had been sentenced. The rules recently prescribed by the Government of India on this subject will, it is hoped, have the effect of securing more attention to its importance. The number of persons imprisoned for failure to give security to be of good behaviour still further increased during the year under report. The following statement shows the fluctuations for the last six years, compared with the total admissions into jail and the admissions of habituals during the same period:—

	Imprisoned in default of security.	Admissions of habituals.	Total direct admissions into jail.
1881	589	3,785	31,465
1882	689	3,439	31,710
1883	612	3,540	29,763
1884	556	3,915	32,034
1885	659	3,644	31,530
1886	750	3,589	30,675

Education.

Of the prisoners admitted, 86·2 per cent. were wholly uninstructed, 10·4 per cent. could read and write a little, and 3·4 per cent. could read and write well. These figures show a slight increase of educated and partially educated persons; but the variations are slight, as they have been for many years past. No deductions could be made from the statistics, even if there were any necessary link between crime and ignorance.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 26,508. The largest daily average number was found in Alipore (36·75), and it exceeded 20 in five other jails. The want of sufficient accommodation for these prisoners has caused inconvenience in some jails; but the large reduction in the convict population

caused by the Jubilee releases will probably admit of the utilization of unoccupied parts of the convict jails for this purpose during the present year, and the question is therefore no longer one of immediate urgency. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 16·01 days, against 17·36 days in 1885.

Jail buildings.

Two new subsidiary jails were built—at Rampore Haut and Ghattal. The rest of the expenditure, aggregating Rs. 92,230, was confined to urgent repairs and minor works.

Guards and escapes.

The grant of local allowances to warders in unhealthy and unpopular districts, sanctioned in November 1885, is reported to have caused a noticeable improvement in the jail guards. There is no longer any difficulty in recruiting, and Superintendents are able to weed out worthless men. The general health of the guards was fairly good; and there was a great improvement in knowledge of drill, both among the warders themselves and among jailors. That much remains to be done, however, before the state of discipline of the warder guards can be called thoroughly satisfactory, is proved by the fact that 2,715 punishments had to be inflicted during the year on a staff of 1,770 head-warders and warders. In 577 cases the punishment consisted only of a warning or censure, but in the other 2,138 cases a substantial penalty was enforced. The figures show better results than those reported for 1885, and it is hoped that the improvement now begun will be steadily progressive. Seventeen convicts escaped during the year from Central and District Jails, against 14 in 1885. Of the whole number, 13 escaped from inside jails, and four from gardens and brickfields; and six were recaptured. Three Burmese convicts, being carelessly left to themselves for a few minutes at the time of muster for the evening meal, escaped over the 9½ feet wall of the Dinagepore Jail, led by a notorious leader of dacoits. This was the only instance of an escape of Burmans, although a daily average of 260 of these notorious prison-breakers were confined in Bengal jails during the year. Two escapes—at Bhagulpore and Rajshahye—were due to the weakness of the roofs of sleeping wards. A female prisoner was helped over the wall of the Noakhally Jail, with her child, by a paid warder. In all cases exemplary departmental punishments were inflicted on the officers in fault, but the judicial prosecutions broke down in three cases. From 37 jails out of 45 no escape took place. Escapes from subsidiary jails will be noticed later on. Previous to the introduction of the present system of guarding, the number of escapes among convicts was never less than 72. In 1880, when the present system came into full operation, the number dropped to 40, and thenceforward the improvement has been progressive. In 1886 the total number of escapes was only ·12 per cent. of the total daily average number of convicts confined in the jails.

Prison discipline.

The Government of India has issued recent orders on the subject of the classification of habitual prisoners which will, if properly carried out, reduce to a complete system the somewhat haphazard way in which the classification is now made. Under the new orders, it will be the duty of the sentencing Court or the District Magistrate to direct in which class the prisoner shall be placed, and he will be classed as a habitual only if he is re-convicted of a serious offence, is believed to depend on crime as a means of livelihood, or has attained notoriety in crime. In cases of omission by Courts and Magistrates, the Superintendents of Jails may classify, subject to the control of the District Magistrate. It is satisfactory to observe that the cubicles introduced into three of the jails for the purpose of securing segregation of prisoners in the sleeping wards have answered admirably. The number of offences reported against prisoners, and punished by Criminal Courts and Jail Officers, decreased from 48,790 to 40,504. The number of punishments in 1884 was 56,558: the decrease in the two years is, therefore, over 16,000. There was an increase under the head of "Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles," but offences relating to work and other offences against discipline diminished by 3,993 and 4,718 respectively. The ratio per cent. of total offences and punishments to daily average number of prisoners has fallen from 412·91 in 1884 to 354·65 in 1885, and 299·93 in 1886. This figure is still far above any of those

reported from other provinces for 1885, but it cannot be admitted that any other Local Government in India has established a standard in this matter to which it would be desirable to conform. The following figures are instructive in this connection* :—

* The figures for England, Scotland, and Ireland have been extracted from the reports of the Commissioners of Prisons for 1885-86.

Country or Province.	Year.	Ratio per cent. of offences to daily average number of prisoners.
Bengal	1886	299·9
England (local prisons)	1885-86	284·6
Ireland (local prisons)	„	231·3
Ireland (convict prisons)	„	219·06
England (convict prisons)	„	158·6
Scotland	„	132·3
Burma	1885	101·62
Punjab	„	93·2
Coorg	„	78·99
Central Provinces	„	77·44
Assam	„	67·52
Madras	„	59·49
Bombay	„	45·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	„	36·17
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	„	32·6

As regards the ratios for English convict prisons and Scotch prisons, it must be remembered that they are conducted to a great extent on the separate system, under which convicts see very little of each other, and have, therefore, fewer opportunities and temptations to offend against discipline. A fairer comparison can be made between the figures for English local prisons and Irish prisons of both kinds on the one hand and the prisons of India on the other; but, even in this case, the comparison must be made with an important reservation. In England, and perhaps in Ireland also, all prisoners sleep in separate cells at night, their association during the day, where permitted at all, is subject to strict limitation, and every sentence to a long term of imprisonment in England begins with the discipline of nine months' solitary confinement; whereas in Bengal prisoners are in close association throughout the day and night, and are subjected to no special preliminary discipline during the first months of confinement, when through sheer ignorance they are most likely to transgress rules. Having regard to these facts, and considering further the necessarily inferior material of the Indian warder staff, it cannot but be concluded that, if the Bengal system errs on the side of over-registration of offences, the jail administrations of England and Ireland are still more liable to this charge. Other Provinces in India have hitherto proceeded on a different method from that followed in the United Kingdom and Bengal, but, under the new mark rules recently sanctioned by the Government of India, it will be necessary in all Provinces to keep up accurate registers of all offences, and it will then, perhaps, become possible to institute some comparison between the statistics of different Provinces of the Empire.

Of the various kinds of punishment inflicted by jail officers, the following heads of the severer forms show a decided decrease :—

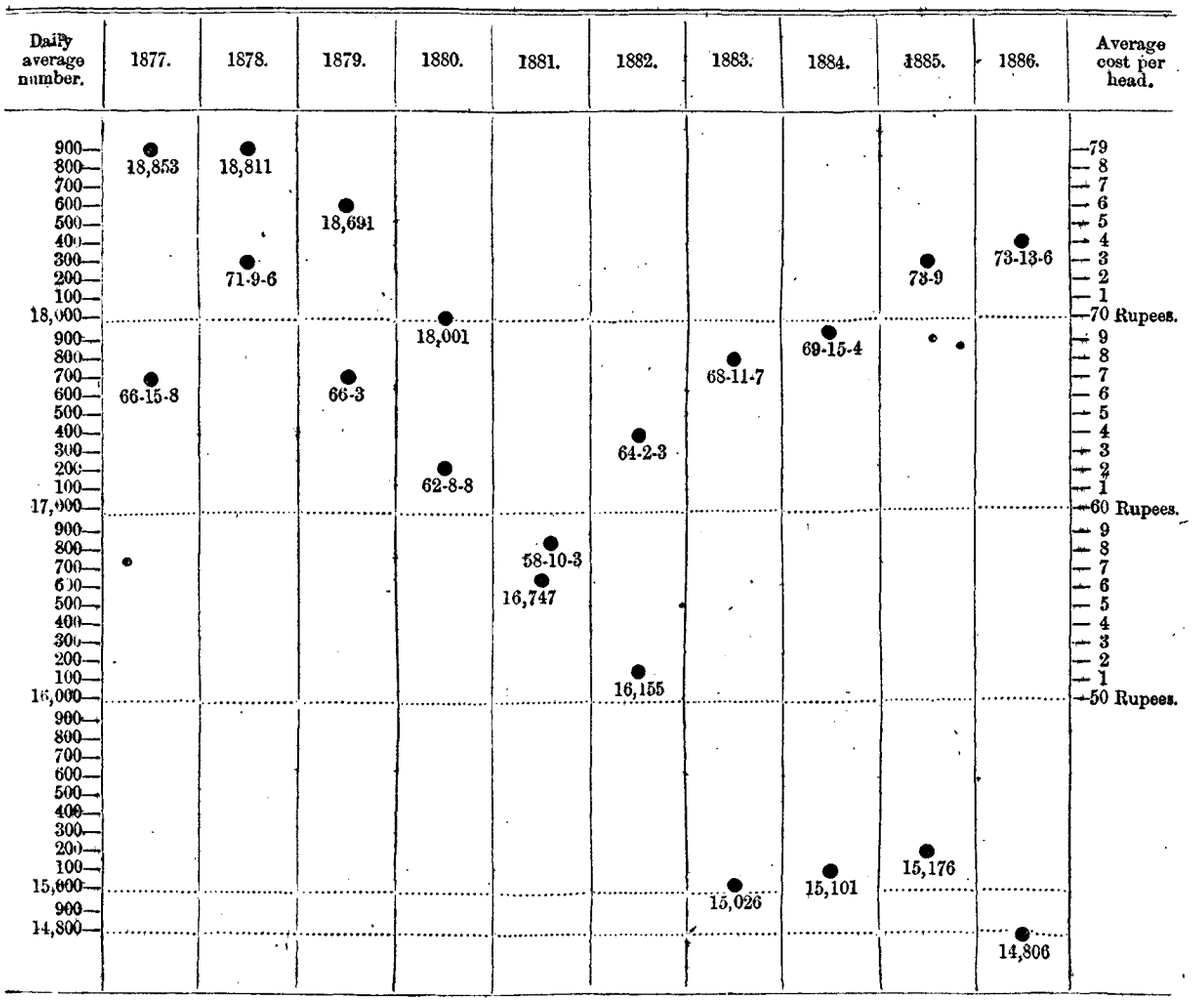
Year.	Solitary imprisonment.	Reduced diet	Hand-cuffs.	Fetters.
1885	3,333	2,486	15,625	12,927
1886	2,504	1,015	12,466	12,199

Fetters were imposed for safe custody in only 136 cases, against 234 in 1885. To fetter prisoners for safe custody is a barbarous and unjust practice, applied as it is most frequently to prisoners already much depressed by heavy sentences. Under a properly organized system of jail guarding, fetters are useless, and rather apt to make warders lax by giving them a false idea of their power to prevent escapes. It appears that in 1870, when fetters were almost universally applied, there were 192 escapes, while in 1885 and 1886 the number

was 14 and 17 respectively. The number of corporal punishments shows a slight increase from 347 to 396. This was mainly due to an unusual number of floggings being rendered necessary in the Presidency Jail, during the early part of the year, by organized insubordination among the prisoners. In 12 jails no floggings were administered. In 32·5 per cent. of the cases more than 20 stripes were given, and the number of petty whippings (10 stripes and under) amounted to only 19·6 per cent. of the total number. Floggings formed less than 1 per cent. of the whole number of punishments for the year.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure for all classes of jails during the year was Rs. 10,93,361, against Rs. 11,16,423 in 1885. There was a substantial increase under the head of establishment, due to the increased allowances to warders in unhealthy districts, and, as the daily average number of prisoners fell from 15,176 to 14,806, this increase in a permanent charge raised the average cost per head from Rs. 73-9 to Rs. 73-13-6. The following diagram shows the fluctuations in the daily average number of prisoners and the average cost of each prisoner during the last ten years:—



The more liberal scale of diet now in use was introduced in 1880, but a marked decrease in the price of rice reduced the average cost per head in 1881, in spite of a rapid fall in the number of prisoners. From 1882 to 1885, owing to a steady rise in prices, and a great reduction in the average number of prisoners confined, the cost per head has continuously risen. In 1886, prices fell again, but the increase in the pay of establishments counteracted this influence, and added a few annas to the cost of each prisoner. The present scale of establishment was sanctioned on the assumption that the jail population would average 20,000; but the statistics of the last ten years demonstrate the improbability of this figure ever being reached, and the further reduction of the jail population by the late extensive releases gives emphasis to the necessity for a large reduction in the staff employed for the custody of prisoners. This

matter requires the attention of the Inspector-General. The diminution of the jail population, and the general improvement of communications in recent years, have made it possible to reduce many of the smaller district jails to the status of subsidiary jails, and the subject is under consideration.

The expenditure in central and district jails shows a decrease under every head but Establishment, and the total is Rs. 9,39,472, against Rs. 9,73,147 in 1885. The average cost per head also compares favourably with the figures for the previous year—Rs. 66-9-11 to Rs. 67-5-8½. The cost of diet decreased from Rs. 3,48,051 to Rs. 3,19,203—a saving of Rs. 28,848, of which Rs. 7,415 was due to the smaller number of prisoners, and Rs. 21,433 to lower prices paid for food. The average price of rice, by far the most important item, fell from Rs. 2-8-7 to Rs. 2-1-8 per maund.

The average expenditure on diet alone for each prisoner fell from Rs. 24-8-2 to Rs. 22-15-4, owing principally to the general fall in the price of rice and to the economy practised by the officers in charge of most of the jails.

The following jails show an increase in the average cost of diet:—

Jails.	1886. Rs.	A.	P.	1885. Rs.	A.	P.
Presidency—*European*	96	3	8	89	8	1
Midnapore—*District and Central* ...	24	7	11	23	5	4
Bhagulpore—*Central*	23	0	6	22	7	8
Tipperah	22	13	0	21	2	8
Cuttack	21	9	11	20	10	5
Sarun	19	11	3	18	8	4
Buxar—*Central*	19	3	2	18	15	10
Bhagulpore—*District*	19	5	1	18	5	4
Pooree	18	13	2	17	13	10

The most remarkable decreases, indicating better management than in the previous year, occurred in the following jails:—

Jails.	1886. Rs.	A.	P.	1885. Rs.	A.	P.
Purneah	13	15	4	23	7	6
Lohardugga	21	11	9	29	13	11
Bogra	18	9	1	25	15	8
Chumparun	16	5	6	23	5	3
Maldah	17	5	2	24	0	7
Rungpore	19	13	11	26	1	4
Chittagong	22	6	6	27	10	3
Monghyr	20	1	4	25	2	1
Backergunge	21	15	0	26	7	10
Dinagepore	18	9	7	23	0	2
Rajshahye	20	2	11	24	8	9
Mozufferpore	23	1	9	27	5	7
Moorshedabad	20	15	6	24	10	8
Pubna	20	8	8	24	0	2

Jail gardens were cultivated with success; and the importation of vegetable seeds direct from England was attended with good results.

Hospital charges in central and district jails decreased from Rs. 49,142 to Rs. 42,704, but the average cost per head of sick rose from Rs. 64-11-11 to Rs. 67-5-1 owing to more liberal treatment of sick prisoners. The expenditure on clothing fell from Rs. 69,487 to Rs. 59,826. The most expensive jails in this respect were Dinagepore, Mozufferpore, Singbhoom, Rungpore, Tipperah, Monghyr, and Furreedpore, in the order named. The average per prisoner for the whole Province was Rs. 4-4-10. Under contingencies there was a saving of Rs. 1,350 as compared with the previous year, and if an item of Rs. 2,716, payment of 11 years' ground rent for the Dinagepore Jail, be excluded, the real saving appears to be a little more than Rs. 4,000. On petty construction and repairs Rs. 22,831 were spent, against Rs. 23,404 in 1885.

Employment of prisoners and manufactures.

The total average number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 13,600·25 in 1885 and 13,339·53 in 1886. The daily average sick numbered only 4·8 per cent. of this total; the lowest figure for any of the previous six years was 5·3. There was a general

increase in the number employed under all the heads of prison services, from 3,818·98 to 4,078·01. The number employed on manufactures was 5,971·72, or 44·76 per cent. of the whole number sentenced to labour, against 46·62 per cent. in 1885. The total profits on the year's working were Rs. 3,10,099, and the average profit per head of convicts sentenced to labour Rs. 23-4—a slight improvement on last year's figures, Rs. 3,00,000 and Rs. 22-1. The average earning of each prisoner in central jails is shown in the following table :—

	Average earning per prisoner, 1886.	Average earning per prisoner, 1885.
	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Jail	72·0	80·7
Alipore „	35·4	29·1
Buxar „	47·6	46·9
Rajshahye „	24·6	14·9
Bhagulpore „	16·6	28·9
Midnapore „	18·4	9·8
Dacca „	2·4	4·6

The average profit on manufactures alone in the Alipore Jail rose from Rs. 30-10 to Rs. 37-4 for each prisoner. The improvement in the Midnapore Jail was due to increased outturn of prison clothing, and larger demands for cotton goods by the Marine and Telegraph Departments; and Rajshahye was able to dispose of an increased quantity of castor oil. The decrease in the Bhagulpore Central Jail was owing to restricted outturn, caused by the strict economy exercised in indents for woollen goods by the Jail Department. Complaints have recently been made to Government that this jail is competing unduly with private concerns by tendering at rates which are insufficient to cover the cost of production with a margin for profit. These complaints are being investigated. Meanwhile the Inspector-General will see that the prices of goods manufactured at Bhagulpore are carefully calculated on the system prescribed in paragraph 20 of the Home Department Resolution of the 22nd September 1882. The rate of profit in the Dacca Jail is very low; and the explanation that it is without a settled industry can only partially account for so small a figure as Rs. 2-4. Darjeeling as usual, with its prosperous bakery, heads the list of district jails, with an average earning of Rs. 79-15. There were large outstandings at the close of the year in the Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, and Buxar Central Jails. These should be promptly recovered.

Subsidiary Jails.

There were, as in the previous year, eighty-four subsidiary jails under the control of Sub-divisional Officers as Superintendents, and Assistant Surgeons or Civil Hospital Assistants as Deputy Superintendents. The average number of inspections by Superintendents during the year was 70; and in eight cases the number was below this average. The overcrowding in the Brahmanberia and Palamow Subsidiary Jails, noticed in last year's report, still continues, and the Inspector-General's proposals for remedying this evil are awaited. The warder-guards of subsidiary jails improve continuously in discipline, owing to the system of transferring them at regular intervals from district to subsidiary jails and back again. The average detention of convicts in subsidiary jails during the year was 7·05 days. At Palamow convicts sentenced to imprisonment for three months and under are still detained in the subsidiary jail. The total number of escapes from subsidiary jails was 20; in 1885 the number was 26, and in 1879 it was 70. Of those who escaped, 7 were convicts and 13 under-trial prisoners. The average cost of each prisoner rose from Rs. 117-0-6 to Rs. 137-1-1, owing solely to the inclusion for the first time in the Jail Budget of the pay of Assistant Surgeons in executive charge of these jails.

Vital statistics.

In the central and district jails there was accommodation for 17,674 convicts, and, as the daily average number was only 13,233, there was ample room for them. In the Alipore, Presidency, and Mymensingh Jails, however, the daily average population was too large for the cubic space available. The Jubilee releases have now temporarily solved the difficulty in the case of Alipore. In the Presidency Jail the excess numbers were accommodated in worksheds, corridors, and

passages—an unsatisfactory arrangement, but one that was unavoidable under the circumstances. The question of improving the ventilation of this jail should be taken up as early as possible. The Mymensingh Jail is too small for the most populous district in Bengal. The railway connection between Mymensingh and Dacca should facilitate transfers for the relief of any overcrowding. Attention was paid, as usual, to the important question of water-supply in all jails; the dry-earth system of conservancy was rigidly carried out; medical officers made full use of their authority to improve the diet scale, when necessary, on medical grounds; the weight test was systematically used in all jails; and generally adequate supervision appears to have been exercised over all matters affecting the health of the prisoners. Of a total of 33,754 prisoners discharged, 7,117 had neither lost nor gained weight in jail, 18,831 had gained weight, and only 7,806 had lost weight. Of these 7,806, the weight lost was not more than 5lbs. in 6,036 cases, and 11b. or less in 2,544 cases. In every jail in the province the number that had gained weight exceeded the number that had lost weight; and in eight jails the excess was more than fourfold.

The sickness and mortality of convicts and under-trial prisoners in all classes of jails for the last ten years is compared in the following statement:—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily average sick.	Number of deaths.			Death-rates per mille of average strength.		
				From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.
1877	18,709	730	39·0	151	763	914	8·0	40·8	48·
1878	18,611	803	43·1	215	1,072	1,287	11·5	57·6	69·1
1879	18,483	947	51·2	341	1,411	1,752	18·4	76·4	94·8
1880	17,802	941	52·8	31	1,100	1,131	1·7	61·8	63·5
1881	16,520	873	52·8	85	1,014	1,099	5·1	61·4	66·5
1882	15,902	849	53·3	151	933	1,084	9·5	58·6	68·1
1883	14,776	729	49·3	61	701	762	4·1	47·4	51 5
1884	14,868	724	48·6	62	678	740	4·1	45·6	49·7
1885	14,926	773	51·7	157	728	885	10·5	48·7	59·2
1886	14,579	648	44·4	40	503	543	2·7	34·5	37·2
Total ...	165,176	8,017	48·5	1,294	8,903	10,197	7·8	53·9	61·7
Average ...	16,517	801	48·5	129	890	1,019	7·8	53·9	61·7

The ratio of deaths from cholera, 2·7 per mille, was lower than in any previous year except 1880, and the ratio of total deaths, 37·2 per mille, is the lowest on record. The ratio of daily average sick per mille of average strength was above 70 in the following jails:—Chumparun (109·7), Pubna (82·2), Dinagepore (81·2), Singbhoom (76·5), Darjeeling (72·6), Chittagong (71·7), Khulna (70·7), and Presidency (European) (70·5). Pubna, Monghyr, Chittagong, Moorshedabad, and Tipperah show increases under this head of more than 10 per mille, Tipperah suffered from an epidemic of cholera, and in Pubna, Chittagong, and Moorshedabad, malaria prevailed to an unusual extent. Monghyr suffered, as district jails often do, by the transfer of the healthiest of its inmates to a central jail. The following jails show remarkable decreases of sickness:—

Jails.	Ratio per mille of average strength of daily average sick.	
	1886.	1885.
Julpigoree	18·4	69·4
Singbhoom	76·5	127·2
Rungpore	36·0	84·2
Furreedpore	66·6	113·2
Mymensingh	44·8	90·7
Bogra	57·1	102·6
Dacca	46·1	77·7
Darjeeling	72·6	99·8
Khulna	70·7	93·4
Rajshahye	77·4	99·7
Hazaribagh	19·5	37·4
Dinagepore	81·2	97·8

The comparative freedom from cholera during the year accounts for only a part of the general improvement in health; and as the year saw no new departures in the way of sanitary improvement, a subject which has received unremitting attention for several years past, the true explanation of the comparative healthiness of the jails during the year is to be found in the decrease of diseases of malarious origin. In 1885 the number of deaths from intermittent fever and its sequelæ—dysentery, diarrhœa, and anæmia—was 466; in 1886 it fell to 283; and the ratio per mille of deaths from these diseases to admissions into hospital was 21·3 in 1886, against 30·2 in the previous year. There were 18 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis in the Alipore Jail during the year. In the early part of the year 12 cases occurred and eight recovered; but among the last six cases there was not a single recovery, and the fatal termination always came with great rapidity. In January 1886 a special Medical Committee was appointed to investigate the causes of this disease; and the conclusions at which they arrived were that overcrowding and imperfect ventilation were the two main factors in its development. The number of prisoners was reduced as far as possible, a new and well-ventilated workshed is in process of construction, and other defects in ventilation noticed by the Committee have been remedied. It remains to be seen what effect these measures will have on the extent and virulence of the disease, if it should unfortunately re-appear this year. In March cholera appeared in an epidemic form in the Tipperah Jail: there were 38 cases with 13 deaths; 10 cases occurred in the Bhagulpore Jail in November: the disease proved fatal in seven cases. There were sporadic cases in some other jails, and the total mortality from the disease was 37 to 63 admissions.

The mortality among convicts only in all classes of jails was 38·2 per mille, or, exclusive of deaths from cholera, 35·5. The figures for central and district jails are 38·6 and 35·8 respectively. There were no deaths among the few juveniles imprisoned during the year, and these figures represent the death-rate of the jail population of 16 years of age and upwards. In the absence of accurate statistics of the mortality of the general population, it is impossible to say what proportion this rate bears to the death-rate for the same ages of the province as a whole; but the past year is known to have been unusually healthy, and there can be no doubt that the convicts in Bengal died at a higher rate than the free population. This is no doubt the most difficult problem to be solved by the Jail Administration of this province. On the analogy of the statistics of Great Britain and Ireland, it would be reasonable to expect that in jails managed so well as those of Bengal, on the whole, undoubtedly are, the death-rate would be less than the rate for the country in general. In English local prisons the rate in 1885-86 was 7·5 per mille, in Scotch prisons it was 6·2, in Ireland convict prisons returned a death-rate of 5·5, and local prisons so low a rate as 3·8. No doubt climatic differences account in a large measure for these striking figures. In the United Kingdom the great causes of death among the very poor, from whom the majority of prisoners are drawn, are exposure to cold, want of sufficient nourishment, and overcrowding in populous cities; and when, as in prisons, these evils are entirely absent, the chances of life are extremely favourable. In Bengal, exposure and overcrowding are almost unknown as factors in increasing mortality, and the wants of the poor are simpler and more easily supplied. Death is not so often due to easily preventible causes, and the progress of the malarious diseases that account for by far the greater part of the mortality cannot readily be arrested by sanitary precautions, when they have once impregnated the constitution. Jails in Bengal, therefore, give relatively fewer sanitary advantages to their inmates than the prisons of the United Kingdom. Still it would at first sight seem that the conditions of life in our prisons, with their spacious accommodation, pure water-supply, wholesome diet, strict system of conservancy, and constantly present medical attendance, should be more favourable than the conditions under which the majority of the free population exist. In investigating this question, the initial and final difficulty is that the calculation of the ratio of deaths per mille, based on the daily average number of prisoners in confinement, though showing fairly the rate of mortality in all jails taken as a whole, is not a fair test of the mortality of each individual jail. The reason of this is that the comparatively strong and healthy prisoners in the jail population of malarious districts are generally drafted to central

jails, leaving only the old and sickly behind: and the ratio in many district jails is thus calculated on a population of invalids. The extent to which this influences the returns from the several jails is shown in no returns, and can only be more or less approximately estimated. It is reported that the group of jails in what are generally considered the most unhealthy districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal returned a death-rate of 65·9—208 deaths on a daily aver age population of 3,153·56; and this figure, low as it is in comparison with the rates returned in previous years, would undoubtedly have been lower but for the loss from many jails of the healthiest prisoners in the first weeks of their confinement. Turning again to the general statistics, it appears that, of the total number of deaths, 41·2 per cent. occurred before six months had been passed in jail, and 24·5 per cent. after from six to twelve months of imprisonment had been undergone, while the percentages for longer terms were—from one to two years, 19; from two to three years, 7·4; from three to seven years, 5·8; above seven years, 1·7. Even after making due allowance for the smaller number of prisoners imprisoned for long periods, these figures suggest that, after the first few months have been passed, the conditions of life in jail are not unfavourable to vitality. This view is further corroborated in an unmistakeable manner by the statistics already referred to of the gain and loss of weight by prisoners discharged from jail, and by the following tables, which show that 70 per cent. of those who died were admitted in bad and indifferent health, and that the health of the prisoners discharged during the year had, on the whole, improved during their residence in jail:—

I.—For Central and District Jails only.

Class of prisoners.	State of health on admission into jail of those who died during the year.				Proportion to total deaths.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total of indifferent and bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total of indifferent and bad.
All classes	156	191	189	380	29·11	35·63	35·26	70·89
Convicts	153	189	169	358	29·94	36·99	33·07	70·06

II.—For Central and District Jails only.

	1				2			
	State of health on admission of those who were discharged from the jail, as per column 2.				State of health on discharge of those who were discharged from the jail, as per column 1.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
In 1886	22,866	8,048	2,840	33,754	25,364	6,204	2,186	33,754
Ratio per cent. to total number discharged from the jail	67·74	23·85	8·41	100·00	75·14	18·39	6·47	100·00

It has recently been asserted with much emphasis in a section of the public press, that the high death-rate in Bengal is due to excessive work and tyrannically severe discipline. The answer to this charge is to be found in the fact that, with one exception, all the central jails, where a substantial amount of labour is exacted, and prison-life is made really irksome, return comparatively low death-rates. The one exception is Rajshahye, which receives very unhealthy prisoners from the neighbouring malarious districts.

It thus appears that during the first few months of jail life weakly prisoners have a worse chance of life than they would have had in their own homes, while the longer a prisoner remains in jail the better do his chances become. The question remaining to be solved is how to keep alive, during the earlier period of confinement, prisoners who have been admitted with broken-down constitutions. The sudden change of life, though at first sight it would appear to be for the better, seems actually to affect them prejudicially; but the cause of this is still obscure.

The following tables show the jails in which the mortality was highest and lowest during the year:—

I.—Jails returning the lowest rates of mortality.

Jails.	Death-rates of all causes per mille.		Death-rates, exclusive of cholera, per mille.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
Presidency—*European*	None.	41·5	None.	41·5
Shahabad	13·2	13·1	13·2	13·1
Balasore	13·4	27·9	13·4	27·9
Buxar	14·1	13·7	8·7	13·7
Cuttack	14·7	19·2	14·7	19·2
Chumparun	16·0	81·4	16·0	27·1
Presidency—*Native*...	17·7	32·8	16·9	31·9
Burdwan	18·4	92·7	18·4	85·0
Bhagulpore—*Central*	21·2	19·2	21·2	16·3
Lohardugga	21·7	43·5	21·7	43·5
Noakhally	22·3	12·4	22·3	12·4
Bogra	23·3	83·3	23·3	83·3
Alipore	24·4	61·9	24·4	39·8
Patna	29·2	55·5	29·2	47·0
Hooghly	30·3	42·3	27·3	42·3

II.—Jails returning the highest rates of mortality.

Jails.	Death-rates of all causes per mille.		Death-rates, exclusive of cholera, per mille.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
Dinagepore	127·5	170·3	127·5	170·3
Tipperah	106·4	.....	14·2	.....
Bhagulpore—*District*	101·4	64·5	50·7	64·5
Darjeeling	96·3	59·9	96·3	59·3
Rajshahye—*District and Central* ...	92·5	169·5	92·5	146·7
Chittagong	85·4	80·3	85·4	80·3
Purneah	78·2	133·1	78·2	133·1
Furreedpore	77·9	34·9	68·2	34·9
Pubna	68·6	35·7	58·8	23·8
Monghyr	66·3	111·0	66·3	111·0
Julpigoree	65·7	202·0	65·7	202·0
Rungpore	63·6	119·0	63·6	119·0
Mymensingh	63·1	70·8	63·3	70·8
Beerbhoom	62·3	61·2	62·1	61·2
Maldah	59·5	63·6	59·5	15·9

As regards the jails returning the highest death-rates, it is to be observed that the ratios are in many cases calculated on very small figures; *e.g.*, in Darjeeling the total of deaths and of average population were 8 and 83 respectively, in Chittagong 7 and 81, in Purneah 9 and 114, in Pubna 7 and 102, in Julpigoree 6 and 91, in Maldah 3 and 50. Of the 19 prisoners who died in Dinagepore, only 4 were admitted in good health.

Alipore Reformatory.

At the Alipore Reformatory School the year 1886 opened with 108 boys; and as 27 were admitted during the year, and 26 released, and there were no casualties, the number at the close of the year was 109. There were no serious offences, and discipline was maintained with a smaller number of punishments than in 1885. Punishment by cutting marks appears to have been in great measure superseded by direct fines of money earned by the boys, presumably because actual loss of earnings is found to be more deterrent than prospective loss of expected earnings. There was a marked decrease in the number of boys punished by being put on penal diet or locked up in cells. The health of the school was remarkably good during the year.

The boys are kept at work at their various trades for 7 hours in the day, the longest spell being 3 hours, from 11 to 2. There is only one hour of compulsory school, but they have also the option of attending the evening school from 6-30 to 8 P.M. The mark system continued to work well; the average number of boys entitled to marks being slightly larger than in 1885, while the weekly

average earnings rose from Rs. 1-12-3 to Rs. 1-13-10. The total earned during the year was Rs. 214-14-6, of which Rs. 172-4 were deposited in the Government Savings Bank.

The reports regarding released boys were not as favourable during the year under report as they have been in previous years. Of 58 boys concerning whom reports were received, it appears that 16, or 27·5 per cent., were said to bear bad characters, and of these six were in jail. Of the other 42, six were following the trades they had learnt in the school. Trades and handicrafts still depend so much on questions of caste that it would be too much to hope that our Reformatories can, for many years to come, effect any permanent results as industrial schools.

Owing to lower prices for rations, and general savings, the cost of maintenance was reduced from Rs. 128-12-4 to Rs. 126-10-9 for each boy in the school. The cost of diet fell from Rs. 33-5-5 to Rs. 31-9-8. It was observed last year that the expenditure on diet appeared to be excessive as compared with the cost of dieting prisoners in the neighbouring Alipore Jail. In a correspondence which ensued with the Board of Management on this subject, it appeared that the excess in the Reformatory School was accounted for by the higher price paid for rice; and in deference to the opinion of the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, that the kind of rice supplied to adult prisoners was unsuited to growing lads, the continued supply of fine rice was sanctioned by Government.

The manufactory account shows a profit to the school of Rs. 9,180-12-11. This is not a commercially true profit, no allowance having been made for the value of the labour of the boys employed, or for wear and tear of block. But it shows a satisfactory balance of actual receipts over actual expenditure during the year. The most profitable department was book-binding, in which Rs. 5,009 were earned, principally on orders from the Presidency Jail Press. Carpentry and tinsmith's work also showed good profits of Rs. 1,283 and Rs. 1,915 respectively.

Hazaribagh Reformatory.

The number of juvenile offenders confined in the Hazaribagh School increased considerably during the year under report. There were 59 new admissions, and at the close of the year the number in the school had risen from 195 to 227. Hindus and Mahomedans are pretty evenly balanced at Alipore, but at Hazaribagh Hindus largely predominate, 171 out of the 227 belonging to that religion. The health of the school was excellent; and the only death was an accidental one from drowning while bathing in the lake. Special precautions have since been taken to render a second disaster of this kind impossible.

Discipline is reported to have much improved at this school, but this is hardly borne out by the statistics of punishments. Excluding warnings, of which there were 148, 717 actual punishments were inflicted, and the proportion of punishments to the average number of boys was higher than it has been since 1883.* It is hoped that the report for the current year will show that this increase in severity has had the desired effect.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
* Average number of boys confined.	48	81	172	209
Number of punishments	247	205	252	717
Proportion of punishments to average number.	5·1	2·5	1·4	3·4

The hours of work and play are nearly the same both at Alipore and at Hazaribagh. At both schools the boys have one hour of compulsory school; but the evening voluntary school lasts for two hours (6 to 8 P.M.) at Hazaribagh, while at Alipore 1½ hours (6-30 to 8 P.M.) is considered sufficient. On the other hand, the Alipore boys are in the workshops for 7 hours, while the Hazaribagh boys are kept at work for only 6 hours, the hour from 9 to 10 A.M. being devoted to play at Hazaribagh and to work at Alipore. The Inspector-General of Jails has been requested to report whether it is not possible to divide the day in precisely the same manner at both schools. The mark system continued to work well, the average earnings a week amounting to Rs. 8-2-4 for an average of 211 boys (of whom many were newly admitted), and the total earnings for the year to Rs. 424.

Reports of 23 released boys were received; 15 were favourable, in two cases the whereabouts of the boys were not known, while of the remaining

six, four were reported to be in jail and the other two to bear bad characters. The percentage of bad characters is therefore 26; and the most disappointing feature in these statistics is that of the four boys now in jail, one had been in a Reformatory for seven years, and two more for six years, while the two reported to be suspected characters had both been subjected to training for five years. As the Hazaribagh School was not opened until 1882, it is presumed that these youths were all confined, in the first instance, at Alipore, and were drafted thence to Hazaribagh.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,712 in 1886, against Rs. 21,906 in 1885, but the increase in the number confined reduced the average for each boy from Rs. 125-14-4 to Rs. 108-10-7. An addition of four warders to the establishment was rendered necessary by the increased number of boys; and a larger quantity of clothing was required than in the previous year. The average cost of diet rose from Rs. 33-4-6 in 1885 to Rs. 34-6-1 in the year under report. The Superintendent attributes this to dearness of provisions; but in the neighbouring jail the average cost fell in 1886 from Rs. 27-1-11 to Rs. 24-10-9, and it appears that the prices both of rice and meat were lower than in 1885. The Superintendent's explanation is not, therefore, satisfactory, and it is hoped that the next report will show that greater economy has been exercised under this heading of the expenditure.

The account of manufactures shows a small profit of Rs. 2,314-4-2. The Superintendent reports that there is only a very limited market for manufactured articles in Hazaribagh, and the cost of carriage to distant places swamps the profits. The school has recently obtained a contract from the Postal Department for furniture, and the receipt of a new screw-cutting lathe from the industrial school at Ranchi has given an impetus to the outturn of ironwork. The attempt to introduce shoe-making after European models having proved a failure, it is now proposed to re-organize the industry, and employ the boys on making shoes for the jail warders and the police. Shoe-making was started at this school on the admission of several boys of the Chamar caste, with a view of teaching them something better than they would have been able to learn at their own homes. This object should still be kept in view, and it is undesirable to establish the industry on a large scale, and employ in such a trade boys whom caste prejudices would certainly debar from maintaining themselves by it after their release.

Civil Justice.

High Court—Original Jurisdiction.

INCLUDING 511 cases instituted during the year, there were 964 suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court during 1886, against 1,331 in 1885 and 1,349 in 1884. The number disposed of during 1886 was 499, against 878 in 1885 and 505 in 1884, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being 51·76, against 65·96 in 1885 and 37·43 in 1884. There were 465 suits pending at the close of the year, against 453 in 1885 and 844 in 1884.

High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The High Court sat on the Appellate Side for 250 days in 1886, against 242 days in 1885 and 231 days in 1884, and disposed of 6,679 appeals and applications, as compared with 7,457 and 5,048 in 1885 and 1884, respectively; the number pending at the end of the year being 2,318, against 3,267 and 4,983 at the end of 1885 and 1884 respectively. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1886 was 26 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate Side of the High Court, against 30 per cent. in 1885 and 49 per cent. in 1884.

The number of first appeals from original decrees disposed of during the year was 673, of second appeals 3,253, of miscellaneous orders in Court 377, and of criminal cases 1,685. The number of first and second appeals and criminal cases amounted to 5,611, against 6,672 in 1885, or a decrease of 1,061 cases; and the number of first and second appeals pending at the end of 1886 was 1,964, against 2,840 in 1885, or a decrease of 876 cases.

Courts in the interior.

The total numbers of the various descriptions of original civil suits instituted in the courts in the interior during the year are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Instituted in—	Suits for money.	Under the Rent law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	58,215	147	209	58,571
Munsifs' do.	180,220	159,826	33,811	373,857
Sub-Judges' do.	5,680	680	1,145	7,505
District Judges' do.	70	54	282	406
Revenue Courts	.....	5,659	.....	5,659
Courts in the scheduled districts	6,269	2,306	2,802	11,377
Total ...	250,454	168,672	38,249	457,375

The total number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of courts are shown below:—

Class of Courts.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.
Small Cause Courts	64,891	59,737
Munsifs' do.	472,767	373,061
Sub-Judges' do.	10,560	7,778
District Judges' do.	868	537
Courts in the scheduled districts	13,357	11,265
Total ...	562,443	452,378
Revenue Courts, including those of the scheduled districts	18,907	11,189
GRAND TOTAL ...	581,350	463,567

Character of suits.

The following statement shows for the regular courts (excluding the courts in the scheduled districts) the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years:—

	Total of 1884.	Total of 1885.	Total of 1886.	Percentage. 1884.	1885.	1886.
Suits for money, &c.	168,591	176,053	186,305	45·606	46·489	48·712
Rent suits	165,969	168,658	160,707	44·897	44·536	42·019
Suits for immoveable property ...	20,929	18,036	18,618	5·661	4·762	4·867
„ for declaratory decrees	688	898	931	·186	·237	·243
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	5,007	6,964	7,106	1·354	1·838	1·857
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property	5,212	5,027	5,328	1·409	1·327	1·393
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	726	505	416	·196	·133	·108
Suits for an account	213	234	665	·057	·061	·173
„ relating to religious endowments ...	27	27	36	·007	·007	·009
„ to set aside judgments, &c., on the ground of fraud	515	490	504	·139	·120	·131
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	36	46	29	·009	·012	·007
„ for enforcement of matrimonial rights	568	500	588	·153	·132	·153
„ for partition	551	610	604	·149	·161	·157
„ relating to shipping	5	.....	4	·001	.....	·001
„ „ to religion and caste ...	5	5	2	·001	·001	.....
Administration suits	5	1	3	·001	.....	.....
Interpleader suits	7	4	2	·001	·001	.....
Suits for dissolution of partnership ...	69	94	35	·018	·024	·009
Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 ...	188	208	218	·050	·054	·057
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	350	338	358	·094	·089	·093
Total ...	369,661	378,698	382,459	.....	.....	.....

The following statement shows the suits instituted in Civil Courts (including the courts in the scheduled districts) classified according to value:—

	Rs.				
Not exceeding	10	....	...	...	87,892
Ditto	50	...	...	...	223,703
Ditto	100	...	...	...	75,377
Ditto	500	...	...	...	54,798
Ditto	1,000	...	...	...	4,994
Ditto	5,000	...	...	...	3,695
Ditto	10,000	...	...	...	438
Ditto	1,00,000	..	...	...	269
Exceeding	1,00,000	...	...	...	17

There were in addition 533 suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

Execution of decrees.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by the regular Civil Courts during the past two years:—

Year.	Decrees executed: Completely.	Decrees executed: Partially.	Amount realised.
			Rs.
1885	77,618	52,414	1,42,75,792
1886	77,898	53,488	1,44,10,330

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during the past three years is shown below:—

	Number of suits instituted.
1884	31,074
1885	30,644
1886	29,216

Details of the value of the suits instituted in 1885 and 1886 are given below:—

	Rs.		1885.	1886.
Up to	10	... ...	10,033	9,310
„	50	... ...	13,275	12,687
„	100	... ...	3,142	3,082
„	500	... ...	3,360	3,303
„	1,000	... ...	501	518
Above	1,000	... ...	333	316
		Total ...	30,644	29,216

The figures show a decrease of 1,428 as compared with the institutions in 1885. The decrease, which occurred almost entirely in the number of suits instituted below Rs. 50 in value, is attributed to the fact that under the more cumbrous procedure which has been adopted since 1882, the smaller suits are shouldered out of the way in consequence of the greater time which is taken up in suits of higher value and importance. The following table gives the number and description of suits instituted during the years 1885 and 1886:—

	1885.	1886.
Contract in writing	6,024	5,714
Ditto not in writing	2,638	2,706
On account stated	1,723	1,469
Money had and received	813	714
Goods sold	10,890	10,417
Wages, work, and materials	4,228	3,559
Rent not falling under the rent law ...	3,427	3,714
Moveable property or value thereof ...	368	382
Damages	336	367
Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned	197	174
Total ...	30,644	29,216

The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 20,68,380 as compared with Rs. 21,41,108 in 1885.

The total number of cases for disposal in 1886 amounted to 32,804, of which 3,291 were cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 29,954 were disposed of, leaving 2,850 cases pending at the close of the year. There were 1,503 cases disposed of in 1886 under the Distraint Act of 1875, against 1,513 cases in 1885 and 806 cases in 1884.

The following statement shows the results of the suits of the past three years:—

How disposed of.	1884.	1885.	1886.
For plaintiff after trial or reference to arbitration...	4,076	4,003	4,418
Ditto *ex parte* or on confession ...	9,450	10,273	9,820
Compromised	11,492	10,796	10,014
Non-suited	*816 } Against	*743 } Against	*702 } Against
Dismissed after trial or uncontested	1,382 } plaintiff	1,275 } plaintiff	1,402 } plaintiff
Ditto on default of plaintiff	2,995 } 5,193.	3,283 } 5,301.	3,598 } 5,702.
Total ...	30,211	30,373	29,954

* These cases were all withdrawn with leave.

The percentage of the cases in which the result was in favour of the plaintiff during the three years referred to are given below:—

1884	82·8
1885	82·5
1886	80·8

The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,00,415 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,05,223, against Rs. 3,08,321 and Rs. 2,08,892 respectively

in the preceding year. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 95,192, against Rs. 99,429 in 1885.

Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted and disposed of in the mofussil Courts of Small Causes during the last three years, omitting cases not tried under the summary procedure of the courts:—

Cases.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Increase since 1885.
Instituted	53,887	56,214	57,880	1,666
Disposed of	53,961	57,423	58,978	1,555

Compared with 1885, the increase in the number of suits instituted was greatest in the following courts and groups of courts:—

	Increase.
Hooghly, Serampore, and Howrah	1,144
Sealdah	518
Bhagulpore	499
Pubna	305

Appellate Courts.

The following statement shows the work done by the Appellate Courts during 1886:—

	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
Courts in the Interior.		
Appeals from decrees—		
Sub-Judges' Courts	17,245	12,495
District Judges' Courts	26,295	7,502
Revenue Courts	672	496
Courts in the scheduled districts	1,045	891
Total ...	45,257	21,384
Miscellaneous appeals—		
Sub-Judges' Courts	759	591
District Judges' Courts	2,177	1,861
Revenue Courts	94	53
Courts in the scheduled districts	86	77
Total ...	3,116	2,582
Grand Total ...	48,373	23,966
Courts at the Presidency—		
High Court.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
From decisions by courts in the interior ...	993	664
Ditto on the Original Side ...	65	56
Appeals from appellate decrees—		
From decisions by appellate courts in the interior	4,651	3,108
Ditto by a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the High Court ...	41	24
Total ...	5,750	3,852
Miscellaneous appeals—		
First appeals—		
From decisions by courts in the interior ...	355	261
Second appeals—		
From decisions by appellate courts in the interior	309	219
Total ...	664	480
Grand Total ...	6,414	4,332

Civil Justice, Sonthal Pergunnahs.—The following statement shows the progress of civil litigation in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the past three years:—

	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Civil suits	6,665	5,258	5,841	6,468	5,517	5,550	894	635	926
Rent ,, ...	3,583	3,280	2,258	3,611	3,446	2,167	406	239	330
Title ,, ...	2,873	2,993	2,705	2,432	2,718	2,988	763	1,039	756
Civil execution ...	3,470	3,130	3,301	3,401	3,416	2,858	823	537	980
Rent ,, ...	2,431	2,357	1,922	2,185	2,345	1,855	703	715	782
Title ,, ...	791	665	874	738	727	714	159	97	257
Total ...	19,813	17,683	16,901	18,835	18,169	16,132	3,748	3,262	4,031

During the year 1886 there was an increase in the number of civil suits, and a large decrease in the number of rent suits. The total number of cases disposed of during 1886 was 16,132 as compared with 18,169 in 1885, while at the end of the year there were 4,031 cases pending as against 3,262 at the end of the preceding year.

It is not stated whether there were any appeals to the High Court during the year. The number of appeals against the orders of subordinate courts in the district rose from 729 to 893, of which 539 were to Sub-divisional Officers and 354 to the Deputy Commissioner. The receipts of the courts decreased from Rs. 73,906 to Rs. 72,025 in 1886.

Civil litigation of Government.

There were five appeals pending in the Privy Council at the close of the year 1885-86, and a sixth was preferred during the year 1886-87.

The following statement shows the result of Government litigation in all the civil courts of Bengal during the year 1886-87 as compared with the two previous years:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Decided in favour of Government ...	448	576	742
Decided against Government ...	148	92	167
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	102	340	142
Percentage in favour of Government ...	75	86¼	81½

Taking the litigation in the High Court only, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government decreased from 87½ to 28.

The result of Government litigation in the lower appellate courts was more favourable, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government being 87, against 63 in the previous year. In the courts of first instance, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government was 89, against 88 in the preceding year. Out of the 83 cases decided adversely to Government, 21 were cases under the Land Acquisition Act, in which the Judge awarded larger amounts of compensation than had been offered by the Collector.

The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Government rose from Rs. 4,78,645 to Rs. 6,08,167. Of this amount, Rs. 5,45,197 composed the value of the suits in the High Court, Rs. 4,660 the value of suits in zillah appeals, and the balance that of original suits. In original suits decided adversely to Government, the value of suits to obtain possession of land, estates or other property, or for the recovery of rents or debt bonds, was Rs. 7,528; of land acquisition suits, Rs. 17,977; and of suits for the reversal of revenue sales on the plea of informality, non-liability, &c., Rs. 15,500.

The result of the litigation in which the Court of Wards was interested during the year 1886-87, as compared with that of the two preceding years, was as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Decided in favour of Courts of Wards ...	700	1,113	1,034
Ditto against Court of Wards ...	121	158	310
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	56	44	91
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards ...	85¼	87½	77

The low percentage was due to the fact that 210 cases instituted by the Manager of the Dighapatia Estate for recovery of arrears of rent were decided against the Court of Wards during the year. Appeals have been preferred in these cases.

The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realisation during the year was Rs. 50,449, against Rs. 6,26,182 in 1885-86. The amount realised rose from Rs. 12,338 to Rs. 13,367, and the percentage of recovery from 2 to 26½. Omitting the Canning decrees, which were remitted in the previous year, the amount under realisation in 1885-86 was only Rs. 44,903, or less than in the present year. The percentage of recovery on that amount was 27½, so that the percentage has dropped by 1 per cent. during the year under report. The largest outstanding balances were—in Bankura, Rs. 4,544; in Midnapore, Rs. 3,060; in Julpigoree, Rs. 4,455; in Backergunge, Rs. 1,488; and in Sarun, Rs. 7,154.

In Wards' decrees the amount under realisation increased from Rs. 9,37,524 to Rs. 11,07,570, and the amount realised fell from Rs. 1,69,179 to Rs. 1,63,806. The percentage of recovery again fell from 18 to 14⅞. The heaviest balances were—in Hooghly, Rs. 23,911; in Burdwan, Rs. 2,88,257; in Midnapore, Rs. 42,310; in Jessore, Rs. 22,801; in Moorshedabad, Rs. 13,139; in Dinagepore, Rs. 22,233; in Rajshahye, 2,77,794; in Durbhunga, Rs. 41,530; in Purneah, Rs. 80,063; and in Lohardugga, Rs. 44,939.

Registration.

THE following table shows the number of registrations, receipts, expenditure, and number of registration offices during the years since 1880-81 :—

YEARS.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1880-81	317,877	133,899	104,457	556,233	9,16,681	5,21,209	3,95,472	297
1881-82	303,823	132,475	100,786	537,084	9,11,920	4,98,514	4,13,406	287
1882-83	307,609	146,521	101,011	555,141	9,48,104	4,95,180	4,52,924	285
1883-84	331,706	163,964	105,332	601,002	9,74,711	5,04,755	4,69,956	285
1884-85	374,730	193,811	119,839	688,380	10,74,501	5,54,110	5,20,391	290
1885-86	386,032	211,384	126,485	723,901	10,88,177	5,68,365	5,19,812	292
1886-87	376,898	194,518*	127,123	698,539	10,31,485	5,64,274	4,67,211	300
Increase	.....	.....	638	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Decrease	9,134	16,866	.....	25,362	56,692	4,091	52,601	.....

* These figures include some deeds the registration of which has now become compulsory under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

There has thus been a decrease in operations and receipts, half the decrease in receipts being due to the High Court having cancelled, from the 1st October 1886, their rules requiring a search to be made before an application is filed for the sale of immoveable property under attachment in execution of a decree, with a view to ascertain whether the property is subject to any encumbrances.

The following table shows the registrations of different classes during the year as compared with 1885-86 :—

Registrations of all classes.

		1885-86.	1886-87.
Registrations affecting immoveable property.	*(A)—Compulsory.*		
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property, of value Rs. 100 and upwards	47,165	46,793
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property, of value Rs. 100 and upwards	58,824	58,648
	Perpetual leases	87,236	78,766
	Other leases under section 17	180,939	180,840
	Other compulsory registrations	11,868	11,851
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property	386,032	376,898
	(B)—Optional.		
	Instruments for sale, &c., of immoveable property, of value less than Rs. 100	120,381	108,981
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property, of value less than Rs. 100	77,638	72,355
	Leases for one year and less	6,100	6,423
	Miscellaneous documents	7,265	6,759
	Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property...	211,384	194,518
	Total registrations affecting immoveable property ...	597,416	571,416
	(C).		
Registrations other than those affecting immoveable property.	Obligations for payment of money	89,501	89,795
	All other registrations	35,198	35,393
	Total of (C) class ...	124,699	125,188
	(D).		
	Number of wills registered	1,749	1,886
	Ditto of written authorities	37	46
	Grand Total of all Registrations ...	723,901	698,539

81·8 per cent. of the total registrations related to immoveable property, against 82·52 in the previous year. The effect of section 54 of the Transfer of Property

Act, 1882, and of sections 12 and 18 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, in making certain registrations compulsory, was noticed last year. As the Government of India have only recently sanctioned the proposed alterations in statistical statements II and IV, such registrations have continued to be shown as optional.

Leases.

The total number of leases registered during the year under report and three previous years has been as follows:—

CLASS OF LEASE.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Perpetual leases (compulsory) ...	75,552	85,519	87,236	78,766
Leases for terms of years (compulsory) ...	154,571	175,045	180,939	180,840
Leases for one year or less (optional) ...	4,952	5,363	6,100	6,423

Perpetual leases.

The decrease in perpetual leases is worthy of notice. As many as 61,982 were registered in the seven districts of Chittagong (20,437), Backergunge (10,438), Furreedpore (8,038), 24-Pergunnahs (6,727), Jessore (6,207), Noakhally (5,759), and Khulna (4,376). The reasons given for variations in different districts are inconsistent and contradictory. For instance, if landlords, as is stated to be the case in the 24-Pergunnahs, have generally accepted the position in which the Tenancy Act has placed them in regard to "settled" ryots, this fact would operate everywhere towards an increase of perpetual leases. The decrease is fully accounted for by the returns of three districts, viz., Chittagong, Noakholly and Jessore, in which the practice of subinfeudation has been carried to a great extent. It is partly nominal, owing to a change introduced in Jessore in the system of classifying leases for indefinite periods. So far as the decrease is real, it is attributed by two out of the three Registrars concerned, among other causes, to the operation of section 85 (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which debars occupancy ryots from granting perpetual leases. The Inspector-General considers that even under the former law occupancy ryots had not the right to sublet in perpetuity; but he does not contradict the statement of the Registrar of Chittagong that, as a matter of fact, they did execute leases of this character in great numbers; and the registration returns would not be affected by any question as to the validity of the documents.

Term leases.

The number of term leases has remained almost stationary. The only fluctuation that deserves particular notice occurred in Chota Nagpore, where the number of such leases rose from 4,553 to 11,065, an increase of 143·02 per cent. This increase was due to the registration of 6,732 leases granted by the Court of Wards to the ryots of the Chota Nagpore Estate. Practically very little change has taken place in the proportion of leases to counterparts.

Registered sales of estates, tenures and ryotti holdings.

There were large decreases in the number of sales of revenue-free properties and of intermediate tenures of all kinds. In the former case the number fell from 27,177 to 23,905, and in the latter from 29,885 to 26,336. The following statement shows the number and classes of purchasers of ryotti holdings at fixed rates during the past two years:—

YEAR.	Transactions.	PURCHASERS.					
		Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.	Ryots.	Others.	Total purchasers
1885-86	26,479	4,386	843	2,424	14,085	6,940	28,678
1886-87	24,721	3,791	786	2,504	13,500	7,315	27,896

Ryots continued to be the principal purchasers, being 48·3 per cent. of the whole number. The total purchase-money shows an average 11·6 years' purchase against ten years' purchase in the previous year. The purchasers of ryotti holdings with rights of occupancy were as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
1. Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders ...	6,725	6,458
2. Landlords of the holdings transferred ...	1,186	1,050
3. Other landlords	3,155	3,315
4. Ryots	38,919	37,662
5. Others, including those unspecified ...	8,802	8,079
	58,787	56,564

Deeds affecting immoveable property of less than Rs. 100 in value.

Under this head there has been a decrease of 9·46 per cent. in deeds of sale, and of 6·8 per cent. in instruments of mortgage. An increase in Mymensingh and Chittagong is said to be due to the prevailing impression that, since the Tenancy Act came into force, no deed of sale is valid unless registered. It is also stated that it is very easy to get an unregistered deed set aside by the courts in favour of a deed subsequently executed and registered. These are causes from which one would be led to expect a general increase. The real reasons for a general decrease appear to be the increased solvency of the ryots, and the additional expense entailed by the Tenancy Act on account of landlord's fees and process fees.

Effect of the Tenancy Act on registration.

It is remarkable that the provisions of section 29 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which require that contracts by which rents are enhanced must be in writing and registered, have not produced any appreciable effect on the returns. But perhaps it would have been unreasonable to have expected that any effect which the Act may produce in altering the rooted custom in this respect should be immediate. The Inspector-General considers that the restriction placed on sub-leasing by section 85 has reduced the number of registrations of such transactions, and this seems most probable. In requiring the registering officers to take the landlord's fees from persons registering documents by which sub-tenures are transferred, and to transmit these sums to District Collectors for the zemindars, the Act has imposed a novel and irksome duty on the department, not unattended with expense. The Registrars report unfavourably on the working of this provision, which they consider to be unpopular both with landlords and tenants. A similar representation has been received from the Board of Revenue. This portion of the law was framed mainly in the interests of the zemindars; and although there is some reason to believe that they are not altogether satisfied with its practical effect, they have not as yet intimated any desire for its repeal—a measure advocated by some officers of Government. The matter will be considered in the Revenue Department.

Bonds.

Out of 125,188 instruments relating to moveable property, 89,795, or 71·72 per cent., were money bonds. As many as 29,314, or 32·64 of the whole, were registered in Jessore alone, the 24-Pergunnahs coming next with 8,612.

Refusals to register, prosecutions, &c.

There were 3,555 refusals to register, against 3,639 in the previous year. There were only 370 appeals against these refusals, and registration was ordered in 215 cases. There were 58 prosecutions, against 78 in the preceding year: of these, 39 were for making false statements and 23 for false personation: 1,974 deeds were impounded as compared with 2,192 in 1885-86. Stamps were adjudged insufficient in 1,526, correct in 298 cases, and 150 cases were pending at the close of the year. Seventy-six deeds were discredited by Civil Courts, 32 of them on grounds connected with registration.

Registration operations in different divisions.

The following table shows the number of registrations and the fees realized in each of the different divisions of the Province:—

Division.	Registration.	Total fees realized.	Percentage of registrations on the whole.
		Rs.	
Presidency	164,210	2,51,081	23·51
Dacca	123,654	1,69,131	17·7
Chittagong	115,585	1,21,297	16·55
Burdwan	108,777	1,45,225	15·57
Patna	68,923	1,61,553	9·87
Rajshahye	45,087	66,732	6·46
Bhagulpore	36,606	63,233	5·24
Chota Nagpore	20,592	26,276	2·94
Orissa	15,105	22,565	2·16
Total ...	698,539	10,27,093*	100·00

* Exclusive of the receipts and expenditure of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies and the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,02,874.

As compared with last year, there was a decrease in the number of registrations in every division with the exception of the Rajshahye and the Chota Nagpore Divisions, and, as has been stated above, the increase in Chota Nagpore was due to an abnormal cause. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 5,64,274 as compared with Rs. 5,68,365 in the preceding year.

Registration offices and inspections.

There were 300 offices open at the close of the year as compared with 292 at its commencement. Twelve sub-divisional sub-registry offices were converted into rural offices during the year, and a saving will be thereby caused to Government. The number of inspections was sufficient.

Operations under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act.

The following table illustrates the working of the Act since its introduction :—

YEARS.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March last.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than *kholas* registered.	Number of *kholas* registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1876-77	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081
1883-84	14	112	4,273	2,315	895	7,483
1884-85	14	112	3,913	2,540	957	7,410
1885-86	14	112	3,993	2,422	1,109	7,524
1886-87	14	112	3,926	2,179	1,147	7,252

The total number of ceremonies registered fell from 7,524 in 1885-86 to 7,252 in the year under review, the latter being the smallest number recorded since the introduction of the Act. In only four districts out of the fourteen in which the Act was in force was there an increase. Chittagong continues to head the list with 2,811 ceremonials registered; in two other districts the number exceeded 700; in one it exceeded 650, and in a fifth 500; while in none of the remaining five did the number amount to 400. In Nuddea the Act may be said to be all but inoperative, only six ceremonials (three marriages and three ordinary divorces) having been registered during the year. The decrease was in the number both of marriages and of ordinary divorces registered; whilst there was a small increase of 38 in the number of *kholas* registered. With three exceptions, the Registrars of the districts in which the Act is in operation agree that the measure is not popular, and that the village headmen and mollahs, and even the zemindars themselves, are opposed to it; even in Backergunge, where it is said to be popular, the latter classes are reported to be "passive, neither being in favour of the Act nor opposing it." It is stated that the people do not attach much importance to the system, and do not place much confidence in it; that well-to-do Mahomedans think it derogatory to resort to this method of registration; and that the system involves considerable trouble and expense to the parties, who consequently prefer to register their marriage deeds in the ordinary Registration Offices, more especially since *kabinnamahs* have been exempted from the payment of stamp duty. The want of local influence on the part of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Kazi is also mentioned as one of the causes of the unpopularity of the system. In this connection, it may be noted that one of the Marriage Registrars, who is a local Talukdar and Honorary Magistrate, and who consequently possesses some local influence, appears to have registered an unusually large number of ceremonials. Looking to these facts and figures, the Inspector-General of Registration is of opinion that, so long as the registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces remains voluntary, the working of the Act will not be more satisfactory than it is at present unless, as in the case just cited, the Marriage Registrar happens to be a man of local influence. He thinks it would be advisable now to try, in some districts, the effect of making

the Act compulsory. "This," Mr. Blyth observes, "would bring the fact of the existence of the Act more prominently before the people, and would compel them to accept the advantages which at present they do not care for or understand, while the expense on their part which would be involved would add but very little in the first instance to the sums which they at present waste on their ceremonials, and would ultimately save much money which would be otherwise spent in criminal cases, in connection with marriages or divorces." This matter has recently been under the consideration of Government in connection with a similar proposal submitted by Nawab Meer Mahomed Ali of Furreedpore. The Lieutenant-Governor then decided not to go back from the decision of his predecessor to give the revised rules a five years' trial, and that he could not propose compulsory legislation unless he found that there was a really unanimous call for it on the part of all sections of the Mahomedan community. Sir Steuart Bayley sees no reason to modify this decision.

The Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

Eight new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 27,88,000, were registered during the year, against 14 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 41,26,600 in the preceding year. Of these, four were Tea Companies, with an aggregate capital of Rs. 17,20,000, two Trading Companies, with a capital of Rs. 18,000, one Banking Company, with a capital of Rs. 50,000, and one Insurance Company, with capital of Rs. 10,00,000.

Four companies increased their capital, the increase amounting to Rs. 1,61,475. Of ten companies under liquidation, seven, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 25,55,000, commenced dissolution during the year, and the remaining three, with a total capital of Rs. 12,00,000, were finally dissolved.

The total number of companies working in Bengal at the close of the year was 230. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,360-4, and the total expenditure was Rs. 598.

Municipal Administration.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

A FEW changes took place during the year both amongst the elected and nominated Commissioners. With the exception of two vacancies on the list of elected Commissioners, all the appointments on the Board were filled up before the close of the year. During the year 23 general meetings were held by the Commissioners. The Standing Committees held altogether 81 meetings, of which 42 were held by the Town Council. Of Special Committee meetings there were 39, ten of which were for the purpose of considering the new Municipal Bill.

The celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee was observed by the Commissioners, who, besides expending Rs. 43,518 on a display of fireworks and a general illumination of the Town on the occasion of the Jubilee, voted a sum of Rs. 85,000 for the erection of a permanent public memorial consistent with the purposes to which the Municipal Funds might legally be applied. A congratulatory address on behalf of the Corporation was presented to His Excellency the Viceroy for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Work of the Town Council.

The Town Council, which is the most important Committee of the Corporation, dealt, as usual, with a large variety of subjects during the year. The principal items of questions discussed by it were (*a*) the question of improving the present mode of supplying drinking water to the shipping; (*b*) the measures necessary for checking the adulteration of ghee and other articles of food in the Town. A representation to Government on this subject resulted in the enactment of Act III (B.C.) of 1886. (*c*) The bringing of Mahomedan cemeteries under official control. This question is now under the consideration of Government. (*d*) The re-survey of the Town, for which purpose Act I (B.C.) of 1887 has been passed; (*e*) questions relating to the sanitary improvement of the Town, for which a sum of Rs. 2,43,500 was allotted; and (*f*) the assimilation of the Pension Rules of the Corporation with those of Government.

Municipal Loans.

The total debt of the Corporation at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,41,972. Of this Rs. 88,68,300 represented debenture loans, and the remainder consolidated loans from Government. Against the debenture loans the Commissioners had a reserve fund of Rs. 1,60,522. During the year they obtained the sanction of Government to the raising of a loan of Rs. 26,25,000 for the following purposes:—

	Rs.
Water-supply	13,00,000
Bustee and Town improvements	2,50,000
Extension of drainage	2,00,000
Repayment of 6 per cent. loan of 1866	8,75,000
Total ...	26,25,000

The first three items were met by a loan of Rs. 17,50,000, which was obtained from Messrs. Skinner and Company, and the repayment of the 6 per cent. loan of 1866 was arranged for partly by cash payments from reserve funds, and partly by the transfer of the debentures of 1866 to the new loan of 1886, and the issue of new debentures. The loan liability of the Commissioners at the close of the year was Rs. 1,69,12,035.

Income and expenditure.

The following table compares the total income and expenditure of the Municipality under the three ordinary heads of revenue—General, Water-rate and Lighting-rate—of the year with that of the previous year:—

	1886-87.		1885-86.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Fund ...	19,86,170	19,51,693	19,99,761	20,54,061
Water-rate „ ...	7,54,690	7,53,763	5,17,147	6,44,054
Lighting-rate „ ...	2,60,776	2,90,732	2,60,995	2,67,199

Owing to an increase in the assessment of the Town, the revenue from house-rate during the year was Rs. 43,976 more than that of the previous year. Notwithstanding this increase, however, the total receipts of the General Fund fell short of that of the year preceding by Rs. 13,591. This was chiefly due to the falling off to the extent of about Rs. 50,000 in the income from taxes on trades and professions, night-soil fees, rents, and "miscellaneous." The cause of the deficiency in these collections is attributed to the serious disorganization of the License Department. A special enquiry into the working of this department was instituted, but up to the close of the year the result was not reported. The increase of over Rs. 2,00,000 in the income of the Water-rate Fund was due principally to the raising of the water-rate from 3¼ to 5 per cent. The income of the Lighting-rate Fund was nearly the same as that of the previous year.

The decrease of Rs. 1,02,368 in the expenditure of the General Fund was due to reduced charges under General expenditure, Road Department, Municipal Railway, and Structural improvement of bustees. The reduction of expenditure under the last-named head is, however, only apparent. In the statement of accounts of the General Fund, the expenditure on the improvement of bustees is shown to have been Rs. 74,199, the full amount provided in the budget; whereas the actual expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,974, the difference, Rs. 79,775, having been made up by a contribution from the Loan Account. The increase of Rs. 1,09,709 in the expenditure of the Water-rate Fund was chiefly due to the payment of interest and contribution to the reserve fund on the additional loan raised for the extension of the water-supply. The expenditure of the Lighting-rate Fund exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 23,533. This was due partly to the charges on account of the illuminations on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and partly to the increase in the number of gas lamps. On the whole, the expenditure of the three funds during the year was well within the budget grant.

The following is an abstract statement of the Revenue and Capital Accounts of the Municipality combined, and shows the actual balance in hand, less debts and deposits, which amounted to Rs. 35,064 at the close of the year:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance		13,83,957
Revenue receipts during the year		30,01,636
Capital Account receipts during the year		24,58,636
Total ...		68,44,229
Deduct—		
Expenditure from Revenue Funds ...	29,96,189	
Ditto Capital Funds ...	19,05,882	
		49,02,071
Balance ...		19,42,158

Police-rate Fund.
Interest on Debenture Loan.
Jute Warehouse Fund.
Hackney Carriage Registration Fund.
Cart Registration Fund.
Marcus Legacy Fund.

The foregoing statements do not include the Special Funds noted in the margin, which are either Trust Funds or funds created for special purposes, and are not treated as ordinary funds. The Police-rate Fund had a balance of Rs. 25,264 at the commencement of the year. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 2,63,728, out of which Rs. 2,62,361 were remitted to the Commissioner of Police, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,631.

The interest on debenture loan consists of the amount set aside from revenue funds as the interest falls due in anticipation of its being drawn by the debenture-holders. The fund had a balance of Rs. 42,675, to which Rs. 5,30,869 were added from revenue funds during the year. The amount drawn by the debenture-holders was Rs. 4,98,898, leaving a balance of Rs. 74,746. The receipts of the Jute Warehouse Fund amounted to Rs. 21,288, 80 per cent. of which, or Rs. 17,030, was paid to the Commissioner of Police for the maintenance of the fire-brigade, and 20 per cent., or Rs. 4,258, was set aside for inspection and collection charges. The Hackney Carriage Registration Fund opened the year with a balance of Rs. 11,905, which was distributed proportionately between the Suburban, Howrah and Dum-Dum Municipalities and the Commissioner of Police. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 16,265, out of which Rs. 6,744 were expended for establishment and contingencies, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 9,521 for distribution. From this amount Rs. 500 were drawn by the Howrah Municipality before the close of the year. The Cart Registration Fund had a balance of Rs. 6,690, which was distributed between the Suburban and Howrah Municipalities. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 67,427, and the expenditure on establishment and contingencies to Rs. 7,707, leaving a balance of Rs. 59,720, out of which Rs. 44,790, which represents the share of the Calcutta Municipality, were credited to the General Fund, and Rs. 5,136 and Rs. 4,568 were paid to the Howrah and Suburban Municipalities respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,226 for distribution between the Suburban, Howrah and Dum-Dum Municipalities. The Marcus Legacy Fund had a balance of Rs. 75,425, and the interest during the year amounted to Rs. 4,208. The fund therefore stood at Rs. 79,633 at the close of the year. The Commissioners have resolved to devote this money to the acquisition of the tank known as Bysack's Dighee, which it is proposed to improve and convert into a public square.

The gross demand made by the Bill Department during the year amounted to Rs. 25,96,775 against Rs. 23,37,310, the gross demand of the previous year. The increase, Rs. 2,59,465, was shared by all classes of rates, viz., house-rate, Rs. 49,490, due to the increase of the rate from 7½ to 8 per cent.; occupiers' rates, Rs. 2,09,317, due to the increase of the rates from 7½ to 9 per cent. in total; and night-soil fees, Rs. 658, due to additional privies having been constructed for the new houses and tiled huts. The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1887 was Rs. 48,984, which, it is stated, would have been reduced to Rs. 10,317 had not bills to the amount of Rs. 38,667 been returned by the Collector and Warrant Officer a few days before the end of the last quarter of the year. In the Warrant Department the amount outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 75,919, against Rs. 44,897 at the close of the previous year. The total collections of the License Department during the year amounted to Rs. 4,48,803, viz., receipts from trades and professions licenses, Rs. 2,42,171; carriage and horse licenses, Rs. 91,661; fees for the removal of trade refuse, Rs. 34,007; cattle shed registry fees, Rs. 94; cart registration fees, Rs. 67,420; and hackney carriage registration fees, Rs. 13,450.

Law suits.

The number of civil suits in which the Commissioners were engaged during the year was eight. In four of these they were the plaintiffs and in four the defendants. In every case instituted by them the Commissioners were successful. Of the four cases brought against them, three were compromised and one was withdrawn by the plaintiff. No appeal was made to the Small Cause Court against the assessment of houses and land. In the Police Court 20,590 persons were prosecuted by the Commissioners for infringement of the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act. Fines aggregating Rs. 23,411 were imposed in 6,433 cases, the rest having been otherwise disposed of. Proceedings were taken against 1,279 persons under the provisions of the Vaccination Act, the ultimate result being that in only 18 cases fines amounting to Rs. 43 were imposed.

Bustee improvements.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the work of reclaiming and improving the bustees of the Town. Of 39 bustees taken in hand by the Commissioners, 16 have now been thoroughly dealt with. Before the close of the year the

improvements in four others were approaching completion, and those in five others had already been commenced. The remainder were under observation, projects for some of them having been approved.

Nine tanks were filled up by the Corporation and seven by the owners during the year. At the close of the year 11 tanks were being filled up by the Corporation and 11 by the owners. The site of Blacquire's tank, one of the tanks which were being filled up by the Corporation at the close of the year, is to be converted into a public square.

The number of bathing platforms completed and in actual working order at the close of the year was 69, against 41 at the close of the previous year. Four others were completed, though not in working order, and five more were under construction, making a total of 78 bathing platforms in all. This is a satisfactory result, and shows that the Commissioners spared no efforts to push on this important work. The bathing platforms continued to be popular, and were largely resorted to by the poorer classes of the population. The total expenditure incurred on bathing platforms up to the 31st March 1887 was Rs. 99,094.

The expenditure on street improvements during the year amounted to Rs. 43,065, or Rs. 13,065 in excess of the budget grant. The excess, it is explained, was due principally to the adjustment of accounts; expenditure which had really been incurred in previous years was actually disbursed in 1886-87.

Water-supply.

Much attention was devoted during the year to the extension of the water-supply of the Town. The 48-inch main which has been laid down by the Corporation for the purpose of conveying a sufficient supply of water to meet the requirements of the Town, as well as those of the Suburbs, was brought into partial use. It was in use throughout the year, and was found to work very satisfactorily. In consequence of this change, the average daily supply was 9,112,648 gallons, against 8,083,698 gallons in the previous year. Works were in progress both at Pultah and at Halliday Street for obtaining an additional supply of water, and for affording increased pressure and greater facilities in the distribution of the supply when received. The supply of unfiltered water also increased, the daily average being 1,868,572 gallons, against 1,670,941 gallons in the preceding year. This is the only water now used for watering the roads, flushing latrines, &c. The supply will be greatly enhanced as soon as the additional pipes which have been sanctioned by the Commissioners are laid.

Drainage.

The special drainage works undertaken during the year were the drainage of Hastings, the drainage of the Baug Bazar area, and the sewering for a portion of the Mahratta Ditch. The first of these was nearly completed within the year, and the whole scheme, including flushing arrangements, cost about Rs. 89,000. In the Baug Bazar area pipe sewers have been laid in existing roads. Pending the acquisition of land, the bulk of the work still remains to be done. The sewering of a portion of the Mahratta Ditch, which forms part of the scheme for the drainage of the portion of the Suburbs lying between the Circular Road and the Circular Canal, was undertaken for the immediate purpose of acquiring ground for the storage of earth for tank-filling, obtained through the Port Commissioners from the Kidderpore Docks. The total length of sewers constructed in public streets and in bustee roads was 12,651 and 9,834 feet respectively. In addition to these, 9,069 feet of sewers were relaid and repaired. As usual, the laying of pipe sewers along open ditches was followed by the conversion of these passages into foot paths. The total length of such foot-paths in Calcutta is now 34 miles.

A sum of Rs. 2,02,082 was expended on the maintenance of the municipal roads, which were kept in good order and were regularly watered.

Vital statistics.

The report of the Health Officer of the Corporation is for the calendar year 1886. The number of births recorded during the year was 7,827, or a ratio of 18·0 per mille of population, against 8,358, or a ratio of 29·3 per mille, in 1885. The total number of deaths recorded was 11,447 against 12,707 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 26·4 per mille against 29·3. The deaths from holera amounted to 1,741 against 1,644, the average of the past decade. The

investigation into the causes which facilitate the spread of the disease was carried on during the year by the Health Officer, who recorded a special note on the subject. The attention of the Commissioners was called to the suggestions made by him for improving the sanitary condition of the localities mostly affected by the disease. His observations on the need of building regulations were placed before the Select Committee on the new Calcutta Municipal Bill. From small-pox there were only 15 deaths during the year, which is the smallest number on record, and during the year the vaccination of unprotected persons was diligently and systematically carried out. The recorded deaths from fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa, and "other causes" were 3,442, 1,258, and 5,011 respectively. These are all below the mean of the past decade. The question of reorganizing the Health Officer's Department came under the consideration of the Commissioners during the year, and an additional establishment, costing upwards of Rs. 25,000 per annum, which brings the total cost of establishments for the scavenging and conservancy of the Town up to nearly five lakhs of rupees, was sanctioned.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Number of Municipalities.

The Bengal Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884, was in force in 138 municipalities in the Province during the year 1886-87, against 134 in the year preceding. This increase is due to the creation into municipalities of the towns of Chogdah in the district of Nuddea, Netrokona in the district of Mymensingh, Sonamukhi in the district of Bankoora, and Jehanabad in the district of Hooghly. The Act was in operation in 26 towns in the Burdwan Division, 36 towns in the Presidency Division, 11 towns in the Rajshahye Division, 16 towns in the Dacca Division, 24 towns in the Patna Division, 10 towns in the Bhagulpore Division, and 5 towns in each of the Divisions of Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore.

The following statement shows the date of establishment of each municipality in the Province, the population within municipal limits, and the actual number of rate-payers in each:—

Serial No. of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Date of Establishment.	Population.	Number of Rate-payers.
1	Burdwan ...	1865 ...	32,627	6,175
2	Culna ...	1876 ...	9,594	2,250
3	Cutwa ...	1876 ...	6,820	1,386
4	Dainhat ...	1876 ...	5,789	1,169
5	Raneegunge ...	1876 ...	10,792	1,054
6	Assensole ...	1885 ...	.....	Not given.
7	Bankoora ...	1876 ...	18,069	2,157
8	Bishenpore ...	1876 ...	18,863	2,218
9	Sonamukhi ...	1886 ...	13,070	3,280
10	Soory ...	1876 ...	7,650	8,591
11	Hooghly and Chinsurah ...	1865 ...	31,175	7,655
12	Serampore ...	1865 ...	27,520	7,296
13	Utterparah ...	1852 ...	5,265	1,062
14	Boidyabatty ...	1876 ...	14,672	3,718
15	Bhuddressur ...	1876 ...	10,000	2,173
16	Kotrung ...	1876 ...	5,833	1,056
17	Bansberia ...	1876 ...	6,717	2,088
18	Jehanabad ...	1886 ...	15,973	1,817
19	Howrah ...	1862 ...	90,813	Not given.
20	Bali ...	1884 ...	15,000	3,069
21	Midnapore ...	1865 ...	33,924	5,900
22	Tumlook ...	1864 ...	6,044	1,542
23	Ghattal ...	1869 ...	12,638	3,356
24	Chunderkona ...	1869 ...	12,257	2,511
25	Ramjibunpore ...	1876 ...	10,909	2,008
26	Khirpai ...	1876 ...	6,295	1,425
27	Suburbs of Calcutta...	10th August 1864 ...	251,439	36,809
28	Baranagore ...	1st April 1869 ...	29,982	6,450
29	South Suburban ...	Ditto ...	51,658	9,603
30	Rajpore ...	1st April 1876 ...	10,706	2,252
31	Barripore ...	1st April 1869 ...	3,700	844
32	Joynagore ...	Ditto ...	7,624	1,407
33	North Dum-Dum ...	1st October 1870 ...	5,195	1,255
34	South ditto ...	Ditto ...	9,734	2,295

Serial No. of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Date of Establishment.	Population.	Number of Rate-payers.
35	Naihatty ...	21st May 1869 ...	21,551	6,281
36	Baraset ...	1st April 1869 ...	10,533	2,270
37	South Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	22,721	6,059
38	North ditto ...	Ditto ...	17,590	4,003
39	Goverdanga ...	1st April 1870 ...	6,296	1,909
40	Basirhat ...	1st April 1869 ...	16,505	2,571
41	Taki ...	Ditto ...	5,245	1,047
42	Baduria ...	Ditto ...	12,805	2,224
43	Krishnanagore ...	1st November 1864	27,477	6,000
44	Santipore ...	4th January 1865 ...	29,687	9,200
45	Ranaghat ...	1864 ...	8,628	2,757
46	Nuddea ...	1869 ...	9,334	2,334
47	Kushtea ...	1877 ...	9,717	1,836
48	Coomerkhally ...	1877 ...	5,945	1,358
49	Meherpore ...	1876 ...	5,400	1,433
50	Beernagore ...	1876 ...	4,302	1,355
51	Chogdah ...	1st May 1886 ...	8,878	1,843
52	Jessore ...	August 1864 ...	8,490	1,994
53	Kotechandpore ...	July 1883 ...	9,544	1,419
54	Moheshpore ...	April 1869 ...	6,000	1,134
55	Khulna ...	1st October 1884 ...	6,185	1,412
56	Satkhira ...	1st July 1876 ...	8,738	1,753
57	Debhatta ...	Ditto ...	5,514	1,155
58	Chanduria ...	Ditto ...	3,445	665
59	Berhampore ...	Ditto ...	29,363	6,139
60	Lalbagh ...	1st April 1869 ...	39,231	8,004
61	Jungipore ...	Ditto ...	10,187	1,961
62	Kandi ...	Ditto ...	10,661	2,183
63	Darjeeling ...	July 1850 ...	12,000	1,052
64	Rampore Beauleah ...	July 1876 ...	20,024	4,575
65	Dinagepore ...	1st April 1869 ...	12,977	1,713
66	Nattore ...	Ditto ...	9,094	2,331
67	Pubna ...	1st July 1876 ...	14,883	2,935
68	Serajgunge ...	1st April 1869 ...	21,058	4,007
69	Bogra ...	1st July 1876 ...	6,179	1,679
70	Sherepore ...	Ditto ...	3,991	905
71	Rungpore ...	1st April 1869 ...	13,320	1,995
72	Julpigoree ...	1st April 1885 ...	7,936	1,389
73	Kurseong ...	1st May 1879 ...	4,033	334
74	Dacca ...	August 1864 ...	77,661	14,279
75	Naraingunge ...	8th September 1876	12,508	2,139
76	Furreedpore ...	January 1869 ...	10,077	2,033
77	Goalundo ...	1st June 1881 ...	10,093	1,791
78	Madaripore ...	April 1875 ...	12,298	2,406
79	Barisal ...	1st July 1876 ...	13,186	2,433
80	Nalchitti ...	April 1875 ...	2,692	251
81	Jhalokati ...	1st April 1875 ...	3,000	694
82	Perozepore ...	1st July 1875 ...	15,147	3,082
83	Nasirabad ...	1856 ...	12,000	1,657
84	Muktagacha ...	October 1875 ...	4,295	887
85	Jamalpore ...	1st April 1869 ...	14,727	2,418
86	Sherepore ...	1st May 1861 ...	8,821	1,728
87	Kishoregunge ...	1st April 1869 ...	12,898	2,289
88	Bazitpore ...	Ditto ...	4,646	931
89	Netrokona ...	1st January 1887 ...	13,315	1,949
90	Chittagong ...	5th July 1864 ...	20,969	4,533
91	Cox's Bazar ...	1st April 1869 ...	4,363	1,436
92	Noakhally ...	1st July 1876 ...	5,164	953
93	Comillah ...	30th November 1864	13,506	2,165
94	Brahmanberiah ...	1st August 1868 ...	17,438	3,131
95	Patna ...	November 1864 ...	173,251	30,800
96	Barh ...	May 1870 ...	14,689	2,358
97	Behar ...	1877-78 ...	48,968	7,002
98	Gya ...	May 1865 ...	76,415	12,004
99	Tekari ...	October 1885 ...	12,197	2,400
100	Daudnagar ...	Ditto ...	9,870	1,183
101	Arrah ...	1865 ...	42,998	7,038
102	Buxar ...	1876 ...	16,498	2,839
103	Dumraon ...	1877 ...	18,019	2,691
104	Bhabooah ...	1876 ...	8,430	1,594
105	Sasseram ...	1876 ...	22,000	2,834

Serial No. of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Date of Establishment.	Population.	Number of Rate-payers.
106	Jugdishpore ...	April 1869 ...	12,568	1,486
107	Mozufferpore ...	November 1864 ...	42,460	4,716
108	Sitamarhee ...	October 1882 ...	6,535	984
109	Hajeepore ...	.....	25,078	3,515
110	Lallgunge ...	.....	16,431	2,312
111	Durbhanga ...	November 1864 ...	65,955	9,235
112	Madhubani ...	1869 ...	16,400	2,687
113	Roserah ...	1869 ...	11,578	1,312
114	Chupra ...	April 1864 ...	51,188	8,005
115	Sewan ...	April 1869 ...	13,319	2,179
116	Revilgunge ...	August 1867 ...	14,072	2,603
117	Motihari ...	April 1869 ...	10,923	1,197
118	Bettiah ...	Ditto ...	21,263	3,088
119	Monghyr ...	November 1864 ...	55,372	8,029
120	Jamalpore ...	1st July 1883 ...	15,987	2,232
121	Jamui* ...	1st March 1886 ...	8,409	968
122	Bhagulpore ...	September 1864 ...	68,238	8,511
123	Colgong ...	1876 ...	5,672	1,000
124	Purneah ...	September 1864 ...	15,016	2,804
125	English Bazar ...	1876 ...	12,360	2,848
126	Old Maldah ...	1876 ...	4,694	1,101
127	Deoghur ...	1876 ...	5,789	1,113
128	Sahebgunge ...	1st April 1883 ...	7,139	1,360
129	Cuttack ...	4th July 1876 ...	38,914	4,202
130	Pooree ...	1st April 1881 ...	24,803	5,423
131	Balasore ...	1st April 1877 ...	20,265	3,091
132	Jajpore ...	1st April 1869 ...	11,233	1,807
133	Kendrapara ...	10th March 1869 ...	15,719	3,417
134	Hazaribagh ...	1st April 1876 ...	15,306	2,058
135	Chattra ...	Ditto ...	11,900	1,101
136	Ranchi ...	1st April 1869 ...	18,443	2,619
137	Purulia ...	26th July 1876 ...	9,305	1,706
138	Chyebassa ...	1875 ...	6,006	1,175

Bengal, according to the census of 1881, contains a population of 66,691,456, of whom 2,698,853 reside in municipalities.

Elective system.

The elective system has been introduced, under the provisions of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, into all the municipalities in the Province, except those named below, some of which are newly-constituted municipalities:—

1. Chogdah.
2. Khulna.
3. Debhatta.
4. Chanduria.
5. Assensole.
6. Sonamukhi.
7. Jehanabad.
8. Naichitti.
9. Jhalokati.
10. Perozepore.
11. Netrokona.
12. Darjeeling.
13. Julpigoree.
14. Cox's Bazar.
15. Tekari.
16. Daudnagar.
17. Sitamarhee.
18. Lallgunge.
19. Roserah.
20. Bettiah.
21. Jamui.
22. Colgong.
23. Jajpore.
24. Kendrapara.
25. Hazaribagh.
26. Chyebassa.

It was inoperative in the Kurseong and Purulia Municipalities, as the great majority of persons qualified to vote abstained from exercising their right, and Government appointed the Commissioners by nomination under sections 14 and 16 of the Municipal Act.

Election.

There was no general election held during the year in any of the municipalities in the Province. The Commissioners elected in 1884-85 will, under section 21 of the Act, hold office for three years. But several bye-elections took place, in almost all of which the people displayed much interest.

* The town of Jamui had not been included in the list of municipalities which existed in the year 1885-86, as the provisions of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 were extended to that town on the 1st March 1886, *i.e.*, towards the close of the official year.

Constitution of Committees.

The constitution of the Committees of the various municipalities as they actually existed at the close of the year 1886-87 is shown in the table given below:—

Division.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Burdwan	131	217	348	45	303	26	322
Presidency	232	334	566	43	523	20	546
Rajshahye	98	87	185	46	139	33	152
Dacca	108	115	223	38	185	18	205
Chittagong	32	39	71	16	55	5	66
Patna	175	165	340	65	275	36	304
Bhagulpore	73	79	152	23	129	26	126
Orissa	43	36	79	29	50	9	70
Chota Nagpore	52	17	69	18	51	11	58
Total ...	944	1,089	2,033	323	1,710	184	1,849

The conservancy provisions contained in Part VI of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, or portions of them, were extended during the year to the municipalities of—

1. Utterparah.
2. Hooghly and Chinsurah.
3. Kotechandpore.
4. Baranagore.
5. South Barrackpore.
6. North Dum-Dum.
7. Moheshpore.
8. Berhampore.
9. Naihatty.
10. Barripore.
11. Julpigoree.
12. Jhalokati.
13. Bazitpore.
14. Noakhally.
15. Chyebassa.
16. Santipore.
17. Barisal.
18. Hajeepore.
19. Lallgunge.
20. Ranchi.

Section 306 only of Part VII of the Act, which relates to water-supply, was extended to the Moheshpore Municipality during the year.

Part IX of the Act, which regulates the construction and cleansing of latrines, was extended to the following municipalities:—

1. Hooghly and Chinsurah.
2. Moheshpore.
3. Pubna.
4. Julpigoree.
5. Rampore Beauleah.
6. Rungpore.
7. Serajgunge.
8. Perozepore.
9. Nasirabad.
10. Jhalokati.
11. Pooree.
12. Balasore.
13. Ranchi.

Part X, which contains provisions for the regulation of markets, was extended to the municipalities named below:—

1. Moheshpore.
2. Rampore Beauleah.
3. Noakhally.
4. Krishnanagore.

Part XI, which prescribes rules for registration of births and deaths, was extended during the year to the municipalities of Dainhat and Perozepore.

Bye-laws were framed by the Commissioners of the following municipalities and approved by Government:—

1. Bhuddressur.
2. Hooghly and Chinsurah.
3. Culna.
4. Bankoora.
5. Kotechandpore.
6. Moheshpore.
7. Darjeeling.
8. Nasirabad.
9. Dacca.
10. Comillah.
11. Madhubani.
12. Bettiah.
13. Colgong.
14. Sahebgunge.
15. Bankoora.
16. Coomerkhally.
17. Khulna.
18. Madaripore.
19. Rampore Beauleah.

The total income of the municipalities in the Province during the year amounted to Rs. 28,35,397, and the expenditure to Rs. 28,23,139, as shown in the table given below. The following table compares the different divisions:—

1	2	3			4	5	
Divisions.	Population within municipal limits.	Income—			Expenditure.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income per head of population.
		From taxation.	From miscellaneous sources.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	428,051	4,88,673	1,81,286	6,69,959	6,27,395	1 2 3	1 9 0
Presidency	730,391	6,80,298	1,78,942	8,59,240	8,72,752	0 14 10	1 12 9
Rajshahye	125,495	1,53,990	83,184	2,37,174	2,40 313	1 3 7	1 14 2
Dacca	227,364	1,88,612	58,999	2,47,611	2,56,801	0 13 3	1 1 5
Chittagong	61,440	45,066	17,907	62,973	72,201	0 11 8	1 0 4
Patna	751,105	3,30,585	1,14,130	4,44,715	4,34,369	0 7 0	0 9 5
Bhagulpore	198,676	1,23,017	71,970	1,94,987	1,96,036	0 9 10	0 15 8
Orissa	115,371	59,128	21,328	80,456	84,578	0 8 4	0 11 1
Chota Nagpore ...	60,960	23,566	14,716	38,282	38,694	0 6 2	0 10 0
Total ...	2,698,853	20,92,935	7,42,462	28,35,397	28,23,139	0 12 4	1 0 9

Working of the Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 during the year.

The system of electing Commissioners, which was introduced into almost all the municipalities in the Province under the operation of this new enactment, has now passed through the second year of its existence. It has, on the whole, worked well, and the elected Commissioners, as a body, appear to have taken much interest in the affairs of their respective municipalities.

As stated before, Darjeeling and Julpigoree are not elective municipalities, but the majority of the Municipal Commissioners of Darjeeling have worked exceedingly well, and done much towards the cleanliness and improvement of the town, and to make its sanitation as perfect as the means available would permit them to do so. The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree, speaking of the Julpigoree Municipality, writes:—

"Those of the Municipal Commissioners who are regular in their attendance worked well, and showed an interest in their work during the year. A few, however, are practically of little use as Commissioners, except that they take their turn of office for the duty of auditing accounts."

The Magistrate of Rungpore, who is also the Chairman of the local municipality, remarks that the Commissioners under the new system are certainly not inferior to those selected under the old, and are probably somewhat more efficient. The Commissioner says in his annual report on the working of the municipalities in his Division during the year 1886-87:—"I consider, on the whole, that the elective system has proved a success. In some instances there has been an exhibition of local feeling, which has given rise to trouble, but generally the Municipal Commissioners have worked in harmony, and appear to have been anxious to discharge the trust reposed in them intelligently. This appeared to be especially the case as respects the municipalities of Pubna and Bogra."

The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division remarked that, with the exception of the Municipalities of Cutwa, Bishenpore, Boidyabatty and Utterparah, where party feeling prevailed in a more or less severe form, other municipalities in his Division had on the whole worked well. Many of the Commissioners took a lively interest in their work, and appreciated the responsibilities they had taken upon themselves.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division stated that the elective system might be said to be working fairly well in the mofussil districts, but as regards the 24-Pergunnahs, the experience of the past year was not in all respects so favourable as that of the first year of the experiment. Mr. Forbes, the Magistrate of the district, was of opinion that a proper sense of their responsibilities would teach the Commissioners to lay aside all personal feelings and subordinate private to public interests, and especially that the ratepayers would come to see that the public good would best be served by their

selecting men of temperate views as their representatives. The people of Nuddea, it was reported, were beginning to take a very active and intelligent interest in municipal affairs.

The Commissioner of the Dacca Division recorded the following observations on the working of the several municipalities in his Division:—

"On the whole we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the year's work. In most of the municipalities the Commissioners seem to take an interest in their business. Their chief failure has been in the matter of keeping accounts, but in this respect they are being gradually compelled to improve. I have had more opportunities of observing the working of the Dacca Municipality than any other, and I am inclined to think that it is not less efficient than at any previous period of its existence. There was a struggle of rather serious importance during the year, and the result showed that the sense of public duty in the end prevailed over an undue consideration for private interests."

Extraordinary occurrences during the year.

The only matter of general interest in regard to the municipalities in the Province, which deserves special notice under this head, was the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The 16th of February 1887 was the day appointed for its celebration in India in commemoration of the 50th year of her reign. It was observed by all—the rich and poor alike—with the greatest enthusiasm. The occasion was solemnized not merely by the display of fireworks, by illumination and other festivities, but by works of public utility, such as construction of buildings for schools, establishment of dispensaries, excavation of tanks, sinking of wells, and the like. In the execution of these works, several of the municipalities took an active part, and subscribed sums out of their own funds.

Several fires took place during the year, causing considerable damage to property, and loss to the mercantile business, specially in the Municipality of Goverdanga, where about 500 houses and 18 sugar manufactories full of sugar and molasses were burnt down. The total loss was estimated at Rs. 2,50,000. The Municipal Commissioners did much to alleviate the distress of the sufferers. The Culna Municipality suffered to the extent of Rs. 56,000 from the fire which broke out on the 16th March 1887, and raged for some hours, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Commissioners and the police to put it out. Five hundred and eighty-four thatched and 27 masonry houses were destroyed. About 200 families were utterly ruined by the occurrence. In the Boidyabatty Municipality the lives of three women were lost, and about 100 houses were destroyed by the fire which took place on the 24th March 1887. The Municipal Commissioners tried in vain to arrest the progress of the fire. The estimated loss was Rs. 50,000. The floods also did a good deal of damage to roads, drains, and houses in the Municipalities of Nuddea, Naraingunge, Purneah, Brahmanberiah, Furreedpore, and Coomerkhally.

Local Self-Government.

The provisions of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, were extended to the following districts from the 1st October 1886:—

Presidency Division		...	...	24-Pergunnahs. Nuddea. Moorshedabad. Jessore. Khulna.
Burdwan	„	...	...	Hooghly. Howrah. Burdwan. Midnapore. Bankoora. Beerbhoom.
Dacca	„	...	...	Dacca. Furreedpore.
Rajshahye	„	...	...	Rajshahye. Pubna.
Patna	„	...	...	Patna.

Local Boards were formed at every sub-division of these districts on the mixed basis of election and nomination by Government, and District Boards were similarly constituted for every district.

After the close of the year 1886-87 the Act was extended to the rest of the districts in the province, with the exception of the following:—

Rajshahye	Division	...	Darjeeling.
Chota Nagpore	„	...	Hazaribagh. Lohardugga. Manbhoom. Singbhoom.
Chittagong	„	...	The Chittagong Hill Tracts.
Bhagulpore	„	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The last three districts are excluded from the operation of the Act under section 1, and it is not intended that immediate action should be taken in respect of the four remaining districts. The District Road Committees and District Committees of Public Instruction have been abolished in the districts now under the operation of the Act, and their place has been taken up by the District Boards, who have in addition been vested with the control and administration of cattle-pounds in the extra urban portions of the districts, and of dispensaries and ferries in certain cases. The Boards have also been vested with other special powers under the Act, *e.g.*, for supplying water to places in the district, for the establishment and maintenance of staging bungalows, for offering rewards for the destruction of noxious animals, for holding fairs and exhibitions, and for undertaking other local works likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public.

Establishment of a Port Trust Act at Chittagong.

During recent years the trade of the port of Chittagong has increased very largely, and on the 26th March 1887 a Bill was passed, the object of which was to create a Port Trust at Chittagong, with power to raise capital secured on the income of the port, in order to provide for the management of the affairs of the port. The Bill passed into law in May 1887.

Marine.

CAPTAIN STIFFE was Port Officer throughout the year, with the exception of one month, during which time Lieutenant Petley officiated for him.

Strength of the Pilot Service.

The Pilot Service consisted at the end of the year of 65 pilots and 21 leadsmen, or a total of 86 officers, against 85 in the previous year. The number of qualified pilots thus being five in excess of the number to which it was proposed to reduce from the year 1886, the Port Officer was directed to class all leadsmen, who would in future be promoted to the grade of Mate Pilots, as Supernumerary Mate Pilots, till the total strength of the service had been reduced to the normal figure 60. The casualties during the past year were three deaths. Three leadsmen apprentices were brought from England during the year to recruit the service. Four leadsmen apprentices qualified for First Mates and three for Second Mates. The Port Officer speaks favourably of the conduct of the junior officers of the service. There were four candidates for the local examination for admission into the Pilot Service, of whom two appeared: one of these was admitted into the service as a leadsman.

Leadsmen.

During the early part of the year there was a general outbreak of fever amongst the leadsmen occupying the two houses in Garden Reach supposed to be due to the dock excavations. It was proposed that, instead of these two houses, a large one on the river bank, owned by Messrs. Apcar and Company, should be hired for the accommodation of the leadsmen. As, however, the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, who was asked to report on the sanitary condition of the two houses, considered the houses to be fairly healthy, the proposal to hire another house at a higher rental was abandoned. Mr. Mignon, in charge of the leadsmen's quarters, has lately obtained leave of absence for a period of three months. The management of the quarters during his absence has been vested in a Committee composed of three Mate Pilots, who have been allowed a clerk to keep the accounts, &c.

Shipping.

The arrivals in Calcutta during the year numbered 1,020 vessels with a gross tonnage of 2,042,522 tons; and the departures 1,062 with a gross tonnage of 2,115,337. If the year 1877-78, during which there was an abnormal increase of shipping on account of the large exports of grain to the famine-stricken districts of Madras, be left out of consideration, it will be observed, from Appendix A of the Report, that the gross tonnage of the vessels visiting the Port during the year is the largest on record. The average tonnage of vessels leaving the Port is the highest recorded, showing an increase of 128,296 over the year 1877-78. Of the steamers that visited the Port—108, and of the sailing vessels—127, drew 21 feet and upwards, against 102 and 101 respectively. Of the steamers that left the Port—312, and of the sailing vessels—233, drew 21 feet and upwards, against 246 and 203 respectively.

Condition of Pilots.

The total number of vessels piloted by Branch Pilots was 672, by Senior Master Pilots 937, by Junior Masters 186, and by Mate Pilots 340. The average monthly number of ships piloted by Branch and Acting Branch Pilots was 5·85 against 5·36 in 1885-86, showing that, in spite of the re-distribution of tonnage, they have still as much work as it is possible for them to do. The Senior Masters' average increased from 3·41 to 3·92; while during the same period the average of the Junior Masters fell from 2·38 to 2·37. Owing to the promotions which have recently taken place, and to those which will soon take place, the number of Junior Masters will be increased from 6 to 11, and this will place

them in a worse position. With a view to improve their position, the Port Officer recommended that service in this grade should be reduced from five to three years The Lieutenant-Governor being of opinion that the Port Officer's suggestion is the only one that fairly meets the difficulty, recommended to the Government of India that service in the grade of Junior Master Pilots be reduced from five to three years. The position of the Mate Pilots has also not improved. Their average fell from 2·58 to 2·40. The Port Officer reported that the decrease in their incomes would have been less if they had exerted themselves more to secure work by going down voluntarily to the Sandheads to look for it. In the hope of stimulating exertion, which would result in improved income, the Government of India, at the recommendation of this Government, sanctioned the proposal of the Port Officer that Government should bear the actual expenses of Mate Pilots proceeding to the Sandheads up to a maximum of Rs. 16 in each case as an experimental measure.

Casualties.

The year was unfortunately marked by a large increase in the number of groundings of vessels in charge of pilots—52 cases against 37 in the preceding year. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that in one case only was any serious damage done, the other casualties of this class being trivial. Of the 11 collisions which occurred during the year, two were attended with no damage, four with damage, and one with serious damage. In the remaining cases slight injuries were caused to an inland flat and to a country boat, one buoy was cut adrift and one sunk. The total casualties of the year gave a percentage of 3·02 on the number of ships as compared with 2·65 in the previous year. Five Departmental Committees of Enquiry were held during the year. In one case, which was of collision, the pilots of both the vessels were severely reprimanded; in another the pilot was seriously warned; in two the pilots were not to blame, and in the fifth the Second Engineer was severely reprimanded. Besides these enquiries into the conduct of pilots, five Special Courts were convened under Act V of 1883. The most important of the cases which came before the Special Courts was the foundering of the British barque *Kincardineshire* in the Bay of Bengal while on a voyage from Bassein to Calcutta in tow of the steam-tug *Retriever*. The conduct of the Master of the vessel was proved to have been culpably negligent, and the Court having found him guilty of wrongful acts or defaults resulting in the loss of the vessel, suspended his certificate as a Master for 12 months. A local certificate as First Mate was granted to him to enable him to work his way to England, and a recommendation was sent to the Board of Trade that the Master may be granted a Board of Trade's certificate as First Mate from the date of his arrival in England until the expiry of the period for which his Master's certificate was suspended, in order that he might be able to earn a livelihood during that time. Mr. H. M. Cox, Mate Pilot, was brought to trial under Act XII of 1859 for the total loss of the French barque *Ernestine*, whilst she was under his pilotage charge; but the trial was abandoned, as the crew of the vessel exonerated him from all blame.

Pilotage receipts.

There has been a steady increase in the receipts from pilotage. The figures for the past three years are shown below:—

Years.	Rs.
1884-85	7,39,750
1885-86	7,59,771
1886-87	8,16,577

River channels.

The depth of the Moyapore bar has varied much during the year. At the end of the year, however, it was much above the average. The Nynan tracks were very shoal during the year, and although the obstruction disappeared before the end of the year, the channel remained very narrow.

Government vessels.

The *Undaunted* performed 21 trips to the Sandheads and the Orissa and Chittagong Ports.

The three pilot brigs—*Cassandra*, *Coleroon*, and *Sarsuti*—are in fair condition. The *Cassandra*, it was decided, is to be replaced by a new composite pilot brig to be built at Bombay.

Certificates of competency.

The number of candidates for certificates of competency as sea-going officers of various grades fell from 133 in 1885-86 to 118 in 1886-87. The Colonial Certificates granted composed 6 Masters, 12 First Mates, 1 Mate, 15 Second Mates, 3 First class Engineers, 6 Second class Engineers; and the Local Certificates, 1 First Mate, 3 Second Mates, 20 Engine-drivers, and 2 First class Engineers of inland vessels. Two candidates obtained licenses as steam-tug pilots of the Hooghly. Out of nine candidates who applied for examination for certificates as commanders of inland vessels, eight passed. Two candidates obtained certificates as ship surveyors under section 68 of Act VI of 1880. None of the licenses to native pilots were renewed during the year.

Registration of vessels.

Fourteen new permits were granted to native coasters between 100 and 200 tons and 7 were renewed. Three vessels were registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and the registry of four was cancelled. There was a decrease both in the number of A and in the number of B certificates granted under the Native Passenger Ships Act VIII of 1876 during the year.

Inspection of vessels in the Port of Calcutta.

During the year 1,516 vessels were inspected, against 1,406 in 1885 and 1,197 in 1884. The increase was entirely in the number of outward-bound vessels, and was due to the new system of granting bills-of-health. There was an actual decrease in the number of inward-bound vessels inspected, the number being 712, against 780 in the preceding year. This decrease was in the number of coasting vessels inspected, it not being necessary to inspect these at each return visit.

Number of European seamen in the Port.

The average number of European seamen in the port was 2,326, against 1,693 in the previous year, the total number of arrivals being 23,696, against 21,449. The increase in the average number was mainly caused by vessels staying longer in port owing to low freight; the average number in port being 100, whereas in 1885 it was 75.

Health of the Port.

As regards the health of European seamen in the port, the year under review compares unfavourably with the preceding year, though it is very much better than the year 1884. If deaths out of hospital are included, the death-rate of the three years is as follows :—

	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.
1884	21·96	41·57	63·53
1885	4·72	25·99	30·71
1886	11·61	33·53	45·14

It is necessary to include deaths outside hospitals, as conclusions derived from hospital statistics alone are liable to be affected in a number of ways. If the number of beds available remains the same while the population increases, it is obvious that the number of deaths in hospital will bear a smaller and smaller ratio to the total population; also as cases of a more trifling character are excluded from hospital, while those admitted stay a longer average time there, there is a decrease in the number of admissions. A sudden increase in the number of beds would affect the returns in an opposite direction.

There was a considerable increase in the number of fatal cases of cholera, 27 deaths having occurred, against 8 in the previous year. It is to be observed, however, that 1885 was an especially favourable year in regard to cholera. The rate of mortality in 1886 was much lower than in any of the four years preceding 1885. Enteric fever shows an increase from 4 admissions to hospital with one death in 1885 to 12 admissions with 4 deaths in 1886. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe that there were no deaths from either scurvy or small-pox. There was regrettable increase in the number of deaths from sunstroke on boardship from 1 to 5, which seems to point to a relaxation in the endeavours, which were favourably noticed in the last year's Resolution, to prevent unnecessary exposure of sailors while at their work. The Port Commissioners were asked to call the attention of masters of vessels to the notice published by them on this subject on 22nd August 1884.

At sea there were 41 deaths amongst European seamen, against 46 in the previous year.

Last year it was remarked that there had been no increase of venereal disease among the European seamen, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Contagious Diseases Act from Calcutta. This year, however, there has been a very great increase. The following are the figures for the present and the three preceding years :—

Year.	Total number of admissions into hospital.
1883	237
1884	184
1885	170
1886	417

Out of four steamers which arrived during the year with pilgrims from Mecca, one had small-pox on board, of which no intimation was given by the master. Another steamer arrived from England with cases of small-pox on board, but in this instance due notice was given by the master. Seven cases of scurvy were found in five vessels. Two of these vessels were from Liverpool, one from Mauritius, and two from New York. In the case of one of the ships arriving from New York, it was ascertained that the crew were supplied with an inferior kind of biscuit, and that their food was cooked badly. The lime-juice supplied to them was, moreover, seriously deficient in strength. The Sanitary Commissioner called special attention to the decision of the Shipping Master, that the case of this vessel did not come under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1867 respecting medicines, medical stores, and anti-scorbutics. He was asked to report separately on this point. Several cases of scurvy were also found among the lascars on board a vessel arriving from Muscat. The lime-juice on board was analysed and found good. No vegetables were, however, supplied to the crew. The reason given was that vegetables are found with the greatest difficulty in Muscat. This explanation was not considered sufficient. If vegetables are not procurable at Muscat, a double supply should have been taken from India on the outward voyage.

Sanitation of the Port.

The sanitary condition of the river has not been wholly satisfactory. Dead bodies continue to float down the river in large numbers; 70 human bodies and 4,853 carcasses of animals were found floating, and dealt with by the Water-police, as against 50 and 4,136 in 1885 and 86 and 3,975 in 1884. It is probable, as was observed by Dr. Lidderdale, that this evil might be mitigated by the exercise of greater vigilance at the burning ghâts in the thickly populated riparian tracts above Calcutta. The attention of the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions was drawn to the matter. Besides this source of pollution, sewage still finds its way into the river in various ways which have been pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner. From Fort William part of the sewage flows into the river, and the attention of the Government of India has been called to this. The drainage, including the contents of the sewer, of a large bazar of the town of Howrah is discharged into the river. The Sanitary Commissioner is doing his utmost to remedy this, and a copy of his remarks has been sent to the Municipality. Complaint is still made of the defective state of the conservancy of Tolly's Nullah and of the khal running through the King of Oudh's premises. The authorities concerned have been communicated with on the subject. The Sanitary Commissioner was separately asked to report whether any improvement had been effected by the action taken by the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs and Chairman of the Municipality in August last under the Penal Code and the municipal bye-laws. Flushing inlet to No. 3 main drain at the jetties which did not work satisfactorily has had its gradient altered. The condition of flushing inlet to No. 4 main drain has engaged the attention of the Municipal Commissioners. The Sanitary Commissioner was asked to report how far the action taken has proved successful in mitigating the nuisance. On the river bank the latrines on the foreshore are reported to be defective in construction and not large enough for the numbers frequenting them, and sewage escapes from them into the river. A copy of the remarks of the Health

Officer and of the Sanitary Commissioner on the latrine in the Port Commissioners' dock at Howrah was sent to the Port Commissioners for consideration.

Supply of water to the shipping.

In his report for 1885 the Health Officer remarked that the present plan of conveying water to the shipping by means of iron tanks placed in country boats was open to objection, as the lids of the tanks were not always kept closed, and there was danger that the men in charge, who spent most of their time on the top of the tanks, would convey impurities to the water. He therefore recommended the construction of suitable water-tank boats, in compartments, with the water inaccessible except through the pump, and with proper facilities for cleaning. The attention of the Calcutta Municipality was drawn to the matter, but it appears that on financial grounds that body was not able to take action in the matter. The Health Officer in his report for 1886 has suggested that an addition of one anna per 1,000 gallons to the charge for filtered water would not be felt as a grievance, and would quickly repay the outlay. The Sanitary Commissioner has suggested that the Port Commissioners should purchase the water from the Corporation and undertake its distribution. A copy of their remarks has been sent to the Corporation and to the Port Commissioners for consideration.

The continuous discharge system.

The "continuous discharge system" has been so far successful, inasmuch as no native seamen have objected to be engaged under the rules sanctioned for its working, and the Shipping Master thinks that it is growing in popularity. As, however, it has been in force for only three months, it is not yet possible to criticise its working, or to say whether it will be effective in preventing false personations, or will render the seamen independent of the services of the licensed broker and the ghât serang.

Financial results.

The receipts of the Calcutta Shipping Office during the year show an increase of more than 4 per cent. over the receipts of the previous year, attributable chiefly to the fee of eight annas realised from each seaman for registering certificates under the continuous discharge system. The disbursements also exhibit an increase of 3·01 per cent., which is due chiefly to the cost of printing revised forms of agreement for native seamen, sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the year, as well as the forms of the Bombay system of continuous discharges, which amounted to Rs. 1,157-9-10. Besides this, an expenditure of Rs. 281-4 was incurred in purchasing tin cases for keeping discharge certificates of seamen. The net profits of the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 454-12.

There has been a considerable increase in the year's transaction in funds held in trust by the Calcutta Shipping Office on account of both European and native seamen, as shown below:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance	3,759 4 10	7,884 0 6
Receipts	57,295 10 0	77,623 0 3
Total ...	61,054 14 10	85,507 0 9
Repaid and lapsed to Government ..	53,170 14 4	80,071 4 6
Balance ...	7,884 0 6	5,435 12 3

The largest increase was under the head "Deposit money of British seamen," and this increase is attributed to dulness of trade, inasmuch as, when it is difficult for seamen to find re-employment, the Shipping Master refuses to sanction their discharge, unless a deposit of wages is made.

Deceased seamen.

There has been an increase of Rs. 4,680-10-3 in the amount received during the year on account of the estates of deceased British seamen. The whole of the amount received was, as usual, credited to the Board of Trade, who are the administrators of these estates. The transactions in connection with the deposit money of native seamen show an increase of Rs. 1,336-13-9. The total amount received

during the year on account of the estates of deceased native seamen was Rs. 1,685-10-4, the whole of which, with the exception of Rs. 92-12-7, was paid away.

Remittances by seamen.

There has been a considerable falling off in the amount remitted by seamen's money-orders. The amount remitted fell from Rs. 7,069 in 1883-84 to Rs 1,318 in 1885-86 and to Rs. 600 in 1886-87. The falling off is attributed to the fact that the Banks give a more favourable rate of exchange and charge no commission.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped at the Calcutta port was 14,008, against 14,829 in 1885-86, and of those discharged was 13,888 against 13,946. The excess of shipments over discharges was most conspicuous in the case of French, Danish, German, Norwegian, American, Manilla, and Arab seamen. There was a decrease in the number of British seamen shipped. The number discharged was the same as in the preceding year. Among native seamen there was a decrease both in the number shipped and the number discharged. Desertions slightly increased in number, the figures for the two years being 207 in 1885-86 and 217 in 1886-87.

Distressed seamen.

Eighty-seven distressed seamen, for the most part invalids, were sent home during the year, against 74 in the preceding year.

Health of seamen.

The number of vessels manned by European seamen, inspected by the Deputy and Assistant Shipping Masters, was 152 against 219 in 1885-86, showing a decrease of 67, and of vessels manned by native seamen 120 against 144, showing a decrease of 24. The general health of European sailors at sea is reported to have been good; 42 casualties happened during the year, against 41 in the previous year. Seven cases of scurvy occurred in two vessels which arrived during the year. In the case of the ship *Craigburn*, it is believed that the men brought the germs of the disease with them on board, enquiry having shown that the ship's stores and water were good, and that lime-juice had been regularly served out on the voyage. The outbreak of scurvy on board the ship *Albyn* is said to be due in part to the lime-juice supplied to the crew being below the standard strength. The matter was reported to the Board of Trade. The health of the lascars is also stated to have been good. In the cases of two vessels only, viz., *Phattle Barry* and *Clan Maclean*, were complaints made regarding provisions, and they proved on examination to be groundless.

Chittagong Shipping Office.

The receipts of the Chittagong Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 160-10 —a lower sum than in the three previous years, the falling off being due to fewer discharges of British seamen. The total amount of trust funds received by the Shipping Master was Rs. 4,790-12-9½, against Rs. 8,616-10-2 in 1885-86. The number of seamen shipped and discharged was 191 as compared with 275 in 1885-86. One hundred and three ships were visited by the Shipping Master during the year, against 119 in 1885-86. No cases of scurvy were detected, and the health of the seamen is reported to have been satisfactory. There were three deaths among seamen: one at sea and two in port. Desertions fell from 10 to 4 (all Europeans). Convictions of seamen by Magistrates fell from 69 to 64, and the conduct of seamen appears to have improved.

Orissa Shipping Offices.

The transactions at the Orissa ports were small. Only two British seamen were discharged at False Point during the year and three shipped Eleven visits were paid to sailing vessels. The total amount of fees realized on account of shipping and discharging seamen amounted to Rs. 5, against Re. 1 in the preceding year. No seaman was discharged or shipped at the port of Pooree during the year.

PORT TRUST.

Financial condition.

During the year under review the consolidated debt owing to Government was reduced by Rs. 1,13,346, and a sum of Rs. 96,300 was invested on account of the sinking fund for the debenture loans raised in 1881, 1883 and 1886. On the other hand, the Commissioners received from Government, in addition to advances already received by them amounting to Rs. 23,75,000, further advances to the extent of Rs. 31,00,000, to enable them

to proceed with the construction of the Kidderpore Docks. The total debt of the Port Trust on the 31st March 1887 was as follows:—

	Rs.
Consolidated repayable debt due to Government ...	46,43,335
Port Book debt not repayable	17,65,000
Due on 4½ debenture loan of 1881	10,00,000
Due on 4½ ditto of 1883	20,00,000
Due on 5½ ditto of 1886	30,00,000
Recoverable advances received from Government for Dock works to end of 1886-87	54,75,000
Total ...	1,78,83,335

Against the above debt the Commissioners estimate the assets of the Trust, consisting of reserve funds, property in jetties, wharves, and other productive works, and block, at the close of the year at Rs. 2,59,29,803.

The income during the year under Revenue Account, exclusive of the opening balance of the year, Rs. 3,94,621, amounted to Rs. 23,08,183 against Rs 21,66,136, the income of the previous year. The total expenditure, including payments on account of sinking funds and contributions from other parts to Part VII, "Port Approaches," was Rs. 27,80,763. The account therefore closed with a net credit balance of Rs. 3,87,041 on the 31st March 1887. Under Capital Account the receipts, including the credit balance of Rs. 1,26,502 at the close of the year 1885-86, amounted to Rs. 40,35,203, and expenditure to Rs. 32,99,924. The expenditure was chiefly on account of the new Dock works.

During the year the tea warehouse at Armenian Ghât was completed at a further cost of Rs. 4,54,045. The sum of Rs. 1,78,920 was spent on alterations made in the Petroleum wharf, and Rs. 41,351 on the Howrah foreshore.

Money having been advanced by Government, work on the Kidderpore Docks steadily proceeded; the sum of Rs. 20,41,718 expended on these works formed the largest item in the total of Rs. 27,68,426 spent on new works.

Both the income and expenditure under Part I, 'Jetties,' increased, with the result that the net revenue was Rs. 4,763 less than that of the previous year. The income from exports slightly increased, and a sum of nearly Rs. 50,000 was realised on account of the Petroleum wharf. On the other hand, there was a decrease from 'Imports,' due partly to the space available for trading ships being taken up by transports for Burmah, and partly to a reduction in the rents charged for the upper floors of the new warehouses. The earnings from the floating crain also decreased. The increase in expenditure was due to interest charges on capital expenditure which much more than swallowed up a saving of about Rs. 10,000 in working expenses.

The total amount of the receipts from the Inland Vessels' Wharves was Rs. 4,41,103 against Rs. 3,93,587, the receipts of the previous year; but an increase of Rs 45,159 in the charge for interest had to be paid out of this increased income, nearly thirteen lakhs out of the loan raised in the year 1885-86 having been spent on these wharves. The net revenue was thus Rs. 1,55,098 against Rs. 1,47,146 in 1885-86. It should be noted, however, that out of this net revenue Rs. 67,171 was paid on account of Sinking Fund on loans.

The receipts and expenditure on account of the Strand Bank Lands amounted to Rs. 1,71,450 and Rs. 1,05,778, respectively, against Rs. 1,73,342 and Rs. 1,06,371, the receipts and charges of the previous year. The collections from the Strand Bank Lands belonging to the Trust amounted to Rs. 65,672 as against Rs. 66,971 in the previous year.

The income of the Harbour-Masters' Department amounted to Rs. 5,97,237 against Rs. 5,21,061, the income of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 76,176, nearly all of which was due to larger collections on account of mooring hire. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 5,02,351, or Rs. 15,665 less than the expenditure of the previous year, the principal saving being under Dredging Account. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 94,886, as against Rs. 3,045 in the preceding year. This increase was largely nominal, and was due to the fact that an unusually large number of vessels which entered the port

during the previous year had their accounts adjusted during the year under review.

Only eight vessels met with accidents while in charge of Assistant Harbour-Masters during the year, none of which were serious, and it is satisfactory to observe that in no case was the Assistant Harbour-Master to blame.

The usual examination of the moorings was made during the year, and those found defective were replaced by new materials. Three new moorings were laid, viz., two fixed moorings at Budge-Budge, and one swinging mooring in the stream below Fort Point. The total number of moorings in the Port at the close of the year was 231, of which 180 were fixed and 51 swinging. The dredger was employed for 139 days during the year at a cost of Rs. 22,122, the rate per 1,000 cubic feet dredged being Rs. 18·3.

The number of vessels surveyed during the year under Acts V of 1862, and VI and VII of 1884, for hull and engine certificates, was 265. The number of visits paid to them was 698. The number of passenger and emigrant vessels surveyed under Acts VIII of 1876 and XXI of 1883 was 73. Thirteen boilers and condensing apparatus for emigrant vessels were surveyed under Act XXI of 1883. Thirteen vessels were measured for tonnage, and one for registration under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and two vessels were measured for tonnage under the rules for measurement of inland steamers and flats. Besides these there were during the year surveys of 10 vessels belonging to the Port Commissioners, and 17 miscellaneous surveys. Only one ship was found to be unseaworthy.

The following table compares the number of passenger and cargo boats surveyed and licensed, and the number of manjees licensed during the year with those of the previous year:—

	1886-87.	1885-86.
Passenger boats	1,661	1,808
Cargo „	5,861	5,913
Manjees licensed	8,986	9,009

The Port Commissioners' Tramway continues to show satisfactory results. During the year under review the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,70,151, being Rs. 9,708 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. A considerable portion of the increase was due to the opening of the Jubilee Bridge at Naihatty, which brought additional traffic to the line. The expenditure, which was higher than that of any previous year, amounted to Rs. 1,26,649. The net revenue was Rs. 43,502. At the close of the year a new agreement was entered into between the Commissioners and the Eastern Bengal State Railway for the working, for a further period of three years, of the through traffic on the Commissioners' riverside line.

The income under "Port Approaches," which is made up chiefly of contributions from other parts of the Commissioners' accounts, amounted to Rs. 4,74,387 against Rs. 4,27,943, the income of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,65,281 against Rs. 4,94,133. Among the items of expenditure, Rs. 50,000 is shown as having been provided on account of depreciation. This amount has since been appropriated to make a first payment of £3,000 for a new light-ship which has been ordered out from England to form a reserve in case of emergency. The sum of Rs. 80,000, which had previously been set apart to provide for depreciation, will be similarly appropriated.

The channels leading to the port were kept clear, and the light-houses and light-ships were preserved in good condition throughout the year. As in the previous year, the only obstruction to navigation of any consequence was caused by the Nynan Tracts. A complete survey of the river from Jiggerkolly to Saugor, and thence to the Bell buoy, was carried out during the year, and this kept the surveying vessels all fully occupied. It was reported to Government at the end of the year that there were no stores at one of the refuge-houses, but this case must have been exceptional, as the present report shows that since the close of the year the houses were visited, and that the stores were found to be in good condition.

Port of Chittagong.

The trade of this port has always been principally an export one, but imports during the year under review showed a considerable increase. The rice trade of the port

has shown signs of a decrease for some years. It took a sudden rise in 1885-86, but fell off again considerably during the year under review, and the quantity exported and its value were far below those of any of the previous eight years. This decline materially affected the trade of the port, but it is believed to be temporary only. The jute trade, on the other hand, has increased.

The number and tonnage of vessels visiting the port during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with United Kingdom	20	29,991	30	49,880	10	19,889	.....	.....
Ditto in foreign trade	33	26,690	21	17,772	.....	.....	12	8,918
Ditto coasting trade	10	10,022	7	7,685	.....	.....	3	2,337
Chittagong vessels	63	8,856	41	5,628	.....	.....	22	3,228
Other native vessels	13	1,763	27	2,576	14	813	.....	.....
Naraingunge inland trade	462	18,291	598	76,548	136	18,157	.....	.....
Mail steamers	103	59,641	104	55,981	1	.....	.....	3,660
Trading steamers	27	28,275	33	20,064	6	.....	.....	8,211
Ballam boats	2,125	32,631	1,555	23,014	.....	.....	570	9,617
Total ...	2,856	256,260	2,416	259,148	167	2,888	449	.....

The advance in the number and tonnage of European vessels trading with the United Kingdom was due partly to increased importation of salt and mineral oils, but chiefly to increased exportation of jute; while the decrease under all the other heads is attributable mainly to the falling off of the rice trade. The larger exportation of jute from the port accounts also for the rise in the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the inland trade with Naraingunge.

No information was furnished by the Commissioner regarding the quantity and value of jute exported during the year; and indeed in regard to trade generally his report was extremely meagre. Jute is the most important of the exports, and the supply of statistics of the jute trade in every report was especially desired in the Resolution on the Administration Report of the port for the year 1882-83. A hope was expressed that future reports will deal in greater detail with the subject of trade.

The important article of export, besides jute, is rice. The following statement exhibits the quantity exported during the past two years and its value:—

Particulars.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Foreign ports	31,493	25,87,430	13,006	9,40,693
Home „	32,017	16,18,586	5,343	2,05,621

The exportation to the foreign ports decreased by nearly 59 per cent., and to the Home ports by about 83. This heavy decline was caused by the drain of rice towards North Tipperah, where serious damage had been caused by floods, and prices had consequently risen.

The imports of salt, though they increased from 9,878 tons in 1885-86 to 12,884 tons in 1886-87, were still little more than half those of 1884-85. The import trade in mineral oil recovered from the fall in the previous year, but the quantity imported still fell short by 176,081 gallons of that imported in 1884-85. The following figures show the growth of this branch of commerce during the past five years:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Gallons ...	197,058	294,444	903,358	289,253	727,277

The receipts of the Port and the Pilotage Funds amounted respectively to Rs. 52,032 and Rs. 13,327 against Rs. 50,090 and Rs. 16,114 in 1885-86. Port dues from vessels trading with the United Kingdom principally in jute, and with Naraingunge solely in jute, show an increase of Rs. 5,619 over those realized from these vessels in the previous year. The decline in the rice trade accounts for the decrease in port dues from all other vessels. The net result

was an excess of Rs. 1,942 compared with the income of the previous year. Pilotage collections fell off by Rs. 2,862, and this decrease is accounted for by the fact that on account of the bad rice season only 130 vessels were piloted in and out, against 168 in the year before.

The Port Fund and Pilotage charges amounted respectively to Rs. 24,787 and Rs. 16,318. The receipts and charges on account of pilotage having for the first time been separated in the year under review, the figures representing the disbursement of those funds in 1885-86 are not available for the purpose of a comparison. The port and pilotage charges together compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1885-86	66,821
1886-87	41,105

The principal items of decrease were Dockyard and Public Works charges. The decrease under the former is nominal. An expenditure of nearly Rs. 20,000 was incurred in the purchase of new moorings and in the repairs of the port steam-launch, but the charges were not debited during the year. In the past year there was also no expenditure under the head "Refunds."

The pilotage charges exceeded the receipts by Rs. 2,991, and swallowed up nearly three-fourths of the amount transferred from the port to that fund on the separation of the accounts.

As in the previous year, two vessels only were built; and the ship-building industry appears to be unable to contend against the various adverse influences which affect it. Rice shippers prefer European vessels, and competition has reduced the freights of country brigs for jute cargoes so low that construction of new vessels is discouraged.

The water-works, started shortly before the beginning of the year under review, are evidently appreciated and have paid well. The jetty, owing to increase in the depth of water at its head, is likely to become more useful. Changes in the channel have necessitated the relaying of mooring buoys and two river buoys. The Kutubdea Light-house and Norman's Point beacons were in fair order, but new lights are wanted. The putting up of a new light at Kutubdea has been decided upon. The health of the port has been remarkably good.

Five vessels with jute from Naraingunge were wrecked in the Megna during the year. Two French vessels grounded by going out of their course: one of them foundered, and the other had to be condemned and sold. On this subject the Commissioner was requested to communicate with the Consul-General for France, as it has been noticed that it is chiefly to French vessels that accidents happen near the Port of Chittagong.

Five slight accidents occurred to vessels under pilots. In two cases the pilots were to blame, and proper notice appears to have been taken of their fault.

Since the end of the year under review, a Port Trust has been constituted at Chittagong, and the Commissioners have been elected and appointed and have entered upon their functions.

Ports of Orissa.

The following statement exhibits the shipping trade and income of the Orissa Ports during the past two years:—

Name of Port.	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Port dues.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point ...	1885-86	107	88,227	100	90,403	2,56,739	29,39,684	5,734
	1886-87	92	100,141	93	103,020	2,32,544	19,45,510	5,193
Pooree	1885-86	22	25,397	22	25,397	21,310	3,54,320	11,47
	1886-87	20	27,417	20	27,417	69,179	2,43,200	483
Balasore ...	1885-86	472	118,858	492	130,467	85,36,125	55,86,266	4,043
	1886-87	395	95,742	427	94,754	73,17,877	51,88,669	2,723

False Point.

There was an increase of Rs. 227-5-4 in the receipts from port dues, but a sum of Rs. 768-4 having been realized after the close of the year, the accounts show a decrease. There was an increase in the arrivals, as compared with the figures of the previous year, of 19 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 17,346 tons, and a decrease of 34 sailing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 5,432 tons. In the departures there was an increase of 19 steamers, 17,346 tons, and a decrease of 26 sailing vessels, 4,729 tons. The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers which had ceased to call at the port on their inward voyage, have begun to do so since the issue of the Government order directing the levy of port dues on all steamers calling at all or any of the Cuttack group of ports at the rate of one anna per ton for the outward voyage only, such vessels being entitled to visit those ports free of charge on the inward voyage, provided the period occupied in accomplishing the voyage out and home does not exceed 90 days, and to this is ascribed the increase in the number and tonnage of steamers, as well as in the port dues. The decrease in the number of sailing vessels was owing to the falling off of the rice trade during the year.

Pooree.

The decrease in the receipts from port dues is said to be due to the facts that only three of the steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, which visited that port during the year, paid port dues against four in 1885, the remaining 13 having been exempted from payment in consequence of their paying the dues at False Point, through which they came, and that only one steamer belonging to the Orissa Coasting Steam Navigation Company visited the port against four in the previous year. The number of steamers that entered and cleared during the year fell off by two, but the tonnage rose by 2,020 tons.

Balasore.

The decrease in the receipts from port dues was due to a smaller number of vessels visiting the port during the year than in 1885-86, and to the levy of port dues at the rate of 6 annas per 100 maunds instead of at 4 annas per ton as in the previous year. The Government in its Resolution of the 2nd February 1887 sanctioned the levy of port dues at the rate of 3 annas per ton in the ports of Balasore and Dhamra (Chandbally), and at the rate of 2 annas per ton at the other minor ports in Balasore.

The number of passengers who arrived at and departed from the ports of Chandbally and Balasore during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Arrived.	Departed.
1882-83	69,370	57,186
1883-84	67,284	60,376
1884-85	69,462	62,982
1885-86	73,084	64,691
1886-87	74,164	78,496

The rise in the passenger traffic is said to be due to the increase in the number of steamers running between Calcutta and Chandbally, and to a considerable reduction in the fares payable by deck passengers.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

General summary for 1886.

THE meteorological conditions of the year may for the purposes of a general review be best considered by dividing the year into four periods: first, the cold weather season, or the months January and February; second, the hot weather period, consisting roughly of March, April and part of May; third, the south-west monsoon period, lasting from the end of May till about the end of October or the commencement of November; and finally, the two north-east monsoon or cold weather months of November and December, which close the year.

Cold weather period—January and February.

January was a month in which the meteorological conditions were fairly normal. During the first ten or twelve days cold, dry, bright weather obtained, but this was followed by a period of fifteen days in which the conditions were influenced by a well-marked area of depression, which formed over Northern India, and which drifted southwards, giving rain to the whole of Behar and cloudy, moist, warm weather to the whole of Bengal. When this depression filled up, conditions became somewhat disturbed by the setting in of moist southerly winds at the stations near the sea coast, and fairly general but light rain was brought up to Orissa and South-West Bengal, while showers also fell in East Bengal and Chutia Nagpur. Nearly at the close of the month the north-east monsoon conditions again set in with considerable force, and on about the 27th and 28th a total change in conditions occurred, and an extremely rapid fall of temperature took place at this time. Though during the month there had thus been rather considerable variations of temperature, the mean temperature for the province was very nearly normal. The mean barometric pressure was also nearly normal for the month, and rainfall was decidedly below the normal in all districts except Orissa, though all districts had received very small amounts of rain.

In February the principal features of interest were that the province was influenced by the formation of two depressions over Northern India. Both of these depressions gave a little rain to parts of Bengal, but they gave heavy rain and snow to the North-Western Himalaya, and with the disappearance of each depression a cold northerly wind current flowed over Bengal, decidedly intensifying the usual cold weather conditions, and thus February was characterized by diminished temperature in all districts, and particularly in North Behar. The diminished temperature was, as usual, accompanied by slight excess pressure. The air was also drier than usual, and there was an almost entire absence of rainfall in Orissa, South-West Bengal, East Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, but in North Bengal and Behar very light but general rain fell on one or two days.

Hot weather period—March to May.

The usual rapid increase in the temperature of the province took place in March, but the increase was scarcely so rapid as in most years, and the result was that the mean temperature for the month was decidedly lower than normal, and there was a general defect, averaging about 1°. The reduced temperature was probably to a great extent accounted for by the fact that there were two distinctly marked periods of disturbance, the first lasting about three days, and occurring from about the 7th to the 10th of the month, and the second period lasting about five days, and occurring generally from the 24th to the 29th. These disturbed conditions produced rainfall which was generally decidedly in excess of the normal, the only exception being in the South Behar district, where there was a

slight defect. The normal rainfall of the province in March is small, varying from about four-tenths of an inch in Behar up to two and a half inches in East Bengal, but the actual rainfall for Bengal in March 1886 averaged 216 per cent. of the normal quantity. With the rapid increase of temperature which takes place in March, atmospheric pressure steadily decreases, and this was the case as usual in this month, and the mean pressure for March, though considerably lower than in February, was very nearly normal for the month. Humidity and cloud proportion were also almost normal during this period.

In April the normal rise of temperature, accompanied by decreasing pressure, continued almost throughout the month, and the mean pressure was almost normal, while the temperature was very slightly lower than usual, the mean defect equalling about 0·8°. April was characterized by comparative absence of the usual hot weather storms or nor'-westers, and also by the lightness of the rain showers brought by them, and thus there was a very defective rainfall over the greater part of the province, the average rainfall over the whole area being only equal to about 35 per cent. of the normal.

The principal features of interest in the meteorology of May were that pressure was decidedly above the normal for the greater part of the month, that temperature was considerably above the normal for the first third of the month, and decidedly below it for the remainder. Also that there was a period of extremely disturbed atmospheric conditions of about a week in duration from the 12th to the 18th of May, during which hot weather storms were very numerous and rather severe, and these gave heavy general rainfall over the province. Rainfall was therefore decidedly in excess of the normal in all districts, and over the whole province generally the rainfall averaged 134 per cent. of the normal.

For the first five months of the year, or for the period up to the commencement of the monsoon, rainfall was very largely below the normal in January, almost absent in February, very largely in excess in March, only about a third of the normal in April, and considerably above the normal in May.

South-west monsoon period—June to October.

The general influence of the highly-heated land surface of India in April and May began to draw up the moisture-laden or monsoon winds from the equator, and caused them gradually to advance into the south of the Bay of Bengal. A first and rather feeble advance of these winds was noticed at the Ceylon stations from about the 8th to the 11th of May, but it did not seem to progress far into the Bay, and shortly afterwards died away. A second and stronger advance was noticed on about the 18th of the month, and this advance gave rise to the formation of a small but rather fierce cyclone, which travelled westwards towards the Coromandel Coast and passed inland near Pondicherry on the 24th. A brief period of inaction in the south of the Bay from the 24th to the 30th was contemporaneous with a strengthening of the local sea winds in Bengal, which gave fairly general rain, heaviest in East Bengal, and diminishing in amount westward. The next advance of south-west monsoon winds occurred in the first week in June. It gave rise to the formation of two small storms off the Arracan Coast, which advanced into East Bengal and gave it copious rain. A third and much more powerful advance originated a large depression and storm on the 14th or 15th, which marched across the coast near Saugor Island on the 16th, and drifted west-north-westwards into Rajputana, initiating the rains in Western Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and Behar. The rains proper were thus at least a week later than usual in being established over the greater part of the province. General rain, due to this first large influx of the moisture current of the south-west monsoon, continued in all parts of the province until the 9th or 10th of July, when a feeble depression began to form near the head of the Bay. A partial break in the rains commenced in the western and central districts, and lasted until the 20th or 21st of July, when the depression advanced across Orissa and Chutia Nagpur into Bundlecund. General rain followed and continued until the 10th August. An unusually large proportion of this rainfall was determined to South Behar, and the western districts of South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, where the local conditions gave rise to a slight depression, which continued in existence from the 25th to 30th July. Some excessive rainfalls occurred during this period in that area. Ranigunj received 16·89 inches on the 26th, and Hetampore 15·32 inches on the 25th July. A slight

break in the rains, chiefly felt in Behar, followed during the generation of another storm in the Bay. This crossed the Ganjam Coast on the 18th of August. Its passage across Orissa into the Central Provinces was accompanied by a large influx of vapour, and hence by general rain throughout the province. It was especially heavy in East and North Bengal.

The monsoon current was unusually strong in September. During the first three weeks, three depressions formed in succession at the head of the Bay, and advanced across the coast of Orissa, through Chutia Nagpur, into South Behar. The indraught to them brought up unusually large supplies of aqueous vapour to all parts of the province. A fourth depression was generated during the last week of the month, which crossed the Ganjam Coast. The rainfall accompanying that disturbance in Bengal was chiefly given to Orissa and South-West Bengal. The rainfall of September was especially abundant in the Gya, Bhagulpore, Dinagepore, and Purneah districts, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Some very heavy falls in 24 hours were recorded. Julpigori received 15·71 inches on the 13th. The rainfall of the month of October was of a very unusual character. A small depression formed at the commencement of the month and marched through Orissa into South Behar. This gave general rain to the province. The southern districts of South Behar and the Hazaribagh district obtained during the latter part of its existence excessive rain, which caused heavy floods in the Sone valley. Two depressions, which marched to the west coast of the Bay during the latter half of October, influenced the weather to a slight extent in Bengal. Occasional thunderstorms occurred in Bengal, and moderately heavy rain in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and South Behar. The southern districts of East Bengal also received moderate rain from a small subsidiary depression which advanced into it on the 20th.

The character of the monsoon and the distribution of the rainfall brought up by it, which have just been briefly described, are the principal features of interest at this period, but with regard to the atmospheric pressure recorded during the five months June to October, there were considerable variations, principally due to the formation and passage of the depressions, &c., which have been previously alluded to. The average pressure of the entire province, month by month, however, only varied from the normal by extremely small amounts, and the largest variations were only a few thousandths of an inch. Similarly, the variations of temperature from the normal were exceedingly slight for June, July, and August, but in September the average temperature was nearly a degree below the normal. In October, however, owing principally to the night or minimum temperature being generally considerably higher than usual, the mean temperature of the province was nearly two degrees in excess of the normal.

North-east monsoon period—November and December.

The south-west monsoon retreated from the province during the last week in October, when the distribution of pressure and the winds characteristic of the cold weather were gradually established. The normal cold weather conditions in Bengal were, however, disturbed by the formation of two cyclonic storms in the Bay, both of which crossed the Madras coast. These storms will be briefly described subsequently. The disturbed conditions in Bengal due to the effect of these storms, which caused skies to cloud over and humidity and tem perature to increase, lasted in the first case from about the 8th of November up till the 12th, when the ordinary cold weather conditions were re-established up till about the 18th or 19th. In connection with the second cyclonic storm the usual increase in humidity, temperature, and cloud proportion commenced in South Bengal on the 21st, and on the breaking up of the storm on the Madras coast, a small subsidiary disturbance was formed, which passed north-westward into South Behar, and the indraught of sea winds towards this depression gave moderate and fairly general rain to Orissa, Behar, and Chutia Nagpur. The effect of this disturbance on the temperature and humidity of the province did not pass away until the 29th or 30th, when dry cool weather with westerly or northerly winds was once more established. The general weather conditions in Bengal in November were most unusual, and different parts of the province showed considerable variations of pressure from the normal, and in different districts the variations were of opposite character. The mean temperature of

the month was also above the normal by amounts varying up to 2·6° in South Behar. Rainfall was above the normal in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur and South Behar, while it was below it in all other districts.

The weather conditions in December were approximately normal during the month. A small cyclone was formed in the Bay on the 7th, after the prevalence of squally weather over the south of the Bay for some days. It advanced a little to the north of west, and struck the Madras coast on the evening of the 9th, and shortly afterwards disappeared. The usual changes occurred in Bengal, and from about the 7th or 8th skies became heavily clouded or overcast for some days up till about the 12th. Temperature and humidity increased, and rain fell in Orissa, in the western districts of South-West Bengal, and in Behar. After the disappearance of these disturbed conditions up till the end of the month fine clear weather prevailed, though the north-east monsoon winds were unusually light and unsteady in character, and temperature was considerably above the normal. The mean pressure for the month varied only very slightly from the normal, but temperature was in all cases considerably above the normal, the excess varying up to 2·5° in South Behar. Rainfall was above the normal in Orissa and North Behar, and below it elsewhere.

The above being only a very general summary of the meteorological conditions of the year, it is desirable to give a brief record of the changes and variations of the meteorological elements under the headings of pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud proportion, wind, storms, and rainfall.

Pressure.

During January the variations of pressure were rather large, but the mean pressure for the month was very nearly normal, being in defect by only 0·005 inch. In February a slight excess pressure of 0·011 inch was registered, which was continued in March, the average excess in this month being very nearly a hundredth of an inch. The mean pressure in April was almost absolutely normal, the variation being only about a thousandth of an inch, but in May pressure was decidedly above the normal for the greater part of the month, and the whole province showed a mean excess of 0·03 inch. This may perhaps be connected with the slight retardation of the monsoon current, which, as before stated, set in about a week later than usual. With the setting in of the monsoon pressure became almost absolutely normal, and continued so till August, when a slight excess of 0·012 inch was registered, but again in September and October pressure was almost absolutely normal. The mean pressure for November was approximately normal in South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and South Behar, and 0·01 inch in defect in Orissa. It was 0·01 inch in excess in East Bengal, and from about 0·02 to 0·04 inch in excess in North Bengal and North Behar. Finally, in December the mean pressure of the province was almost normal.

The mean pressure for the whole year in Bengal has therefore shown only very slight variations from the normal; and taking only those stations into consideration from which records have been obtained for a considerable number of years, and which therefore yield reliable averages, the extreme variations from the normal are from an excess pressure of about two hundredths of an inch at Dacca, Patna, and Durbhanga to a defective pressure of a few thousandths of an inch in Orissa and parts of South-West Bengal. For the whole province the mean pressure for the year has been in excess of the normal by only five thousandths of an inch.

Temperature.

The mean temperature for January was slightly in excess of the normal in all districts except Chutia Nagpur, but the variations in no case equalled a degree. In February temperature was in all districts rather considerably below the normal, the usual defect equalling from 1° to 2°, but in North Behar the excessive defect of 5·4° was recorded. Temperature continued in defect in March, but the defects were generally not larger than about 1°, but in North Behar in this month a slight excess temperature was recorded. The defective temperature continued again in April in all districts except Chutia Nagpur, and the defects in this month varied from 0·1° in North Behar to 2° in Orissa. Similar defects were shown in May, except that they varied from a nearly normal temperature in North Behar to a defect of 2·7° in South Behar. Up till the setting in of the south-west monsoon the temperature of the province had therefore generally

been rather considerably below the normal, but with the commencement of the rains temperature became much more nearly normal, and though temperature was still slightly in defect of the normal in June, July, August, and September, the defect never rose higher than 0·8° in September. In October, on the other hand, temperature rose above the normal, and the excess in this month averaged 1·7°. In November again temperature was in excess, the excess varying from about 0·5° in East Bengal up to between 2° and 3° in Orissa and South Behar, and the average excess was 1·6°. Finally, in December temperature was largely in excess; in most districts the excess was from 1° to 2°, though in South Behar it rose to 2·5°. For the whole province the excess in December averaged 1·8°. Practically therefore for the first nine months of the year temperature was in defect of the normal, and for the remaining three it was rather largely in excess. The actual mean temperature of the province for the whole year therefore was only about 0·1° in defect of the normal.

Humidity and cloud proportion.

The meteorological conditions with regard to these elements in January were practically normal, but in February the air became comparatively dry, particularly in South-West Bengal, and cloud proportion was decidedly below the normal. In March humidity and cloud proportion became nearly normal, though thevariations were very slightly in defect of the usual amounts. In April these two elements were again very distinctly below the normal, the defect in each instance equalling about 8 per cent. In May humidity continued slightly lower than the normal, but cloud proportion was distinctly above it. For the monsoon period the variations were generally small, and humidity was slightly below and cloud proportion above the normal up till the end of September, when in October humidity became normal, though cloud proportion still remained above it. In November the variations were again small, but cloud proportion was slightly in excess and humidity in defect of the normal, and in December the same conditions obtained. Speaking generally, for the whole year humidity was rather lower and cloud proportion rather higher than is usual.

Winds.

The principal feature of interest in the winds blowing over Bengal in January was that in the second half of the month, after the disappearance of a depression which had travelled from Northern India into Bengal, moist southerly winds set in at the southern stations. These, however, at the close of the month were driven back by a strong northerly wind current, which again set in over Bengal. In February the north-east monsoon current blowing over the province was unusually strong, and cold weather conditions obtained almost throughout the month. In March the wind systems were fairly normal, and in April the westerly winds blowing in Bengal were rather strongly pronounced, and the moist southerly winds did not penetrate far into the province. For the first ten days in May also westerly winds continued rather prominent, but from this date winds became more easterly at the northern stations, while strong southerly winds set in at the southern stations and brought up considerable amounts of moisture. These produced a short period of disturbance, but dry westerly winds again set in until about the 25th of the month, when a moist southerly current flowed over Bengal, having been forced over the province by the disturbed conditions accompanying the formation of a cyclone in the south of the Bay. These did not initiate the south-west monsoon period, for they afterwards died away, and the actual monsoon current did not flow over East Bengal till early in June. The strength of the monsoon current in June, as judged by the wind velocities, was very slightly below the normal, and it was relatively stronger at the eastern stations than at those on the west. In July and August the strength of the monsoon was about equal to the normal, and produced a rainfall slightly larger than usual, and in September, though the rainfall was nearly half as large again as usual, the strength of the monsoon current, as judged by the wind velocities, was very nearly normal. The winds in October were of the usual light and variable character, and were considerably influenced by the existence of several barometric depressions in the Bay, which brought up decidedly heavy rain to a large part of the province. In November also the wind directions in Bengal were largely influenced by the formation and advance of two cyclonic storms in the Bay, which crossed the Madras coast, and thus the north-easterly monsoon current was decidedly less

regular than usual. In December again, during the middle of the month, the north-easterly monsoon current was replaced by the disturbed conditions due to the formation of a third cyclonic storm in the Bay of similar character to the two in November, but with the disappearance of the storm the north-east monsoon current again blew over the province. Owing, however, to the existence of much slight disturbance in Upper India, the current for the greater part of December was unusually light and unsteady in character.

Storms.

The most intense storm which visited Bengal during the year was the cyclonic storm of June 12th to the 21st. This was formed at the head of the Bay on the 12th or 13th of June, and after intensifying rapidly moved in a north-westerly direction, the centre crossing the coast a little to the east of Saugor Island on the morning of June 16th, when the very low pressure of 29·106 inches was registered at this station at 9 A.M., when the storm centre was passing some little distance to the north of the station. The storm was accompanied by winds of very considerable violence, but considering their violence, comparatively little damage was done, though at Mud Point the flagstaff on which the storm-signals were hoisted was broken by the force of the wind. The storm centre then passed to the north of Saugor Island and through the Midnapore district. On the 17th the storm was in the south or south-west of Chutia Nagpur, the centre being probably to the south-west of Ranchi; on the 18th the storm was passing from South Behar into the North-West Provinces, the centre being to the south-west of Dehree at 10 A.M.; on the 19th it had advanced to Jhansi, and on the 20th it had advanced into the Bikaneer desert, where it finally broke up. The storm therefore travelled over a course of 1,200 miles, and after it passed over the land it advanced in a north-westerly direction at the rate of about 200 miles a day. At sea the storm was very fierce, and gave rise to excessively strong winds and high seas, though no great damage to shipping was reported.

A considerable number of smaller and more feeble cyclonic storms and barometric depressions also occurred during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon over the Bay. A rather severe, but small, cyclone was also formed during the first advance of monsoon winds up the Bay, which broke on the Madras coast, and during the retreat of the south-west monsoon down the Bay, a curious series of three fierce cyclonic storms generated in the south of the Bay in November and December, all of which crossed the Madras coast, following approximately similar courses. The principal depressions and storms formed in this year, therefore, were as follows:—

1. *Cyclonic storm of May 22nd to 25th.*—This was formed in the south of the Bay at some little distance to the south-east of Madras on May 22nd and 23rd. By 10 A.M. of the 24th the storm was advancing over the coast line between Negapatam and Madras, and the centre of the storm, which probably passed not very far south of Pondichery, was almost on the coast. It was a storm of considerable diameter, and it affected a considerable part of the Bay, though the actual size of the central hurricane part appears to have been small. The central calm was only a few miles in diameter, and the storm was very fierce near the centre. The S. S. *Tibre* was involved in the storm, and passed through the central calm, and the lowest barometric reading at the centre was about 29 inches. By the morning of the 25th the storm had entirely passed inland, and it afterwards crossed the peninsula and apparently passed into the Indian Ocean. It gave heavy rainfall on its onward march to Negapatam and adjacent places.

2. *Feeble depression of 1st June.*—At the close of May there formed off the Pegu coast a feeble storm which reached the South Bengal coast on June 1st, the centre passing between Saugor Island and Chittagong. The centre on the 2nd was not very far from Burrisal, and it then advanced inland and filled up, giving very heavy rain to South-East Bengal.

3. *Depression of 6th and 7th June.*—This depression was also very feeble. It formed off the Pegu coast about the 6th of June, and on the 7th advanced inland near Akyab, and between this station and Chittagong. It also brought up heavy rain to South-East Bengal.

4. *The cyclonic storm of June 12th to 21st.*—Which passed through South Bengal, and which was previously described.

5. *Depression of 9th to 20th July* 1886.—During the whole of the eleven days of the existence of this depression, which was formed at the head of the Bay, winds were more or less cyclonic in direction, though light in force. The storm possessed little strength till about the 16th, when it had slightly intensified. On this day the centre, as far as could be judged, was to the east of False Point and almost to the south of Saugor Island. On the 17th the small storm had again distinctly intensified, and was a little to the north of False Point. It then passed inland, bringing heavy rain in its advance. On the 18th the centre was considerably to the north of Cuttack, and moving in a north-westerly direction. It filled up and disappeared on the 20th.

6. *The depression of 16th to 20th August.*—This was formed off the Ganjam coast on the 16th. It was a feeble storm as judged by the barometric depression, but it gave heavy sea and very bad weather over that part of the Bay. It passed inland to the north of Gopalpore on the 19th.

7. *The feeble depression of 13th to 17th September.*—It was formed in the north-west angle of the Bay on the 13th, and crossed the Orissa coast on the evening of the 15th, and passed into Chutia Nagpur on the 16th, when it broke up.

8. *The feeble depression of 18th to 24th September.*—This was formed in the north-west angle of the Bay. The centre passed inland between False Point and Balasore on the evening of the 21st. It gave heavy rain to Orissa and South-West Bengal and South and Central Behar.

9. *Depression of 24th to 30th September.*—This was formed off the Arakan and Pegu coasts on the 24th, but did not begin to influence the Bengal coast until the 27th, when it was approaching the Ganjam coast. It gave heavy rain to Orissa and South-West Bengal, and moderate rain to Behar and Chutia Nagpur.

10. *Depression of 18th and 19th October.*—This was formed in the centre of the Bay and moved towards the Ganjam coast, which it crossed early on the morning of the 20th and drifted westwards into the interior. It gave heavy rain to the west coast of the Bay.

11. *Storm of 6th to 14th November.*—A definite cyclonic vortex showed itself on the 5th or 6th in the centre and south of the Bay. It marched to the west-north-west and struck the Madras coast, the centre crossing the coast a little to the north of Madras shortly before noon on the 9th. It advanced across the Peninsula unbroken, and then passed into the Arabian sea, marching to the north-west. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Peshawar* was involved in it on the 13th on her voyage from Aden to Bombay. The storm was decidedly severe, and gave rise to very strong winds and high sea.

12. *Storm of 18th to 24th November.*—This was apparently formed in the Martaban Gulf, and it passed into the Bay of Bengal to the north of Andamans. The centre of the disturbance was in about 16° north latitude, and 89° east longitude at noon of the 22nd, and 16½° north latitude and 84¼° east longitude at noon of the 23rd. It struck the coast between Vizagapatam and Coconada late on the evening of that day, and broke up a few hours afterwards. The inner storm area of hurricane winds and of rapid fall of the barometer appears to have been unusually small, probably not more than 50 or 60 miles in diameter.

13. *Storm of 7th to 9th December.*—A small storm or cyclone was formed in the south of the Bay on the 7th. It advanced a little to the north of west and struck the Madras coast on the afternoon of the 9th, and shortly after disappeared. It gave very strong winds and very high sea.

Rainfall.

In January the rainfall in all districts was small, and in no district did the fall average as much as four tenths of an inch. Compared with the normal, the fall was slightly in excess in Orissa, decidedly below the normal in South-West Bengal, and largely below the normal in all other districts. In February, except for a few showers in North Bengal and in Behar, the province was practically rainless, and in fact the average rainfall of the whole province only equalled 13 per cent. of the normal. In March, on the other hand, the falls were unusually large, and some districts received an average of between four and

five inches of rain. Compared with the normal, the falls in Orissa, South-West Bengal, East Bengal, South Behar, and Chutia Nagpur were excessive; North Bengal received a fall decidedly larger than the normal, while North Behar received a fall rather less than the normal. The actual fall for the province averaged 216 per cent. of the normal. The dryness of April compensated for the excessive falls of March, and over the greater part of the province the rainfall averaged less than an inch. East Bengal, however, received moderate amounts. In all cases the falls were largely in defect of the normal, and the falls over the whole province only averaged about one-third of the normal fall.

It is desirable perhaps in discussing the rainfall of the province to consider the rainfall of May to belong to the monsoon period; for although the actual monsoon does not break in Bengal till the end of May or beginning of June, yet the rainfall in May is usually large, and it is brought up by the partial action of the same causes, which afterwards determine the commencement of the monsoon in Bengal.

The rainfall for the first four months of the year may be best illustrated by taking the average rainfall of each of the seven meteorological districts into which Bengal is divided, and expressing the fall as a percentage of the normal amount. The rainfall of January to April 1886 for the whole province of Bengal when calculated in this way is found to have equalled only 78 per cent. of the normal, as is shown in the table below:—

Rainfall of January to April 1886 *expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.*

Meteorological Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Actual rainfall of first four months of 1886, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
Orissa	122	4	444	5	119
South-West Bengal	71	1	240	30	79
East Bengal	23	0	180	80	96
North Bengal	3	31	126	45	58
North Behar	35	18	92	34	40
South Behar	28	34	237	26	71
Chutia Nagpur	24	2	196	26	80
Average for Province	44	13	216	35	78

Monsoon period—May to October.

The rainfall of the month of May was either approximately equal to or above the average in all districts, with the exception of Mymensingh and Julpigori and Cooch Behar. The excess was greatest in South-West Bengal, North Behar, the southern districts of Chutia Nagpur, the Dinagepore and Rungpore districts of North Bengal, the Monghyr district and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, over nearly the whole of which it exceeded 40 per cent. This unusually heavy rainfall in May, due in part to a prolonged atmospheric disturbance in the earlier part of the month, was followed, as is frequently the case, by a slight retardation in the arrival of the monsoon proper, and hence by a general deficiency of rainfall in June.

The rainfall of the month of June was generally below the average, and was very unequally distributed. The Cuttack and Balasore districts obtained from 40 to 50 per cent. above the normal amount. South Behar (excluding the Patna district) received an average of from 15 to 30 per cent. in excess. Over the remainder of the province the rainfall was either approximately normal or in defect. The deficiency exceeded 20 per cent. in the northern districts of East Bengal, the whole of North Bengal (excluding Rajshahye and Maldah), North Behar (excluding Durbhunga and North Bhagulpore), and the Patna district, the Midnapore, Bankoorah, Beerbhoom, and Nuddea districts of South-West Bengal, and the Hazaribagh and Manbhoom districts. The deficiency was actually greatest in the northern districts of North Bengal, where it was very nearly 40 per cent. Hence the rainfall of the month of June was considerably in defect over the great part of North Behar and North Bengal, the northern districts of East Bengal, the northern districts of Chutia Nagpur, and the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal.

The rainfall of the month of July was fairly well distributed and abundant. Balasore, Midnapore, Bogra, Rungpore, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga were the

only districts in which there was a deficiency exceeding 10 per cent. In North and East Bengal the rainfall was generally slightly in excess, except in Noakholly, Dacca, and Commillah, where the excess varied from 25 to 50 per cent. The rainfall in South-West Bengal was copious, but very irregularly distributed. The Beerbhoom district was a centre of very heavy rain, and received about 60 per cent. in excess. Hooghly and Nuddea obtained a rainfall 33 per cent. in excess. Behar also received unusually abundant rain. Over the whole of that area (excluding South Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs) the rainfall of the month was from 25 to 100 per cent. above the average. The Patna and Sarun districts formed the centre of heaviest rainfall. Very heavy local downpours occurred in the areas of heaviest precipitation, which gave rise to unusually high floods in Behar. The rainfall of the month of July was hence to a considerable extent opposite in character and distribution to that of the month of June.

The rainfall of August was similar in character to that of July. It was generally above the average, and was most abundant in North Behar, North and East Bengal, or those districts which received the smallest amounts at the commencement of the monsoon (*i.e.*, in June). In North Behar, the rainfall was abnormally heavy in the Purneah, Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and Chumparun districts, which received from 60 to 80 per cent. above the average. In East Bengal, Backergunge obtained its normal amount. Over the remainder of that division the rainfall was from 25 to 60 per cent. in excess, the Dacca district being the centre of heaviest rainfall. Over the whole of North Bengal and South Behar, and in the Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Jessore, Khoolna, and Moorshedabad districts, the rainfall was generally slightly in excess. Gya, Patna, Pubna, and Bogra were the only districts in that area which received an excess slightly exceeding 23 per cent. Orissa, Chutia Nagpur (excluding Hazaribagh), and the south-western districts of South-West Bengal obtained total rainfalls during the month generally slightly less than the normal. The deficiency was considerable (exceeding 25 per cent.) in the Singbhoom, Manbhoom, Howrah, and Midnapore districts.

The rains were unusually persistent and plentiful in the month of September. The rainfall was either normal or above the average in all districts, except Singbhoom (where the deficiency was 32 per cent.) and Backergunge (where it was 7 per cent.) Over the greater part of the province the excess was over 33 per cent. It exceeded 60 per cent. in the Maldah, Dinagepore, and Purneah districts, which formed one centre of excessive rainfall; in the whole of South Behar and Manbhoom, which formed a second centre; and also in Mozufferpore, a third centre. The rainfall was exceptionally heavy in the Dinagepore, Gya, and South Bhagulpore districts, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where it was more than twice the average rainfall of the month. This rainfall was chiefly due to the invasion of an unusually strong moisture current, which gave frequent and prolonged rain, more especially in Behar and North Bengal. There were many cases of intense local rainfall for brief periods, but these were generally not in the districts of largest total precipitation.

The rainfall of the month of October was very unusual in character and distribution. There was a strong influx of aqueous vapour to the greater part of Behar and the adjacent districts of Chutia Nagpur during the first fortnight, which gave unusually heavy rain. The Sarun, Shahabad, Gya, Monghyr, Hazaribagh and Lohardugga districts received total amounts varying from two to four times the normal rainfall of the month. The heaviest precipitation occurred in the Gya, Hazaribagh, and Shahabad districts or in the middle Sone valley, and occasioned severe floods. In Bengal and Orissa the rain fell chiefly during thunderstorms, and was hence very local and capricious in character. North Bengal and East Bengal (excluding Chittagong and Maldah, in which there was a slight excess) received amounts from 10 to 60 per cent. less than the mean fall of the month. Over the greater part of South-West Bengal and in Orissa the rainfall varied very slightly (generally in defect) from the normal. It was deficient in the Bankoora and Midnapore districts and in the 24-Pergunnahs by amounts slightly exceeding 20 per cent.

The preceding sketch has shown that the monsoon rains of 1886 were unusually plentiful. The monsoon was slightly later in being established over the province than usual, and was below its normal strength in June. It

gave excessive rain during the months of July and August to the northern and eastern districts of the province, or to North and Central Behar, North and East Bengal, during September and October to South Behar, and in October to Chutia Nagpur. The only districts in which there was a deficiency in the total rainfall of the monsoon period were—Singbhoom, Midnapore, Bankoora, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Rungpore and Julpigori. The deficiency was less than 5 per cent. (or the rainfall practically normal), except in Singbhoom and a portion of Midnapore (represented by the stations of Contai and Tumlook), in which it slightly exceeded 15 per cent. Over the whole of Bengal (with the exception of the districts mentioned above), the monsoon rainfall of 1886 was from 5 to 25 per cent. above the average, the excess, roughly speaking, increasing in amount from east to west and from south to north. It was greatest in the Dacca and Dinagepore districts, for which it was 23 and 22 per cent. respectively. The excess was less marked in Chutia Nagpur and Orissa. In these areas Cuttack and Hazaribagh received the largest excess, the percentage variations for these two districts being 19 and 11 per cent.

The most marked feature of the season was the excessive rainfall over the whole of Behar. It was due rather to steady, prolonged downpours than to occasional violent precipitation, and hence accompanied a continuous determination of the moisture current to that area during the monsoon. It received from 15 to 25 inches above the normal amount. The excess, expressed as a percentage, ranged from 30 per cent. in Chumparun to 59 per cent. in Gya. Gya, Patna, and Sarun formed the centre of this area of abundant rainfall.

To sum up:—

1. The monsoon of 1886 was unusually favourable. It gave abundant rain, lasted until the middle of October in Behar, and until the end of October in Bengal. Its final withdrawal southwards was not followed by the formation of any cyclone entering the province of Bengal.

2. It was characterized by prolonged periods of general rain rather than by excessive or violent local precipitation. In Bengal, Orissa, and Chutia Nagpur the monthly variations were complementary, slightly deficient rainfall at one period being more than compensated for by excess at another period during the monsoon. In South Behar, and to a less extent in North Behar, the rainfall was excessive throughout the whole season, the Gya, Sarun, and Patna districts apparently forming the centre of an area of favourable abnormal meteorological conditions, and therefore of excessive precipitation.

3. The rainfall in South-West Bengal and Orissa was well distributed throughout the whole season, and was not very excessive in its total amount, in no district except Beerbhoom exceeding the normal by 20 per cent. In East Bengal the rains were very abundant in the earlier monsoon months, but were deficient towards the end of the rains, especially in October. They were hence not distributed so favourably as in South-West Bengal. The total rainfall of East and North Bengal was either normal or slightly in excess, the greatest excess occurring in the Dacca and Dinagepore districts (23 and 22 per cent. respectively). In Behar the rainfall was more or less in excess throughout the whole season. In Chutia Nagpur it was steadily in defect during the greater part of the rains, the deficiency being greatest in Singbhoom. An unusually heavy fall during the first half of October caused the total rainfall of the period to be slightly in excess in Hazaribagh, Manbhoom and Lohardugga.

The following tables give briefly the amount and variation of the rainfall in each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province, month by month, during the monsoon period of 1886.

Actual Rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon period.
Orissa	4·66	12·10	11·11	9·37	15·75	7·25	60·24
South-West Bengal ...	7·83	8·94	14·72	11·71	12·48	3·94	59·62
East Bengal ...	10·30	17·18	19·26	21·38	13·46	3·61	85·19
North Bengal ...	9·64	12·24	15·13	15·82	22·29	2·74	77·86
North Behar ...	4·46	6·78	18·80	17·81	13·82	5·31	66·98
South Behar ...	2·80	7·71	16·05	12·33	16·59	6·74	62·22
Chutia Nagpur ...	2·97	6·58	11·23	10·82	11·62	8·47	51·69

Variation of actual Rainfall from the average in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon period.
Orissa	+ 1·07	+ 3·23	— 1·71	— 2·06	+ 5·28	+ 1·12	+ 6·93
South-West Bengal ...	+ 2·72	— 1·36	+ 2·98	— 1·32	+ 3·58	— 0·54	+ 6·06
East Bengal ...	+ 0·85	— 1·29	+ 2 91	+ 5·80	+ 1·00	— 2·03	+ 7·24
North Bengal ...	+ 1·34	— 5·41	+ 0·80	+ 1·77	+ 9·57	— 2·15	+ 5·92
North Behar ...	+ 1·72	— 1·89	+ 6·56	+ 6·70	+ 4·09	+ 1·91	+ 19 09
South Behar ...	+ 0·82	+ 0·86	+ 4·12	+ 0·98	+ 9·33	+ 3·64	+ 19·75
Chutia Nagpur ...	+ 0·56	— 1·89	— 2·28	— 2·68	+ 2·96	+ 5·75	+ 2·42

Actual rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon period.
Orissa	130	136	87	82	150	118	113
South-West Bengal ...	153	87	126	90	140	88	111
East Bengal ...	109	93	118	137	108	64	109
North Bengal ...	116	69	106	113	175	56	108
North Behar ...	163	78	154	116	142	156	140
South Behar ...	141	113	135	109	229	217	146
Chutia Nagpur ...	123	78	83	81	134	311	105
Average for province ...	134	93	116	110	154	144	119

Cold weather period.—The rainfall in November and December in Bengal is generally small, rarely exceeding an inch in any district. In 1886 the fall in November was even smaller than usual in most districts, and South-West Bengal, East Bengal, North Bengal and North Behar received falls decidedly in defect, while South Behar and Chutia Nagpur received falls in slight excess. The variations, however, were in no case of very great importance. In December the rainfall again was small, and only one district—Orissa—received an average fall of about an inch, and North Behar a fall of a third of an inch, while all other districts only received a few hundredths of an inch. Rainfall was therefore in slight excess in Orissa and North Behar, and in decided defect in all other districts. Practically therefore the greater part of Bengal received a decidedly defective fall for the two cold weather months of November and December.

Working of the Meteorological Department.

There was no change of importance in the administration of the Department during the year 1886-87. The system of working adopted in previous years has been steadily maintained, and fairly complete registers of observations have been received from almost all the meteorological stations in Bengal and Assam. This standard of work is kept up by frequent inspection of the observatories and by a careful and critical inspection of the observations sent in to the Bengal Meteorological Office. Incorrect readings of the instruments are now comparatively rare.

The number of observatories in Bengal and Assam during the year were—

1 First class.	21 Third class.
2 Second „	26 Provincial third class.

First Class Observatory.—Alipore.—This observatory is under the direct superintendence of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Second Class Observatories.—These are at Dhubri and Saugor Island.

Of these two, only Dhubri was visited during the year. The condition of the Dhubri observatory was not satisfactory. Owing to a leakage in the roof of the Casella tower, there were several breaks in the anemograph traces. The Saugor Island observatory was found to work very satisfactorily.

Imperial Third Class Observatories.—These are 21 in number—14 are situated in Bengal, 1 (Akyab) in Burmah, 4 (Sibsagar, Silchar, Tejpore and Tura) in Assam, and 2 (Gopalpore and Coconada) in Madras. The two last are maintained in connection with the Bay of Bengal Storm Signal Service.

Eleven observatories of this class were inspected during the year, viz., Berhampore, Burdwan, Dacca, Darjeeling, Durbhunga, Gya, Patna, Purneah, Sibsagar, Silchar, and Tejpore, and were generally found to be in good order. The other observatories were not visited, viz., Akyab, Chittagong, Coconada, Cuttack, Demagiri, False Point, Gopalpore, Hazaribagh, Jessore, and Tura, but the reports received from them were regular and generally accurate. The Cuttack observatory only is said to have been in a very inefficient state.

Provincial third class observatories.—These are 26 in number, of which 16 were visited during the year. The observatories are said to have generally worked very well. There were very few changes in the observers, and the readings were generally fairly trustworthy. The returns from the majority of the stations were satisfactory.

Rain-recording stations.—The number of stations reporting rainfall during the year was 249 against 244 in the preceding year. The stations which have been added are Akhirigunge in Moorshedabad, Debigunge in Julpigoree, and Bickram and Halsa in Patna. The returns were received very punctually and regularly, except from Gop, Pipli and Salipore in the Orissa Division, Kaliagunge, Gondwara and Balorampur in Purneah, and Jhalda in Manbhoom.

Storm signals.—It was only necessary to hoist the signals once during the year, viz., on June 15th and 16th, for a cyclone which struck the coast close to Saugor Island on the morning of the 16th June 1887.

Daily Weather Report.—The Bay of Bengal reports of the Storm Signal Service were published every day without any break during the year. The Lithographic Branch of the Survey Department supplied the printed skeleton report forms. There has been no change in the number (20) of the reporting stations over the Bay area. The telegrams were received very regularly from almost all the stations, except that occasional delays have happened in the case of Diamond Island telegrams, particularly during stormy weather. The reports were supplied to 39 Government officers and to 22 subscribers paying at the rate of Rs. 2 a month. The receipts from subscribers during the year covered the cost of printing the reports and of distributing them. The Bengal Daily Weather Reports were published in the year during the period 27th April to 4th November; 38 stations sent in daily observations by means of telegrams for these reports. The reports were distributed to 98 Government officials and 19 subscribers.

During the year a full report on the False Point cyclone of 22nd September 1885 was completed and published as volume IV, Part II of the Indian Meteorological Memoirs.

Weather, Crops and Prices, and Material condition of the people.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices prevailing, and of the economic condition of the people in the several divisions during the year 1886-87.

Burdwan Division.

The rainfall in the districts of the Burdwan Division during the past two years has been as follows:—

	1885-86. Inches.	1886-87. Inches.
Burdwan	62·22	63·02
Bankoora	71·99	54·09
Beerbhoom	57·35	70·69
Midnapore	80·20	53 54
Hooghly	72·90	60·20
Howrah	65·06	62·08

Except in a portion of Midnapore bordering the coast, the rainfall was sufficient for agricultural purposes, and was favourably distributed. The general outturn of the crops is said to have been better than for some years past, and the *amun* rice, which is the principal crop of the Division, is described as having been a crop such as has seldom been known within recent years.

The price of rice fell considerably during the year, as shown below:—

	Quantity per rupee. 1885-86. S. Ch.	1886-87. S. Ch.
Burdwan	16 0¼	22 0¼
Bankoora	18 15½	25 7½
Beerbhoom	17 3	22 10
Midnapore	18 2¼	21 1
Hooghly	14 6	16 12¼
Howrah	12 5¼	17 9

The wages of labour remained almost stationary.

The cultivating classes were benefited by the good harvests, and were able to pay off debts and lay by something for the future, while the salaried and non-agricultural population reaped the advantage of low price of food-grains. An appreciable advance in the standard of comfort is noticed in the Hooghly district, and in the more prosperous parts of the Burdwan district. An exception, however, is made in the case of the weaving classes of Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom, whose occupation has been taken away by European competition.

Presidency Division.

The subjoined table shows the average rainfall in each district of the Presidency Division during the year, as compared with the average figures of the preceding five years:—

	Average of five years (1881-82 to 1885-86).	1886-87.
	Inches.	Inches.
24-Pergunnahs	64·56	67·87
Nuddea	52·42	68·11
Jessore	57·84	70·56
Khulna	73·38	72·77
Moorshedabad	46·08	66 23

The rainfall of the year was in excess of the average of the preceding five years in every district of the Division except Khulna. It was also well distributed, and the agricultural results were in consequence excellent. Full *amun* and *aus* harvests were reaped throughout the Division, and the outturn of the *rabi* crops was also generally good. In the Bongong sub-division the *amun* rice was partly destroyed by excessive floods, but the *aus* crop, which is the most important crop, was a bumper one.

The average prices per rupee of rice and wheat in the districts of the Division during the past two years are shown below:—

	Rice.		Wheat.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
24-Pergunnahs	14 2	15 4	14 10⅓	14 3
Nuddea	14 15	18 6	16 13	17 11
Jessore	15 12	20 10	15 0	.....
Moorshedabad	15 12	21 0	15 12	18 11¼
Khulna	14 10⅔	18 2	.....	.....

The wages of labour maintained a high rate, and difficulty in obtaining labour is reported both in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Nuddea.

The condition of the people was generally prosperous owing to the exceptionally good harvests and to the fall in prices. There was a great demand for labour, but the rates of wages remained high to the great benefit of the labouring classes. That the agriculturists fared well is evinced by the falling off in the number of suits for arrears of rent, and of the deeds of sale and mortgages. In the opinion of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division the condition of the masses is steadily improving.

Rajshahye Division.

The subjoined table shows the average rainfall registered at the different registering stations in the Rajshahye Division during the year, as compared with the average fall of the previous five years:—

	Average of five years (1881-82 to 1885-86).	1886-87.
	Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepore	52·50	77·17
Rajshahye	49·69	69·13
Pubna	56·75	68·57
Bogra	54·15	74·26
Rungpore	72·25	82·02
Julpigoree	138·45	141·53
Darjeeling { Hills	114·48	127·8
Darjeeling { Terai	107·79	153·1

The rainfall was copious and well distributed, and the outturn of the crops was generally good, that of *amun* rice, the chief food crop of the Division, being unusually full. Indigo, which is now grown only to a limited extent in three districts of the Division, was damaged by the heavy rain of July and August, and jute and tobacco, which were not such good crops as in the preceding year, suffered—the former from the excessive rainfall, and the latter from hail. The

year was favourable to the cultivation of ganja, and the outturn of this crop was very satisfactory.

The following statement shows the average prices of the principal food-grains in the several districts of the Division during the year, as compared with the average of the preceding five years:—

Districts.	Common rice.		Pulses.		Wheat.	
	Average quantity per rupee in 1886-87.	Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1886-87.	Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1886-87.	Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dinagepore	24 6	21 5	22 9	16 10	14 11	13 4
Rajshahye	21 2	19 13	19 11	20 9	20 12	17 6
Pubna	20 6	19 15	22 15	18 15	19 0	18 14
Bogra	23 0	22 8	17 1	16 14	16 14	16 9
Rungpore	20 4	18 9	18 1	12 5	16 9	16 2
Julpigoree	22 5	18 3	11 6	10 10	12 5	10 9
			Indian-corn.			
Darjeeling ... {Hills ...	14 5	12 10	20 11	18 9	.....	.....
{Terai ...	17 9	15 7	20 5	14 0	.....	.....

No general change occurred in the wages of agricultural labour, except in the Rajshahye district, where a rise is attributed to the good crops.

The Commissioner considers that the material condition of the people of the Rajshahye Division is at present good owing to the favourable harvests of recent years, and the district officers give satisfactory accounts of the general prosperity in ordinary years, and of the increased comfort of the cultivators and labouring classes in the present times of plenty. A proof of the general agricultural prosperity is found in the fact that while there is no emigration from the Division, immigrant labourers come every year into all its seven districts to take part in the harvesting and field-work, and in road-making and tank-digging.

Dacca Division.

The following table shows the rainfall of the year at the Sudder sub-division of each district of the Dacca Division as compared with the four preceding years:—

Districts.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dacca	63·46	58·54	61·04	69·38	83·47
Furreedpore	64·82	50·92	57·42	73·83	68·13
Backergunge	91·23	68·64	97·52	90·38	71·05
Mymensingh	79·61	63·02	86·04	79·65	84·19

The rainfall of the year was in excess of the average of the last four years, except in Backergunge, where the total for the year was deficient, although in the same district damage was done by excessive rain in the transplanting season. The rainy season was marked by very high floods, especially in Dacca. *Amun* rice was a full crop in Furreedpore, and below the average in the other three districts. *Aus* rice, jute, and sugarcane also suffered from excessive flooding. The outturn of winter crops was good.

The price of common rice fell in every district, as will appear from the table below:—

	Average price of common rice.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca	15 $8\frac{571}{144}$	17 $6\frac{31}{144}$
Furreedpore	16 $1\frac{5}{12}$	19 $9\frac{2}{3}$
Backergunge	13 $13\frac{1}{3}$	16 $11\frac{1}{2}$
Mymensingh	15 $14\frac{1}{3}$	18 $1\frac{7}{12}$

The wages of labour continued to maintain a high rate.

There was no change in the material condition of the people, the agricultural classes continuing to be well-to-do and prosperous, and the literate classes, including office-seekers, to struggle with straitened circumstances and limited prospects. That the year was a favourable one is shown by increased trade and by better collections of revenue under all heads. In the Dacca district the condition of landed proprietors is said to be deteriorating in consequence of constant litigation and improvidence.

Chittagong Division.

The annexed table shows the rainfall at the sudder station of each district of the Chittagong Division during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1885-86. Inches.	1886-87. Inches.
Chittagong	118·27	135·55
Noakholly	117·43	135·45
Tipperah	103·85	106·16
Hill Tracts	76·56	114·51

The rainfall was ample everywhere, and generally above the average. Tipperah suffered severely from floods, due more to the heavy rainfall in Cachar, Sylhet and Hill Tipperah, and the subsequent overflowing of the Megna, than to the fall in the district itself. In Brahmunbariah and the northern thanas of the Sudder sub-division, part of the *aus* crop was totally destroyed, and the *amun* and jute also suffered to some extent. In Noakholly, Chittagong and the Hill Tracts, crops generally were very good. The outturn of the Division as a whole was certainly an average one, if not rather above the average, and but for the floods in Tipperah, and for the ravages of rats in parts of the Hill Tracts, there would have been a bumper yield.

The following table gives the average price of rice in each district for the past two years:—

	1885-86. Seers per rupee.	1886-87. Seers per rupee.
Chittagong—		
Sudder	17·3	15·2
Cox's Bazar	18·1	14·7
Noakholly—		
Sudder	15	18·04
Fenny	.....	20·06
Tipperah—		
Sudder	17·1	18·6
Brahmunbariah	16·9	16·75
Chandpore	17·1	19·1
Hill Tracts—		
Sudder	12·8	12·2

The price of rice was lower than in the preceding year in Noakholly and in South Tipperah, but was dearer in Chittagong and the Hill Tracts, and in the Brahmunbariah sub-division. In Brahmunbariah common rice was dearest in October, when it was sold at 14 seers 10 chittacks, and cheapest in January, when it was sold at 19 seers 7 chittacks per rupee.

Throughout the Division wages of labour continued to be high during the year.

The ordinary condition of the people of this Division compares favourably with that of the inhabitants of the other parts of these provinces, and the year under review was one of agricultural prosperity, except in the northern parts of the Tipperah district. The partial loss of the crops in the northern portion of Tipperah has been noticed above. This part of the district had suffered from deficient harvests in recent years, and since the beginning of the year the

condition of the people has been carefully watched by the local officers. Charitable relief on a small scale was administered by the Government officers before the *amun* harvest was reaped, and at the end of October the Commissioner visited the affected tracts. He found that, while there were cases of individual distress, nothing like famine or even high prices was to be feared, and that labourers could not be got to work on the roads.

Patna Division.

The total rainfall at the sudder station of each of the districts of the Patna Division for the past two years is shown below:—

	1885-86. Inches.	1886-87. Inches.
Patna	41·36	66·98
Gya	52·60	67·06
Shahabad	45·57	62·13
Mozufferpore	45·41	68·95
Durbhunga	59·09	58·24
Sarun	48·71	70·97
Chumparun	46·28	48·46

The rainfall of 1886-87 was excessive over the whole of Behar, and produced high floods on the low lands north and south of the Ganges. Much injury was done to crops, especially the *bhadoi*, on the lands where there was long-continued inundation, but throughout the greater part of the Division fair *aghani* and excellent *rabi* crops were obtained; and, on the whole, the outturn was good. Sarun and Mozufferpore appear to have had the best harvests, and Durbhunga the worst, in this abnormal year.

The average prices of common rice and wheat at the head-quarters of the several districts are shown below:—

Districts.	Common rice.		Wheat.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Patna	15 4	20 1⅓	21 1	20 2
Gya	13 14	17 12	17 10	17 10
Shahabad	14 10	18 0	18 15	17 13⅕
Mozufferpore	14 6	18 14⅔	17 14	19 8
Durbhunga	14 6	18 6	16 9	17 15¾
Sarun	17 1	20 1	19 2	17 6
Chumparun	15 15	20 3	17 9	19 1⅘

The prices of food-grains were generally lower than in the previous year; but wheat only was somewhat dearer on account of increased demand for exportation. The wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, remained almost stationary throughout the Division.

The harvests were good in six districts out of the seven into which the Division is divided, and there seems to have been no want of employment. The material condition of the people appears therefore to have been good by comparison with former years. As to whether the cultivating and labouring classes are worse off in Behar than elsewhere in these provinces there has been from time to time much discussion, and a difference of opinion seems still to prevail. In Chumparun it is reported that the general state of the mass of the people is satisfactory, and that the cultivators enjoy both low rents and security of tenure; that, though their standard of living makes them content with poor clothes and inferior dwellings, they possess large herds of cattle, and that new granaries are to be seen in every village. The Commissioner states that the general impression left by the other accounts is that the people of Behar are very poor, though they have had somewhat better times for the last two years.

Bhagulpore Division.

The annexed table shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of each district of the Bhagulpore Division during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding two years :—

Districts.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	32·59	41·76	69·00
Bhagulpore	37·04	60·73	66·33
Purneah	50·01	57·32	83·37
Maldah	39·70	62·53	75·30
Sonthal Pergunnahs	33·75	62·37	76·60

The rainfall of 1886-87 was abnormally heavy in all parts of the Division, and was on the whole well distributed, as is shown by the generally abundant harvests. In Maldah, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Monghyr and Purneah, the crops, especially rice, were good, and in Bhagulpore, where the *bhadoi* suffered from flooding, the general results were not much below the average.

The prices of rice and wheat at the sudder station of each district for the past three years are given below :—

Districts.	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Monghyr	12 15	20 0	13 15	19 9	17 12	19 12
Bhagulpore	12 11	18 12	12 11	17 15	19 6	18 2
Purneah	14 13	16 12	16 5	17 13	21 8	18 9
Maldah	14 4	19 11	18 5	18 3	22 12	17 9
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	15 3	15 3	17 11	15 1	25 4	14 13

As was to be expected under the circumstances of the year, the price of food fell throughout the Division: the fall was particularly marked in the Bhagulpore district, at the sudder station of which rice was cheaper than it had been during the last ten years. There was a corresponding tendency to rise in the rate of wages in Bhagulpore and Maldah.

The mass of the population is agricultural, and their material condition necessarily varies with good and bad seasons. The abundant harvests of the year have restored to the cultivators a measure of prosperity which they had lost in recent unfavourable seasons. Only in the case of the Paharias in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is no improvement reported.

Orissa Division.

The table below shows the rainfall at the sudder stations of the districts of the Orissa Division during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	48·25	77·04
Pooree	33·80	56·30
Balasore	60·44	69·63

The rainfall was more copious and the outturn of crops larger in all three districts of the Division than in the preceding year. In Cuttack the outturn of the rice crop is said to have been larger than in any season during the last eight or ten years, but the *rabi* crops were damaged by untimely rain; in Pooree fair average crops are reported, and in Balasore the crops are said to have been very good.

The price of common rice was lower than in the preceding year, averaging 17 seers, 20 seers, and 24 seers per rupee respectively in the head-quarters stations of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore. The rate of wages remained stationary, except in Balasore, where the wages of skilled carpenters, blacksmiths, and tailors appear to have fallen.

The material condition of the people was generally good, except in a small portion of the districts of Cuttack and Balasore, which had been swept over by the sea-wave of September. The calamity that befell the people who live on the sea coast was so great, and the damage suffered by them so serious, that it would be impossible to expect them to recover fully from the effect of it within the course of a year, but the prompt measures taken to replace what they had lost were so well-planned and effective that the people have nearly got over all their difficulties, and are now recovering their former condition rapidly.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The rainfall in the past two years has been as follows at the head-quarters of each of the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division:—

	1885-86. Inches.	1886-87. Inches.
Hazaribagh	61·95	59·22
Lohardugga	55·92	53·87
Singbhoom	55·94	42·66
Manbhoom	57·99	46·71

The rainfall, though generally less than in 1885-86, was more than adequate everywhere, except in Singbhoom and the south-eastern parts of Manbhoom, and the agricultural results were on the whole fairly satisfactory. Rice was an average crop in Lohardugga and Hazaribagh, but below the average in Manbhoom and Singbhoom. The *rabi* crop was good in every district except Hazaribagh, and sugarcane was above the average.

As shown in the statement below, the rates for common rice were considerably lower than those of the preceding three years, and, except in Manbhoom, the price of wheat was also below the average rate:—

	Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
1883-84	15 9	15 13	20 9	15 8	23 13	13 8	31 8	18 4
1884-85	14 10	14 6	18 7	13 14	20 0	14 0	24 0	18 0½
1885-86	15 11	15 6	19 14	14 10	24 0	14 0	22 3	17 0
1886-87	19 12	17 4	24 0	21 5	39 14	24 8	28 12	17 0

Wages fell in Singbhoom owing to the stoppage of the railway works, but elsewhere there was no alteration in the remuneration of skilled and unskilled labour.

The majority of the people live by agriculture, and in a year, of which the agricultural results were on the whole favourable, the general condition was that of average prosperity. In Singbhoom and Lohardugga the condition of the people is good. In Manbhoom it is said that, if judged by the standard of Behar, the material condition of the people will take a fairly high place; but if the comparison be made with Bengal Proper, the estimate would be very much in favour of the latter province. In Hazaribagh the mass of the people are said to be very poor, but in the mining tracts, where high wages are obtainable, the people are fairly well off.

132963

Statement showing the average retail price of common rice in each district during the year 1886.

Districts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. S.	CH.	Districts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. S.	CH.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	12	3	Jessore	18	11
Darjeeling	12	12	Pooree	18	14
24-Pergunnahs	14	0	Moorshedabad	18	15
Hooghly	15	1	Rungpore	19	3
Chittagong	15	3	Sarun	19	5
Howrah	15	9	Rajshahye	19	6
Nuddea	16	0	Hazaribagh	20	0
Backergunge	16	1	Beerbhoom	20	4
Chumparun	16	8	Pubna	20	4
Noakholly	16	8	Purneah	20	9
Monghyr	16	13	Burdwan	20	12
Cuttack	16	14	Dinagepore	21	11
Dacca	16	15	Maldah	21	13
Gya	17	2	Midnapore	21	14
Durbhunga	17	7	Bogra	22	11
Mozufferpore	17	9	Julpigoree	23	3
Shahabad	17	10	Lohardugga	23	8
Tipperah	17	14	Bankoora	23	10
Khulna	17	15	Balasore	23	11
Mymensingh	18	7	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	24	7
Furreedpore	18	9	Manbhoom	27	2
Bhagulpore	18	10	Singbhoom	30	0
Patna	18	10			

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each Sub-division in Bengal for 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.
BENGAL.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	26—27	4·71	6·80	19·47	19·79	44·17	43·50	8·22	8·94	52·39	52·44	4·64	1·55	57·03	53·99	0·70	...	57·73	...
	Cutwa	16—17	4·59	7·21	19·17	33·13	41·26	56·35	8·54	4·25	49·80	60·60	4·15	2·09	53·95	62·69	0·34	...	54·29	...
	Culna	16—17	5·22	5·68	18·58	17·99	41·08	34·97	6·64	6·76	47·72	41·73	4·05	1·66	51·77	43·39	0·66	...	52·43	...
	Raneegunge	17	3·45	3·00	14·88	16·62	42·07	43·64	7·34	5·67	49·41	48·96	3·55	1·05	52·96	50·01	0·33	...	53·29	...
Bankoora	Bankoora	29—32	4·49	3·69	17·71	14·24	42·58	42·93	8·84	3·54	51·42	46·47	4·72	1·40	56·14	47·87	0·61	...	56·75	...
	Bishenpore	7—8	3·71	3·63	19·52	15·84	44·82	50·48	9·51	7·72	54·33	58·20	2·84	1·35	57·17	59·55	0·39	...	57·56	...
Beerbhoom	Sooree	24—27	2·87	5·51	16·23	23·36	42·51	45·27	9·95	8·32	52·46	53·59	3·71	3·30	56·17	56·89	0·30	...	56·47	...
	Rampore Hât	14	3·34	8·68	15·84	28·57	39·83	45·97	11·25	7·35	51·08	53·32	3·98	3·63	55·06	55·86	0·37	...	55·43	...
Midnapore	Midnapore	21—23	4·49	5·90	19·67	18·58	43·93	46·01	8·36	5·04	52·29	51·05	5·11	3·19	57·40	54·24	0·65	...	58·05	...
	Ghatal	10—11	4·58	6·19	19·93	22·95	49·09	52·28	8·80	8·48	57·89	60·76	3·64	2·80	61·53	63·56	0·44	...	61·97	...
	Tumlook	16	5·14	2·28	19·36	15·80	44·91	45·40	8·3	7·40	53·29	52·80	4·58	0·70	57·87	53·50	0·50	...	58·37	...
	Contai	18—20	4·36	3·40	19·78	14·69	48·20	39·31	11·96	9·43	60·16	48·74	8·72	3·87	68·88	52·61	1·32	...	70·20	...
Hooghly	Hooghly	22—23	6·34	6·55	22·35	24·58	47·22	42·37	7·86	3·89	55·08	46·26	4·04	2·34	59·12	48·60	0·63	...	59·75	...
	Serampore	15—16	4·83	7·42	19·83	18·41	45·23	38·12	8·06	5·36	53·31	43·48	4·32	2·20	57·63	45·68	0·54	...	58·17	...
	Jehanabad	15—16	4·70	4·30	19·49	14·47	48·62	33·14	9·25	5·62	57·88	38·76	4·58	1·43	62·46	40·19	0·46	...	62·92	...
Howrah	Howrah	18—19	5·72	5·03	21·95	17·55	47·21	40·65	9·32	5·11	56·53	45·76	4·32	2·21	60·85	47·97	0·59	...	61·44	...
	Ooloobariah	11—12	4·46	3·87	20·16	14·40	46·82	37·15	8·76	6·69	55·58	43·84	3·66	0·83	59·24	44·67	0·83	...	60·07	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																				
24-Pergunnahs	Alipore (Jail)	16—17	5·43	5·71	21·10	18·96	47·90	48·08	9·88	9·52	57·78	57·60	4·50	2·81	62·28	60·41	0·69	...	62·97	...
	Bassirhat	16—17	5·67	5·09	23·25	21·13	49·03	45·03	8·92	7·35	57·95	52·38	4·33	5·74	62·28	58·12	0·63	...	62·91	...
	Baraset	16—17	4·90	7·87	21·05	16·70	44·06	36·41	9·16	6·80	53·22	43·21	4·50	4·63	57·72	47·84	0·64	...	58·36	...
	Diamond Harbour	16—17	6·00	4·35	21·21	15·14	49·98	45·44	10·99	13·49	60·97	58·93	5·30	2·23	66·27	61·16	0·68	...	66·95	...
	Barrackpore	16—17	5·04	7·05	19·36	20·56	43·71	42·67	7·54	6·31	51·25	48·98	3·48	2·49	54·73	51·47	0·81	...	55·54	...
	Dum-Dum	16—17	5·00	5·81	20·80	22·98	45·75	41·47	9·03	6·06	54·78	47·53	4·32	5·01	59·10	52·54	0·57	...	59·67	...

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each Sub-division in Bengal for 1887—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*																				
Nuddea ...	Krishnaghur ...	23—26	5·18	6·12	21·26	25·48	42·19	38·15	7·86	9·38	50·05	47·53	4·48	4·75	54·53	52·28	0·55	...	55·08	...
	Meherpore	16—17	6·27	8·54	21·42	29·72	43·79	49·67	8·04	8·39	51·83	58·06	3·74	2·62	55·57	60·68	0·35	...	55·92	...
	Chooadanga ...	16—17	6·04	7.32	23·56	19·72	45·57	37·16	10·13	9·47	55·70	46·63	4·50	4·41	60·20	51·04	0·66	...	60·86	...
	Kooshtea	17	6·05	7·46	24·56	21·96	47·83	37·37	10·10	10·05	57·93	47·42	5·02	4·32	62·95	51·74	0·48	...	63·43	...
	Ranaghat	16—17	5·79	5·62	20·81	18·34	44·09	33·88	6·75	10·45	50·75	44·33	3·87	2·10	54·62	46·43	0·66	...	55·28	...
Khulna ...	Satkhira	16—17	7·04	5·83	25·99	20·26	50·74	45·30	9·06	6·00	59·80	51·30	4·60	5·90	64·40	57·20	0·77	...	65·17	...
	Bagirhat	15—16	7·09	5·62	28·44	24·39	55·89	47·62	10·21	6·88	66·10	54·50	5·17	6·59	71·27	61·09	0·86	...	72·13	...
	Khulna	15—16	7·15	6·66	26·60	28·79	50·83	43·98	9·85	9·68	50·68	53·66	4·25	3·29	64·92	56·95	0·81	...	65·73	...
Jessore ...	Jessore	27—32	7·99	5·64	28·82	23·66	52·26	37·09	9·26	11·34	61·52	48·43	5·59	2·93	67·11	51·36	1·05	...	68·16	...
	Narail	15—16	7·14	4·46	25·68	14·05	45·92	25·18	7·53	3·89	53·45	29·07	3·38	1·56	56·83	30·63	0·68	...	57·51	...
	Bongong	17	5·92	6·36	21·95	18·09	45·80	37·22	7·92	18·78	53·72	56·00	4·58	6·41	58·30	62·41	0·69	...	58·99	...
	Jhenidah	15—16	7·08	3·92	26·62	19·24	49·59	32·82	9·26	6·74	58·85	39·56	4·66	7·56	63·51	47·12	0·46	...	63·97	...
	Magurah	15—16	7·77	7·78	27·83	22·09	48·61	33·04	8·40	3·78	57·01	36·82	3·80	3·86	60·81	40·68	0·41	...	61·22	...
Moorshedabad	Berhampore ...	32—34	4·34	7·83	18·78	26·01	39·89	48·75	9·77	9·60	49·66	58·35	5·28	7·23	54·94	65·58	0·42	...	55·36	...
	Lalbagh	16	3·07	6·13	16·54	27·77	39·25	56·31	10·26	12·13	49·51	68·44	4·17	7·57	53·68	76·01	0·36	...	54·04	...
	Jungypore	16	3·03	3·67	16·00	28·67	38·38	54·22	10·67	12·35	49·05	66·57	3·68	0·70	52·73	67·27	0·24	...	52·97	...
	Kandi	11—12	3·49	7·70	16·96	28·86	40·94	47·08	9·45	6·54	50·39	53·62	4·03	2·75	54·42	56·37	0·65	...	55·07	...
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.																				
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	27—29	3·77	4·37	27·89	49·07	55·99	79·46	12·94	11·16	68·93	90·62	4·88	4·94	73·81	95·56	0·33	...	74·14	...
Rajshahye ...	Bauleah	28—32	4·16	4·59	20·48	23·28	43·04	40·32	10·92	11·95	53·96	52·27	4·86	4·92	58·82	57·19	0·37	...	59·19	...
	Nattore	16—17	4·39	5·96	21·56	21·42	45·80	42·66	11·64	8·62	57·44	51·28	4·61	2·12	62·05	53·40	0·38	...	62·43	...
Rungpore ...	Rungpore	26—30	4·74	9·60	36·29	53·55	65·45	78·66	13·32	10·76	78·77	89·42	4·96	3·70	83·73	93·12	0·41	...	84·14	...
	Nilphamari	10—12	5·18	5·29	40·94	69·46	70·94	92·47	15·88	11·61	86·82	104·08	4·24	3·94	91·06	108·02	0·26	...	91·32	...
	Gyabanda	16	4·67	8·44	29·56	48·03	52·77	58·69	11·85	13·85	64·62	72·54	5·07	5·94	69·69	78·48	0·30	...	69·99	...
	Kurigram	11—12	6·48	19·35	43·00	64·87	67·82	86·91	12·85	10·39	80·67	97·30	4·66	1·49	85·33	98·79	0·44	...	85·77	...

Bogra ...	Bogra	24—27	5·59	5·52	29·33	41·02	18·12	58·87	11·98	10·99	70·10	69·86	4·74	3·01	74·84	72·87	0·92	...	75·76	...
Pubna ...	Pubna	23—25	6·52	9·66	25·62	18·11	49·14	35·84	11·43	9·08	60·57	44·92	4·31	3·28	65·38	48·20	0·44	...	65·82	...
	Serajgunge	16—17	5·21	7·19	23·68	35·59	46·48	47·78	9·92	8·89	56·40	56·67	4·40	5·08	60·80	61·75	0·55	...	61·35	...
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	26—29	8·08	9·28	40·89	51·19	98·78	108·32	18·33	13·84	117·11	122·16	6·63	3·45	123·74	125·61	0·44	...	124·18	...
Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	17—18	6·22	7·93	46·05	68·14	97·93	112·11	24·29	21·11	122·22	133·22	5·53	4·09	127·75	137·31	0·20	...	127·95	...
	Alipore (Fallacutta)	.....	.....	7·95	.....	58·25	.....	112·03	.....	30·38	.....	142·41	.....	1·68	.....	144·09	.....	...	.....	...
DACCA DIVISION.																				
Dácca ...	Dacca	36—38	9·58	6·83	32·13	21·59	57·35	45·75	10·16	5·49	67·51	51·24	5·21	4·36	72·72	55·60	0·87	...	73·59	...
	Moonsheegunge ...	14—15	10·65	7·12	37·03	26·32	68·59	42·71	12·90	3·25	81·49	45·96	5·56	4·21	87·05	50·17	1·17	...	88·22	...
	Manickgunge ...	14—15	7·25	7·97	26·40	20·48	50·32	37·69	8·40	3·93	58·72	41·62	3·97	3·67	62·69	45·29	0·51	...	63·20	...
	Naraingunge ...	3—4	8·28	6·61	31·69	21·64	58·64	40·37	12·99	4·38	71·63	44·75	3·78	5·84	75·41	50·59	0·84	...	76·25	...
Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	20	8·30	5·40	30·31	21·55	55·26	38·52	9·69	4·07	64·95	42·59	4·46	4·93	69·41	47·52	0·62	...	70·03	...
	Goalundo	15—16	7·27	10·15	26·38	24·48	50·06	40·79	8·95	1·94	59·01	42·73	4·81	5·04	63·82	47·77	0·49	...	64·31	...
	Madaripore... ...	16—17	8·07	5·27	30·95	23·24	56·35	34·33	8·69	5·38	65·04	39·71	4·25	3·11	69·29	42·82	0·58	...	69·87	...
Backergunge ...	Barisal	21—22	7·53	9·31	32·61	27·45	62·31	50·47	11·69	11·76	74·00	62·23	4·52	6·04	78·52	68·27	1·24	...	79·76	...
	Perozepore... ...	16—17	5·96	6·58	29·70	25·65	60·76	55·48	11·57	7·26	72·33	62·74	5·79	4·91	78·12	67·65	1·32	...	79·44	...
	Patuakhally ...	14—15	6·26	7·17	37·88	23·91	76·81	56·43	13·13	16·80	89·94	73·23	6·23	2·41	96·17	75·64	2·05	...	98·22	...
	Bhola	9—10	7·03	6·81	37·06	22·54	74·93	50·13	12·36	9·64	87·29	59·77	5·74	3·22	93·03	62·99	1·54	...	94·57	...
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	25—27	9·17	10·25	41·67	47·25	72·96	66·23	14·20	11·41	87·16	77·64	5·35	6·14	92·51	83·78	0·94	...	93·45	...
	Jamalpore	16—17	6·13	8·07	29·99	39·16	56·39	57·86	14·26	10·93	70·65	68·79	5·04	4·94	75·69	73·73	0·54	...	76·23	...
	Atia	16—17	6·41	6·94	26·72	25·27	50·42	41·74	10·26	3·01	60·68	44·75	4·95	4·27	65·63	49·02	0·36	...	65·99	...
	Kishoregunge ...	16—17	9·14	8·36	38·12	38·36	64·84	56·51	13·48	6·82	78·32	63·33	5·37	4·11	83·69	67·44	0·75	...	84·44	...
	Netrokona	4—5	6·00	9·06	33·62	42·96	63·96	66·30	14·31	14·22	78·27	80·52	6·71	6·49	84·98	87·01	0·26	...	85·24	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																				
Chitttagong ...	Chittagong	28—32	8·16	9·39	40·80	33·41	84·10	74·14	13·93	6·85	98·03	80·99	5·76	4·11	103·79	85·10	2·15	...	105·94	...
	Cox's Bazar... ...	16—17	5·28	3·95	51·09	31·08	118·31	98·27	15·36	10·94	133·67	109·21	7·88	6·50	141·55	74·71	2·48	...	144·03	...
Noakholly ...	Noakholly	28—30	8·24	10·22	42·38	31·73	86·28	74·62	16·84	8·50	103·12	93·12	7·55	2·38	110·67	85·50	2·09	...	112·76	...
	Fenny	10—11	9·36	18·53	49·33	44·62	97·28	77·35	16·74	8·59	114·02	85·94	5·86	7·17	119·88	93·11	4·09	...	123·97	...
Tipperah ...	Comillah	29—30	10·94	9·79	40·37	30·02	75·27	52·13	11·79	3·78	87·06	55·91	5·19	5·09	92·25	61·00	1·57	...	93·82	...
	Brahmunberiah ...	16—17	11·14	9·73	37·64	32·41	62·19	49·17	12·05	3·52	74·24	52·69	4·86	2·77	79·10	54·46	0·82	...	79·92	...
	Chandpore ...	8—9	8·99	7·10	38·45	22·23	76·16	42·54	13·20	2·71	89·45	45·25	6·52	4·23	95·97	49·47	1·06	...	97·03	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	18	8·32	10·41	37·10	35·77	74·79	65·47	12·93	9·29	87·72	74·76	7·22	1·88	94·94	76·64	2·35	...	97·29	...
Hill Tipperah ...	Agartola	14—15	10·91	14·07	36·39	35·59	62·34	55·59	10·74	4·54	73·03	60·13	4·84	3·05	77·92	63·18	1·37	...	79·29	...
BEHAR.																				
PATNA DIVISION.																				
Patna ...	Patna	31—33	1·79	2·14	10·16	18·04	30·60	31·93	8·15	3·51	38·75	35·44	2·91	3·20	41·66	38·64	0·39	...	42·05	...
	Behar	16—17	1·57	5·58	10·19	15·23	33·66	33·65	6·60	5·27	40·26	38·92	3·34	1·16	43·60	40·08	0·39	...	43·99	...
	Barh	16—17	1·32	2·85	8·55	13·87	30·62	27·96	7·72	7·35	38·34	35·31	3·19	3·30	41·53	38·61	0·37	...	41·90	...
	Dinapore	16—17	1·23	2·81	9·00	18·13	32·08	33·51	7·01	3·93	39·09	37·44	3·17	2·83	42·26	40·27	0·34	...	42·60	...

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each Sub-division in Bengal for 1887—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October, to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BEHAR—*concluded.*																				
PATNA DIVISION—*concluded.*																				
Gya	Gya	25—27	1·96	2·01	9·36	12·91	30·85	34·14	7·04	9·27	37 89	43·41	2·47	0·73	40·36	44·14	0·42	...	40·78	...
	Nowadah	16—17	1·83	3·67	9·43	11·16	31·84	32·55	7·11	4·57	38·95	37·12	2·70	1·57	41·65	38·69	0·44	...	42·09	...
	Arungabad	15—17	1·54	2 82	8·35	13·87	33·27	28·27	7·49	2 33	40·76	31·20	2 86	0·98	43·62	32·18	0·64	...	44·26	...
	Jehanabad	14	1·52	3·30	8·09	13·42	32·84	33·90	5·61	6·31	38·45	40·21	3·19	8·62	41·64	48·83	0·48	...	42·12	...
Shahabad	Arrah	28—31	2·41	2·73	10·38	18·03	33·25	31 25	8·52	5·96	41·77	57·21	2·93	5·89	44·70	43·10	0·36	...	45·06	...
	Sasseram	16—17	1·38	3 02	7·65	10·42	31·17	30 21	7·13	3·82	38·30	33·03	3·63	4·43	41·93	37·46	1·24	...	43·17	...
	Buxar	18—19	1·48	2·92	7·15	12 37	28·42	26·43	7·34	5·31	35·76	31·74	3·25	4·74	39·09	36·48	0·30	...	39·39	...
	Bhabhua	16—17	1·88	2·14	8·32	8·29	32·29	33·16	7·07	4·81	39·36	37·97	3·19	4·95	42·26	42·92	0·21	...	42·47	...
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	28—31	2·35	2·78	11·32	20·10	33·12	37·53	8·74	5·46	41·86	42·99	3·14	3·35	45·00	46·34	0·17	...	45·17	...
	Hajipore	15—16	1·65	2·89	9·95	19·47	32·51	33·76	7·47	3·36	39·98	37·12	4·04	3·10	44·02	40·22	0·27	...	44·29	...
	Sitamarhi	16	2·47	3·68	12·55	23 20	32·54	49·22	9·75	7·85	42·29	57·07	2·52	7·30	44·81	64·37	0·10	...	44·91	...
Durbhunga	Durbhunga	16	1·75	2·77	11·65	22·89	37·39	48·44	9·88	5·50	44·67	53·94	2·97	3·19	47·64	57·13	0·26	...	47·90	...
	Madhubani	15—16	2·54	3 12	13·65	21·74	34·34	49·41	10·45	5·30	44·79	54·71	2·53	4·17	47·32	58·88	0·11	...	47·43	...
	Tajpore	16	1·55	2·45	10·92	21·42	33·88	37·17	8·36	4·21	42·24	41·38	3·21	2·47	45·45	43·85	0 19	...	45·64	...
Sarun	Chupra	31—34	1·89	2·79	9·47	15·46	29·53	33·81	7·40	2·88	36·93	36·69	2·96	4·95	39·89	41·64	0·30	...	40·19	...
	Sewan	16—17	1·74	2·02	10·54	12·89	33·17	28·94	8·80	6·02	41·97	34·96	3·90	6·00	45·87	40·96	0·27	...	46·14	...
	Gopalgunge	7— 9	1·14	2·55	10·65	12·30	34·91	30·47	6·66	9·07	41·57	39·54	5·51	5·53	47·08	45·07	0·35	...	47·43	...
Chumparun	Motihari	27—29	1·86	2·25	12·28	21·53	35·77	39·94	8·55	14·65	44·32	54·59	3·55	7·21	47·87	61·80	0·24	...	48·11	...
	Bettiah	15—16	2·23	1·91	13·32	13·05	38·90	28·38	9·59	6·03	48·49	34·41	3·35	7·37	51·84	41·78	0·27	...	52·11	...
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.																				
Monghyr	Monghyr	32—35	1·93	4·67	10·50	21·96	32·51	42·01	8·44	6·97	40·95	48·98	3·93	3·64	44·88	52·62	0·37	...	45·25	...
	Beguserai	16—17	1·57	4·35	9·78	20·22	30·68	42·93	7·13	9·59	37·81	52·52	3·21	2·51	41·02	55·03	0·40	...	41·42	...
	Jamui	15—17	2·10	5·28	10·65	16·48	34·51	36·83	7·50	6·45	42 01	43·28	2·65	2·07	44·66	45·35	0·18	...	44·84	...

Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	32—33	2·34	4·12	13·06	21·90	35·01	39·39	8·06	5·40	43·07	44·79	4·14	1·28	47·21	46·07	0·33	...	47·54	...
	Soopool	15—16	1·82	5·62	14·48	27·12	37·36	51·25	9·93	4·24	47·29	55·79	2·76	4·67	50·05	50·72	0·17	...	50·22	...
	Maddapore	16—17	2·21	3·56	14·37	25·10	38·11	40·32	10·04	14·67	48·15	54·99	4·66	2·89	52·81	53·51	0·15	...	52·96	...
	Banka	16—17	1·93	3·57	12·08	19·44	34·84	34·46	8·34	6·43	42·38	40·89	3·52	2·94	45·90	43·83	0·28	...	46·18	...
Purneah ...	Purneah	16—17	2·59	4·68	17·07	41·95	45·93	60·20	14·41	7·57	60·34	67·77	3·99	3·62	64·33	71·39	0·27	...	64·60	...
	Kissengunge ...	15—16	3·01	3·73	23·96	44·59	56·84	73·40	14·26	13·65	71·10	87·05	3·24	4·33	74·34	91·38	0·21	...	74·55	...
	Arrareah	14—16	2·94	4·42	21·31	33·75	51·32	59·41	13·84	9·37	65·16	68·78	3·53	3·48	68·69	72·26	0·15	...	68·84	...
Maldah ...	Maldah	29—31	3·65	4·37	17·35	28·31	38·13	41·13	10·85	12·53	48·97	53·66	4·40	1·53	53·37	55·19	0·57	...	53·94	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka	16	2·99	3·39	15·44	21·38	42·90	39·45	10·70	9·50	53·60	48·95	4·22	0·90	57·82	49·85	0·42	...	58·24	...
	Deoghur	17—18	2·54	3·63	13·71	19·86	38·48	44·75	8·91	4·97	47·39	49·72	4·63	2·60	52·02	52·32	0·33	...	52·35	...
	Rajmehal	15—17	2·05	2·83	16·75	31·45	39·68	51·84	12·66	5·75	52·34	57·59	3·15	4·00	55·49	61·59	0·30	...	55·79	...
	Godda	14—15	1·54	6·16	11·19	27·18	33·72	49·27	10·10	5·16	43·82	54·43	3·19	1·31	47·01	55·74	0·24	...	47·25	...
	Jamtara	11—13	2·13	4·81	13·75	15·89	40·00	36·74	8·04	5·88	48·04	42·62	3·29	2·29	51·33	44·91	0·48	...	51·81	...
	Pakour	8—9	1·84	3·91	17·60	24·94	41·41	59·64	12·23	16·62	53·64	76·26	4·23	6·39	57·87	82·65	0·21	...	58·08	...
ORISSA.																				
Orissa Division.																				
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	26—29	3·56	3·33	17·46	22·94	41·17	45·20	9·78	7·14	50·95	52·34	5·77	0·98	56·72	53·32	1·56	...	58·28	...
	Jajpore	14—16	4·84	3·59	18·94	22·07	43·00	44·58	10·19	5·19	53·19	49·77	5·53	2·47	58·72	52·24	1·48	...	60·20	...
	Kendrapara... ...	16	3·07	2·09	15·58	20·27	40·47	44·11	9·41	8·77	49·88	52·88	6·46	3·02	56·34	55·90	1·40	...	57·74	...
Poorée ...	Pooree	29—32	2·87	0·57	13·44	4·83	34·58	19·20	10·13	7·48	44·71	26·68	8·30	6·20	53·01	32·88	2·70	...	55·71	...
	Khoorda	16—17	2·67	0·62	15·88	8·32	41·37	29·55	10·67	5·14	52·04	34·69	7·04	5·16	59·08	39·85	2·20	...	61·28	...
Balasore ...	Balasore	27—28	6·82	1·50	21·82	18·33	46·30	41·52	12·73	5·43	59·03	46·95	6·86	4·40	65·89	51·35	1·35	...	67·24	...
	Bhuddruck	16—17	4·79	8·25	18·88	24·31	41·84	47·16	11·01	4·54	52·85	51·70	4·77	1·78	57·62	53·48	1·39	...	59·01	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
Chota Nagpore Division.																				
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribaph... ...	25—27	2·33	3·02	12·26	13·19	37·61	40·00	7·97	6·53	45·58	46·53	3·41	2·49	48·99	49·02	0·58	...	49·57	...
	Pachamba (in Giridih)	16—17	2·45	1·94	12·88	11·98	38·43	35·47	8·92	7·11	47·35	42·58	3·29	0·99	50·64	43·48	0·41	...	51·05	...
Lohardugga ...	Ranchi	29—31	3·83	2·95	13·50	25·91	37·71	50·40	8·22	6·87	45·96	57·27	3·19	1·63	49·15	58·90	0·54	...	49·69	...
	Palamow	16—17	2·06	4·35	9·46	12·84	33·28	42·04	7·91	8·38	41·19	50·42	2·84	2·19	44·03	52·61	0·79	...	44·82	...
Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	17—18	3·64	0·61	15·53	17·79	43·22	45·81	9·24	6·15	52·46	51·96	3·25	0·32	55·71	52·28	0·62	...	56·33	...
Manbhoom ...	Purulia	22—24	3·10	2·25	14·81	14·51	38·50	38·79	7·76	6·28	46·26	45·07	3·78	2·86	50·04	47·93	0·44	...	50·48	...
	Gobindpore... ...	15—16	2·50	3·08	11·85	12·06	36·78	26·29	7·45	5·22	44·23	31·51	4·38	0·81	48·61	32·32	0·31	...	48·92	...

N.B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and is essential to the transplanting of the *amun*. The fall in September matures the *amun*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *amun*, and determines the prospects of the *rabi*.

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1886 to March 1887.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1886.									1887.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	15 8	15 8	15 14	15 7	15 9	16 10	16 9	16 9	16 10	16 15	19 5	19 4
Burdwan	21 0	19 14	18 12	18 2	19 0	21 8	21 4	24 4	26 10	26 10	25 14	26 4
24-Pergunnahs ...	13 5	13 4	13 5	13 9	13 10	14 8	14 14	15 8	17 8	18 13	18 13	18 8
Backergunge	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 12	16 4	16 4	16 0	16 8	17 2	18 0	17 8	18 8
Chittagong	15 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	16 8	17 8	18 6	19 4	17 4
Patna	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 8	19 4	21 0	21 8	24 0	24 4	23 0	24 0
Durbhunga	17 0	16 4	15 8	16 0	15 4	16 4	17 8	20 0	23 8	21 1	20 8	22 0
Bhagulpore	17 10	17 10	17 8	16 6	16 11	17 10	19 13	20 13	24 10	22 1	21 7	21 7
Pooree	21 0	20 5	15 12	18 6	17 11	16 7	17 11	19 11	21 10	23 10	24 15	26 4
Hazaribagh	19 0	18 4	18 4	17 12	18 0	20 8	20 8	26 0	23 0	21 0	20 8	20 0

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 6	14 12	15 0	16 4	15 6	13 13	12 8	14 6
Burdwan	16 8	16 12	16 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	14 12	15 8	15 12	14 0	12 4	13 4
24-Pergunnahs ...	13 4	13 4	13 10	14 0	14 0	13 5	14 8	14 8	14 10	16 0	13 12	13 5
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Patna	20 0	20 8	21 8	21 0	21 0	21 6	21 4	21 0	20 8	20 0	17 0	16 0
Durbhunga	16 8	18 12	18 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	16 12	18 0	19 7	19 6	18 8	18 0
Bhagulpore	19 9	19 12	20 3	18 4	18 9	17 15	18 4	18 14	18 4	16 6	16 1	16 6
Pooree	15 1	15 12	14 7	15 1	15 1	15 1	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 2	9 3	10 8
Hazaribagh	17 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 4	16 4	15 8	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 8	17 8

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	21 7	21 7	21 8	21 4	21 8	21 4	21 4	21 6	21 4	20 6	20 2	21 12
Burdwan	35 0	37 8	...	31 4	31 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
24-Pergunnahs ...	18 12	20 0	20 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 14	20 10	21 4	21 6	20 8	21 4
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	32 0
Durbhunga	28 0	28 4	23 12	24 12	24 0	23 4	23 4	25 8	30 8	30 8	31 4	30 0
Bhagulpore	30 5	30 5	30 5	29 10	31 9	31 9	29 0	35 5	40 6	39 2	35 5	37 13
Pooree	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	20 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	19 8	21 0	20 0	24 8

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	19 15	20 3	20 0	19 15	19 13	24 0	24 8	24 8	24 10	23 13	24 8	24 9
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs ...	18 12	18 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 8	25 9	26 8	26 8	26 8	22 12	22 12
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	22 0	23 0	27 8	28 0	27 0	33 0	33 8	32 0	39 0	32 8	30 0	30 0
Durbhunga	20 0	25 0	23 8	...	22 0	23 0	25 8	27 8	30 0	30 0	29 0	30 8
Bhagulpore	25 4	25 4	22 11	24 0	30 4	37 14	37 14	39 2	40 6	35 5	32 3	33 7
Pooree	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	24 0	22 8	22 8	21 8	22 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	28 8	28 0	25 0

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1886 to March 1887—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

GRAM.

Districts.	1886.									1887.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	20 0	20 5	20 0	19 13	19 1	19 8	19 4	19 2	19 7	19 6	19 4	19 4
Burdwan	23 8	18 12	22 4	21 4	20 12	21 0	20 4	22 4	21 12	23 0	22 8	22 8
24-Pergunnahs ...	17 8	17 8	18 12	18 12	19 8	20 0	20 0	20 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	21 6
Backergunge	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Chittagong	14 0	14 8	11 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	14 0	11 8
Patna	27 0	28 6	28 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	30 8	2 8	30 4	32 0	28 0	28 0
Durbhunga	20 0	19 12	21 8	21 12	21 12	21 0	21 4	24 0	27 4	26 8	26 0	23 12
Bhagulpore	25 4	25 4	24 8	24 10	25 4	25 4	25 4	27 2	27 2	25 0	25 4	24 10
Pooree (*kalai*) ...	15 12	14 7	14 7	14 7	15 12	15 12	15 1	13 12	15 12	15 12	15 1	14 7
Hazaribagh	18 0	19 4	19 4	18 12	18 8	19 12	21 12	21 0	22 0	23 0	22 8	20 0

SALT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 2	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Burdwan	13 8	13 7	13 0	12 14	12 12	12 14	12 14	13 1	13 7	13 2	13 4	13 1
24-Pergunnahs ...	12 13	12 13	11 13	9 14	10 7	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 8	12 12	13 0
Backergunge	12 8	12 4	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 12	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 12	12 0
Chittagong	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 0
Patna	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Durbhunga	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 4	13 0	13 0	13 0
Bhagulpore	12 10	12 10	11 15	12 5	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10
Pooree	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7
Hazaribagh	10 0	10 4	10 0	8 14	8 14	9 6	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

THE following is a narrative of the work done by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the past year:—

Survey and settlement.

The Director was employed during the year in surveying, with a view to settlement, the Government estates of Nulcheera and Angul, the Wards' estates of Sunkerpore and Churamon, and in making a survey and record of rights in a tract, the property of private persons, in the district of Mozufferpore, the whole area dealt with amounting to 1,845 square miles. The latter operations were of the nature of an experiment, conducted at the public expense, with a view to ascertaining how far it might be practicable and desirable to carry out similar work on a large scale, and at the cost of the locality benefited. Although the whole of the area originally selected was not measured, the object with which the task was undertaken has been obtained, inasmuch as it has been shown, so far as a conclusion can be drawn in a matter of this kind from a single instance, that the difficulties in the way of such operations are not insuperable. It was, moreover, found that in the great majority of villages much uncertainty existed as to the amount of the existing rent, so that positive good was done by ascertaining and making an authentic record of what was before indeterminate. No formal applications were made for the enhancement of rent, which was, however, in some instances, raised by private agreement between the parties. The details of this survey have been noticed elsewhere in the Report. On the whole, the experience gained is favourable to the prosecution of the work of survey and record, but it is proposed, in view of the Secretary of State's decision, to confine this, for the present at least, to estates the property of Government, or on which those interested appreciate and offer to pay for the advantages of a settlement. Even within these limits it is anticipated that employment will be found during the next cold season for the whole of the trained agency which Government can command. The conduct of these settlements now constitutes the principal duty of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Analysis of districts.

Enquiries were made during the year by Mr. A. C. Sen and Mr. Sakhawat Hossein, two Agricultural Officers, as to the agricultural practices of the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh. It has been decided that these investigations should be made, and their statistical results recorded, in such a manner as to be of use in connection with the revision now being made of the Gazetteer of Bengal. Mr. Sen has made a very high estimate of the agricultural capabilities of the large tract of land which forms and surrounds the Madhupore jungle, and considers it particularly suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane, cotton, rhea, and mulberry; but for want of capital and enterprise its resources remain at present undeveloped.

Eradication of disease among silkworms.

Much anxiety has been felt by those interested in the silk industry in Bengal on account of the spread of diseases among worms, particularly of what is known to the rearers as *kata*, and is pronounced by Mr. Wood-Mason to be the same as the *pebrine*, which has in recent times broken out in an epidemic form in Europe. Efforts have been made to engage a French expert for two years to investigate and deal with the subject upon the system introduced by Monsieur Pasteur. In the meanwhile, Mr. N. G. Mookerjee, a Cirencester scholar, has been engaged on the work; his labours are much appreciated by those best able to form a judgment, and has met with some actual success. The Director states that—

"The native rearers have shown a preference for the seed reared and microscopically examined by Mr. Mookerjee to that reared in the ordinary

way, and went so far as to incur the expense of buying, according to his advice, untainted mulberry leaf at a high price, rejecting leaf in their possession, which is believed to be tainted by use on the land, on which it was grown, of manure containing excreta of diseased silkworms. Mr. Mookerjee now thinks that he has eradicated disease from his experimental Madrasi stock, and he is probably right; but it remains to be decided by the expert from Europe, who is soon expected, whether he has really done so. If it should prove that he has, then the question of the extension of the methods adopted by him will have to be carefully considered. Enquiries are also being made on the subject of the natural history and ravages of the silkworm fly, of which little is at present known."

Agricultural experiments.

The cost to Government of the agricultural enquiries and experiments conducted during the year, including the distribution of implements and seeds, was Rs. 6,860. Some work of this nature was also done by private individuals, particularly by the Maharajah of Doomraon, at their own expense, but with the assistance of the Department. The results obtained were, in many instances, valuable rather for future comparison than for immediate application. Mr. Sen sold during the year under report more than a hundred maunds of bone-meal to ryots of the villages in which he had distributed small quantities *gratis* during the previous year, and it is stated that the purchasers are keenly watching the effects of the manure. The introduction of the superior Buxar wheat into Bhagulpore was not so successful this year as last, but nevertheless it appears to be in that Division an improvement likely to have permanent results. Beyond Bhagulpore the seed has not hitherto done well. Four hundred and eighty-six of the improved Burrakar ploughs were sold during the year, but they were not in general very favourably received, as they require strong bullocks to work them, and cannot be used for paddy cultivation. Further efforts are being made to supply a plough adapted to the peculiar conditions of agriculture in this country. As to improving the breed of cattle, Mr. Finucane remarks:—

"Two Hissar bulls were supplied for use on the Government estates in Arrah and Sasseram, and two half-bred English bulls were presented to Government by Dr. Greenhill. Of these, one, out of a fine country cow by Zooloo, an imported Jersey bull, has been made over to the Manager of the Burdwan Raj, and the other, out of a fine Hancy cow by an imported Durham bull, was given to the Arrah Municipality, that body having undertaken to provide for the maintenance and custody of the animal, and to report through their Chairman whether any improvement in the local breed of cattle may be effected by means of it. These are but isolated and insignificant efforts, but to anybody who is acquainted with the improvement effected by Mr. Tayler, when Commissioner of Patna, in the breed of cattle in that locality by the introduction of one or two English bulls—an improvement which is visibly marked up to this day—it will be apparent that even isolated efforts of this kind may effect some good, and if other municipalities and public bodies would follow the example set by the Arrah Municipality, and would interest themselves in seizing and weeding out such of those wretched country bulls as are diseased, and now roam about spreading disease wherever they go, and if they would keep for public use, in local pounds or elsewhere, a suitable and superior class of sires, which might be procured for them at their expense by Government, much might be effected towards improving the breed of cattle in these provinces, without entailing any expenditure on the State."

The attention of Agricultural officers has been invited to this subject with a view to further suggestions for the guidance of zemindars and others who take an interest in improving the breed of cattle.

Agricultural exhibition.

Agricultural shows were held during the year at Dumraon in Shahabad, Ferozepore in Burisal, and Cox's Bazar in Chittagong, and at Mymensing. The most important of these was the show at Dumraon, which promises to be an annual institution. In this show the different sections in which exhibits were received were all well represented. The various implements invented in recent years with a view to meet the requirements of Indian agriculturists were exhibited; ploughing matches were held, and water-lifts and other machines were shown at actual

work. Some very fine specimens of wheat, barley, rice, and millets were exhibited, for which the first prizes were awarded to ryots of the Dumraon Raj and of the Sasseram Government estates. Ploughs and water-lifts were sold at the show.

Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

The year 1886-87 being the hundredth year of the existence of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, Dr. King rightly took the opportunity of giving a sketch of the history of the institution. The following extract contains an interesting account of the garden since its formation:—

"The suggestion to form a Botanic Garden here was first made to the Government in Calcutta in June 1787 by Colonel Robert Kyd, then Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Dockyard at Kidderpore. The proposal was favourably entertained by the Governor-General, and its adoption was recommended to the Supreme Board in London during the same month, practical effect being given to it during the following year by the selection, as a site, of a large piece of land immediately below Colonel Kyd's private garden at Shalimar. This piece of land, besides the Botanic Garden as it is now limited, included about fifty acres, which form part of the grounds of the present Engineering College. Colonel Kyd was himself an ardent horticulturist, and he had brought together in his private garden at Shalimar a large collection of exotic plants, chiefly from the Straits. He was therefore very appropriately appointed the first Superintendent of the Botanic Garden which had been founded at his suggestion. Colonel Kyd continued to perform the duties of Superintendent until his death in 1793. On Colonel Kyd's death, Government decided to put the garden under the charge of a special officer who should have no other duty. Dr. William Roxburgh, the Company's Botanist in Madras, was therefore transferred from that Presidency, and was installed at Seebpore in November 1793. No better selection than that of Dr. Roxburgh could have been made. Dr. Roxburgh, for many years prior to his transfer, had been engaged in studying the then little known Flora of the Northern Circars in the Madras Presidency. He was a most ardent and enthusiastic botanist, and a good gardener. Dr. Roxburgh continued to be Superintendent until 1814, when he was obliged to proceed to the Cape on account of his health. From the Cape he went on to St. Helena, and from thence to England, where he died during the following year. Dr. Roxburgh was the first botanist who attempted to draw up a systematic account of the plants of India. During his busy life in this country he prepared a *Flora Indica*, which contained systematic descriptions of all the indigenous plants known to him, as well as of many exotics then in cultivation in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The manuscript of this work he took with him when he left India, intending to publish it during his residence in England. His death prevented the execution of this plan; and, with the exception of the first volume, which was printed with some additions and interpolations by Drs. Wallich and Carey in 1820, the book remained unpublished until 1832. In the latter year it was printed, exactly as the author had left it, by the piety of his sons, Captains James and Bruce Roxburgh, neither of whom was a botanist. This book is the basis of all subsequent Indian botanical works. It is an admirable production, the descriptions are accurate and graphic, and its authorship justly entitles Roxburgh to his title of the Father of Indian Botany. Until the year 1872, when the publication of the "Flora of British India" was begun by the distinguished botanist Sir Joseph Hooker, Roxburgh's was the only single book through which a knowledge of Indian plants could be acquired. A second edition of this excellent manual was issued by Mr. C. B. Clarke in 1874 at a merely nominal price, Mr. Clarke's desire being to put the book within the reach of the poorest student. Besides the *Flora Indica*, Roxburgh published, at the expense of the Hon'ble Company, in three large folio volumes, his *Plantæ Coromandelianæ*, being descriptions with figures of three hundred of the most striking plants of the Coromandel Coast. Dr. Roxburgh was immediately succeeded in the Superintendentship of the Garden by Dr. Francis Buchanan (afterwards Hamilton), who at the time was on special duty in connection with an extended enquiry into the agriculture of India and in the collection of materials for a Gazetteer. Dr. Hamilton, who was an accomplished botanist and zoologist, collected a vast mass of material, part of which was published in

his own name, but the bulk of which, after many years' suppression, was published under the title of Montgomery Martin's History, Topography and Statistics of Eastern India. Dr. Buchanan Hamilton held charge of the garden for only a short time, and he was succeeded in 1817 by Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, lately Surgeon to the Danish Settlement at Serampore. Dr. Wallich was an able and most energetic botanist, and during the earlier part of his term of office he organised collecting expeditions into the remote and then little known regions of Kumaon, Nepal, Sylhet, Tenasserim, Penang, and Singapore. Dr. Wallich in fact undertook a botanical survey of a large part of the Indian Empire. The materials (in the shape of dried specimens of plants) thus accumulated were taken by Dr. Wallich to London, and, after being named there by himself and by other botanists, they were distributed in numbered collections to the leading botanical institutions in Europe. In this great distribution, Dr. Wallich included the collections of several other botanists which had been made over to him for the purpose. The liberality with which these specimens was given away was so extreme that, in the garden report for the year 1843, we find Dr. Griffith (who had been appointed to officiate for Dr. Wallich during his absence in England) complaining that the herbarium had been completely denuded of every specimen collected during the first fifty years of the existence of the garden. Besides distributing these enormous collections, Dr. Wallich was enabled, through the munificence of the Hon'ble Company, to publish, under the title *Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores*, three superb volumes illustrated by coloured figures of a high degree of excellence. Dr. Wallich retired in 1846 and died in 1854. During the lengthened absences of Dr. Wallich in Europe, his place at the garden was filled by Dr. W. Griffith, whose premature death deprived Botanical Science of one of its ablest and most industrious votaries. Dr. Griffith's extensive notes and numerous drawings were, after his death, published by Government in nine volumes. Dr. Wallich was succeeded by Dr. Hugh Falconer. Dr. Falconer was a Palæontologist, well known by his researches on the Sivalik Fossil Mammalia. In 1855 he left the country on account of ill-health, and was succeeded as Superintendent by Dr. Thomas Thomson, a traveller and botanist of much ability, the coadjutor of Sir Joseph Hooker in the collection and distribution of an extensive and well-known herbarium of East Indian plants, and the joint author of the first volume of a new *Flora Indica*. Dr. Thomson retired in 1861, and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Anderson, whose untimely death in 1870 was caused by disease contracted during his efforts for the introduction of the quinine-yielding Cinchonas into the Sikkim Himalaya. For the two years subsequent to Dr. Anderson's departure from India, Mr. C. B. Clarke acted as Superintendent, and during his incumbency he began the series of botanical publications which has earned for him so high a scientific reputation.

"From the first foundation of the garden, it was understood that it was to be made a source of botanical information for the possessions of the Company, and at the same time a centre to which exotic plants of economic interest could be imported for experimental cultivation, and from which, in turn, they could be issued for distribution in the Company's possessions. It was also intended to assist in introducing indigenous Indian products to new markets. It was intended that it should not only be a botanical, but also a horticultural and agricultural garden. The preceding paragraph shows how the botanical work laid out for the garden has been accomplished. But the economic side has by no means been neglected. At first great hopes were entertained that the spices which rendered the trade of the Company with the Moluccas and other of the Malayan Islands so valuable might be cultivated in Bengal. The earliest efforts of Colonel Kyd were therefore directed to the introduction of the trees which yield nutmegs, cloves, and cinnamon, and of the pepper vines. It was, however, speedily proved that the climate of Northern India is quite unsuited to these equatorial species. The equatorial fruits, such as mangosteen, langsat, dukko, and bread-fruit, were also tried with a similar result: and so were the temperate fruits of Europe. In fact, no small part of the benefits conferred on the country by the garden in its early days was the demonstration by practical experiment that certain natural products, many of them of a most desirable kind, cannot be grown in Bengal; much money and bootless effort being thus saved to the country. The introduction of exotic timber trees also

received early attention; and in the garden there still remain a few of the original mahogany trees introduced in these early years. The introduction of tea was one of the items put down in Colonel Kyd's original programme; and in the final establishment of what has now become one of the most important industries in Northern India, the garden bore a most important part. Potato-growing was introduced through its agency, and the cultivation of the quinine-yielding Cinchonas of the Andes was initiated and carried to a successful issue under the direction of Superintendents of this garden. In the improvement of Indian cotton, and in the introduction both of that and of jute to the markets of Europe, the garden authorities worked cordially hand in hand with the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, with what success it is unnecessary to point out. By the introduction of some of the best kinds of sugarcane from the West Indies, and the dissemination of these to all parts of the country, a considerable improvement was effected both on the quality and quantity of the sugar crop of the country. In this matter also the Agri-Horticultural Society worked hand in hand with the garden authorities. Very soon after the establishment of the Society just mentioned, a considerable piece of land in the garden was made over to it rent-free, and on this land the Society conducted the greater part of its operations for forty years. In fact, it was not until the year 1872 that the Society's garden was transferred to its present site in Alipore. It is unnecessary to discuss in detail the numerous experiments in the cultivation of economic plants which have been conducted in the garden since its beginning. A few of the products tried may simply be mentioned. Chief among these are flax, hemp, tobacco, henbane, vanilla, coffee (Arabian and Liberian), cocoa, ipecacuanha, aloes, sarsaparilla, jalap, india-rubber, cardamoms, tapioca, and coca. As regards horticulture, it may suffice to say that a large portion of the kinds of exotic plants now found in private gardens in India has been introduced to the country through the agency of this garden, and that the improved methods of cultivation which now obtain were to a great extent initiated here.

"In 1820 about fifty acres of land belonging to the garden were made over by Government to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and on this land the Society founded the institution so long known as Bishop's College, but since 1880 (owing to its retransfer to Government) as the Government Engineering College. In the year 1864 the garden was devastated by a cyclonic storm of extraordinary violence, which either uprooted or broke to pieces the majority of the trees in it, and, by blowing down all the plant-houses, hopelessly crushed their contents. The few trees which escaped on that occasion were sadly reduced in number by a second cyclone which passed over the garden in 1867; and, at the present time, almost the only trees dating from before 1867 are the great banyan and a smaller tree of the same sort, some peepuls and country almonds, about twenty mahogany trees, and some palms. It is almost a pity that the occasion of its destruction by these cyclones was not taken to remove the garden to a site on the Calcutta side of the Hooghly. For, although there are certain advantages in the garden being so remote from the town, there can be little doubt that the balance is in favour of a site more easily accessible to the residents of Calcutta. The destruction of all shade, which resulted from the removal of the trees, allowed the inveterate weed known popularly as ooloo grass, and botanically as *Imperata cylindrica*, to take possession of the whole of the ground not occupied by roads or flower borders; so that when I took charge of the garden in 1871 it presented rather a sorry appearance. The liberality of the local Government, under whose control it soon thereafter passed, has made it possible for me to lay out the garden entirely anew. The whole of its area has since that date been treated for landscape effects, sheets of ornamental water having been formed, and, with the earth so obtained, undulations having been thrown up. New roads and footpaths have also been made; a building for the Herbarium and three handsome conservatories for the more delicate kinds of living plants have been erected; nursery buildings have been put up; and the garden staff have been furnished with comfortable houses.

"Botanically the most important feature in the garden is its Herbarium, or collection of dried plants. As has already been explained, all the collections prior to Dr. Wallich's visit to England in 1828 were distributed by him to scientific institutions abroad. The commencement of the present collection

dates, therefore, from his return to India in 1832. It consists of plants contributed by almost every worker at Botany in India since that date, and of considerable contributions from Botanists in Europe. It is first and foremost an Indian Herbarium, but the plants of South-Eastern Asia, of Japan, of Persia and of Asia Minor are fairly well represented. Those of Europe are also excellently represented; but in African and American plants the collection is comparatively poor. Constant communication and interchange of specimens have been kept up for the last fifty years with the great national collection at Kew; and to the distinguished Directors of that institution, Sir William Hooker and his son and successor Sir Joseph, the Calcutta Herbarium is indebted for invaluable contributions. Interchanges have also been kept up with other European Botanic Institutions, such as the Herbarium of the British Museum, of the *Jardin des Plantes*, Paris, the Imperial Gardens at St. Petersburgh and Berlin, the Royal Botanic Gardens at Buitenzorg in Java, at Peradeniya in Ceylon, and at Saharanpore; and with many other institutions. Amongst the private contributors in past times from whom the Herbarium has received the most valuable collections must be mentioned Vicary, Edgeworth, Griffith, Wight, Simons, Law, Gibson, Stocks, Dulzell, Kurz, Miquel, and Maingay. The most important contributions received during recent years have been duly mentioned in my annual report."

The transformation which has taken place in the aspect of the garden has been the work of Dr. King himself, whose skill, taste and assiduity were fully recognized by Sir Ashley Eden and supported by him with liberal grants of money. The garden is now in its scientific capacity admittedly the first of all botanical institutions in Asia, and has been designated by high authority the Kew of the East.

Valuable additions were made to the collection of dried plants in the Herbarium during the year. The chief contributors were Dr. Aitchison, of the Afghan Boundary Commission; Mr. Thisleton Dyer, Director of the Botanical Garden at Kew; Dr. Gills; Dr. G. Watt; Dr. Rigel, of the Imperial Garden at St. Petersburgh; Mr. Medley Wood, of the Botanic Garden, Durban; Mr. Pringle; Mr. H. O. Forbes; Dr. Prain, Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore; Mr. Gustav Mann; Mr. J. F. Duthee; Colonel H. Collett, C.B., of Saharunpore; Reverend J. Campbell, of Manbhoom; and Mr. J. S. Gamble, Conservator of Forests. Four hundred named species were received from Mexico, and three excellent named collections were sent by Mr. Medley Wood from Natal.

During the year 8,064 plants were received and 46,104 were issued. Nine hundred and three packets of seeds were received and 2,534 packets were distributed. The plants and seeds were distributed chiefly to Botanical Gardens, Forest Officers, District Officers, and Officers of the Public Works Department. A large quantity was also supplied to private individuals. The principal contributors were the Superintendents of the several Botanical Gardens.

Dr. King was engaged for some time in preparing a Monograph on "The species of Ficus of the Indo-Malayan and Chinese Countries." The first part of this valuable work evoked strong approbation from scientific men and bodies, and the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to direct that copies of it should be supplied to the great Botanical Institutions of the world.

Lloyd Botanical Garden, Darjeeling.

The Lloyd Botanic Garden at Darjeeling was under the charge of Mr. Kennedy. A lease was obtained of the plot of land between the Botanic Garden and the Eden Sanitarium. This land was used as a vegetable garden, and was under the charge of the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden. The acclimatised English potatoes proved a failure, and the experiment made by private growers was also unsuccessful.

A sum of Rs. 1,373 was realised by the sale of surplus plants at the Calcutta garden, and Rs. 1,180 by the sale of produce of the Darjeeling garden.

Forests.

Area of forests.

THE forests in the Lower Provinces under the control of the Forest Department at the end of the year 1886-87 covered a total area of 7,317,594 acres, or 11,434 square miles, classified as follows:—

		Area in acres.
Reserved	...	3,191,225
Protected	...	1,404,923
Unclassed	...	2,581,420
Total	...	7,177,568
Proposed reserves not yet finally gazetted ...	...	140,026
Total	...	7,317,594

There was an increase of 9,157 acres in the area of reserves by addition of the Dondimal and Khorda ranges in Orissa, which were taken out of the class of Protected Forests, and the area of forests of the latter class was further diminished by transfer of 5,765 acres in the Sunderbuns and Khorda to the Revenue officers for settlement. The area of unclassed forests includes only the forests in Chittagong shown in former reports under the name of District Forests. The forests gazetted as proposed reserves, but not yet finally notified under section 19 of the Forest Act, are, for the most part, in Chota Nagpore. The forests last referred to were notified as proposed reserves as long ago as 1880 and 1882; but on account of difficulties which have arisen in determining the rights of the villagers who dwell on the borders of the proposed reserves, local enquiries are still going on. In the case of the Porahat Forests there was unnecessary delay in the proceedings of the Forest Settlement Officer first appointed; and in proceedings relating to the Khurchuta forests, the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accept the views of the Conservator as to the sufficiency of the investigation which had been made of the rights of the cultivators.

Demarcation and surveys.

The record for the reserved forests of the length of boundaries and number of boundary marks, as corrected during the year (but stated to be not yet accurate), shows a total length of 3,531 miles, of which 2,072 miles are demarcated with 27,842 posts or pillars, and the remaining 1,459 miles are natural boundaries which it is not necessary to demarcate. Seventy-seven miles of boundaries were newly demarcated during the year, 1,236 miles were re-cleared, and 628 more miles were kept clear as fire traces. The average cost per mile of the new demarcation was Rs. 8-2 and of the re-clearing Rs. 5-12, in both cases less than the cost of the preceding year. Under the head of Survey, the most important operations of the year were those carried on in Singbhoom by the Forest Survey party, who surveyed 431 miles of forests, which it is proposed to reserve. In Angul the demarcation of the reserves bordering on Native States was begun by the Revenue Survey party.

Working plans.

A special Working Plans Division was created in April 1886, and was placed in charge of a Forest officer who, however, had also other charges, including the charge of the Darjeeling Division throughout the year, and was therefore only able to give a portion of his time to the Working plans. The new division was able to complete a plan for the Bamanpokri Forest in the Kurseong sub-division

which has been approved by the Inspector-General of Forests and by Government, and to take in hand the plan for working the forests in the Darjeeling sub-division, from which the stations of Darjeeling and Jalapahar and the adjacent tea gardens are supplied with timber, fuel and fodder. On account of the paucity of officers it was found necessary to close the Working Plans Division for a time, but it is hoped that when the staff is again at its full strength, the useful work under this head will be resumed with energy.

Establishments.

The separation of the Bengal Controlling Staff from that of Assam was sanctioned by the Government of India in September last.

The controlling staff now sanctioned for Bengal consists of one Conservator, seven Deputy Conservators, and five Assistant Conservators. In fact, Bengal has now, besides the Conservator, nine Deputy Conservators and two Assistant Conservators. The staff was therefore one officer short of its sanctioned strength during the year. The Executive staff of Sub-Assistant Conservators and Forest Rangers had seven officers of the former and 23 of the latter rank at the close of the year, and the Protective staff, which consists of Foresters and forest peons, had 83 of the former and 308 of the latter. It appears that a Forest Ranger in the Lower Provinces has on an average 497 square miles, a Forester 137 square mile, and a forest peon 37 square miles of forest to supervise.

Prosecutions were instituted during the year against three forest guards for misappropriation. One of these was convicted and one acquitted; the third case was pending at the end of the year, and the result has not been shown. Three forest peons, who were dismissed from Government service by the Divisional Officer of Chittagong in connection with a charge of extortion, were reinstated under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. On the whole, prosecutions and dismissals of subordinate employés were less numerous than in the two preceding years.

Breaches of forest law.

Eight hundred and thirty-nine new cases of breaches of the forest law and offences under the Penal Code were taken into Court during the year, against 624 cases instituted in the preceding year. It appears that the increase was chiefly in the Sunderbuns Division. The number of cases decided by the Courts, including cases pending from the previous year, was 920, of which 821, or 89·2 per cent., resulted in convictions. Besides these cases, 882 cases were compounded out of Court.

Forest fires.

The area of reserved forest which the Department attempted to protect from fire during the year was 1,007,283 acres, or not quite one-third of the whole area of the reserves. The remaining area, except the forests of the Singbhoom Division, is not liable to fires. The result of the measures adopted for protection was more satisfactory than in any previous year, 897,372 acres, or 80·9 per cent. of the area in which special measures were taken, having escaped. To the 109,911 acres burned, though specially guarded, have to be added 236,220 acres and 2,040 acres burned in unprotected forests in Singbhoom and Buxa, respectively, making a total of 348,171 acres burned. The noticeable features in this part of the report are the measures of success which were attained in Singbhoom and in Angul as compared with the results of former years and the failure in the Julpigoree Division. In the last-named division, where 19,511 acres were burned, the failure was due, in the Conservator's opinion, chiefly to neglect in inspection and posting of fire guards. The special difficulties which have to be encountered in attempting protection of the Singbhoom and Angul forests were mentiond in last year's Resolution. The total amount expended in fire protection was Rs. 14,378 only—a smaller sum than was spent in the two preceding years in protecting smaller areas.

Grazing.

The revenue realised from grazing and the sale of fodder was Rs. 6,680, half of which was raised in the Darjeeling sub-division.

Plantation and cultural operations.

The area of regular plantations was increased during the year by 270 acres, and the area of cultural operations (which include nurseries and the planting of blank spaces in the forests) by 19 acres. The cost of these additions,

which were made chiefly in Darjeeling, Chittagong, and Khorda, and the upkeep of plantations already existing, was Rs. 7,460. The total area of plantations of all kinds, including oak, tûn, sâl, teak, bamboos, &c., is now 3,410 acres. Cutting of creepers was actively carried on in Buxa and Kurseong, but comparatively little was done in other divisions.

Communications and buildings.

Twenty-three miles of export roads and nearly 14 miles of inspection paths were opened during the year, and 420 miles of existing export roads and inspection paths were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 6,468. Most work was done under this head in the Chota Nagpore and Darjeeling Divisions. The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 14,998.

Working and yield of the forests.

The total amount of timber and fuel removed from the forests during the year is compared with the yield of the preceding year in the following statement :—

	By departmental agency.		Permit-holders.		Free grants.		Total.	
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.*	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Reserved forests—								
Timber	119,288	81,841	6,358,606	5,959,663	1,483	8,120	6,479,377	6,049,624
Fuel	304,127	160,298	10,317,939	13,223,598	11,007	175	10,633,073	13,384,071
Total ...	423,415	242,139	16,676,545	19,183,261	12,490	8,295	17,112,450	19,443,695
Protected Forests—								
Timber	16	.....	343,837	195,430	920	1,296	344,773	196,726
Fuel	.....	.....	6,691,832	5,201,387	.....	.....	6,691,832	5,201,387
Total ...	16	.....	7,035,669	5,396,817	920	1,296	7,036,605	5,398,113
Unclassed Forests—								
Timber	6,784	5,524	239,473	333,642	.....	.....	246,257	339,166
Fuel	128	.....	89,653	173,688	.....	.....	89,781	173,688
Total ...	6,912	5,524	329,126	507,330	.....	.....	336,038	512,854
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FORESTS...	430,343	247,663	24,041,340	25,087,408	13,410	9,591	24,485,093	25,344,662

* The figures of the report for 1885-86 have been corrected.

More forest produce was removed by departmental agency than in the preceding year, the increase being due chiefly to indents received for the Northern Bengal State Railway, and to larger demands of the Military authorities for fuel in the Darjeeling Division.

The removals of timber by permit-holders increased by 453,181 cubic feet, but there was a large falling off of 1,499,249 cubic feet in the exports of fuel under permits. These fluctuations occurred chiefly in the Sunderbuns Division, where there was a more brisk demand for timber for the Calcutta market, but a greatly decreased demand for permits to remove fuel, the decrease being apparently connected with the notification of last year, which raised the rates for *sundri* firewood. The number of bamboos removed from the forests by Government agency and by purchasers was 17,973,964, against 16,664,460 in the previous year, and minor forest produce was removed in all amounting to 52,01,317 maunds—a yield somewhat less than that of the previous year.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Proportion of surplus to gross revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1884-85 ...	5,71,152	4,11,915	1,59,237	28
1885-86 ...	5,97,432	3,70,399	2,27,033	38
1886-87 ...	6,53,634	4,22,781	2,30,853	35·3

The gross revenue of the year is considerably larger than that of the last two years, and there has been a small increase in the surplus. The increase in expenditure was caused chiefly by a charge of Rs. 33,282 on account of the construction of a second steamer for the Sunderbuns Division, and by increased charges for carriage of railway sleepers. On the whole, these results are satisfactory.

Manufactures, Mines, and other Industries.

In last year's Report the outturn of indigo from 1876-77 to 1884-85 and the estimated yield for 1885-86 were given.

The statement below, which has been prepared from Messrs. W. Moran and Co.'s market report, shows the actual yield of indigo for 1885-86 as compared with the estimate for that year and the probable outturn for 1886-87:—

	Estimated yield, 1885-86.		Actual yield, 1885-86.		Estimated yield, 1886-87.	
Lower Bengal (and Behar)—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore ...	1,700		1,623		2,930	
Krishnagurh ...	2,800		2,932		3,620	
Midnapore ...	900		983		850	
Burdwan	500		400		340	
Maldah ...	650		750		600	
Moorshedabad ...	3,900		4,656		4,750	
Rajshahye and Pubna	750		793		1,100	
Bhagulpore ...	4,500		4,831		2,160	
Purneah ...	3,700		3,583		2,250	
Rungpore and Nattore	1,600		2,802		1,700	
		21,000		23,353		20,300
Monghyr ...	2,500		2,556		2,600	
Tirhoot ...	32,250		32,300		31,500	
Chumparun ...	17,125		18,418		17,500	
Chupra ...	12,125		12,806		16,100	
		64,000		66,080		67,700
Benares—						
European ...	8,000		7,043		7,400	
Native ...	4,000		4,531		4,600	
		12,000		11,574		12,000
Doab—						
European	4,500		3,994		3,500	
Native ...	28,500		24,960		24,500	
Figs ...	.....		1,300		.....	
		33,000		30,254		28,000
Total ...		1,30,000		1,31,261		1,28,000

The actual outturn of 1885-86 exceeded the estimate by 1,261 maunds, and was over 20 per cent. larger than the actuals of 1884-85. Owing to unfavourable weather in Tirhoot and Chumparun, it is estimated that the yield for 1886-87 will be smaller than that of last year.

The introduction of the "ammonia" process in the manufacture of indigo is said to have produced satisfactory results, chiefly in enabling the extraction of a larger quantity of colouring matter from the plant.

The statement below gives the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the past two years:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To the United Kingdom	31,439	1,07,51,540	31,146	91,45,734
„ Austria—Trieste	9,427	33,19,868	8,600	26,26,487
„ France	10,862	36,03,442	12,868	39,40,105
„ Italy	677	2,20,209	946	2,89,425
„ Egypt	79	22,735	558	1,57,415
„ United States	18,654	59,41,563	25,750	76,78,299
„ Persia	230	80,961	323	1,09,474
„ Turkey in Asia	1,224	3,96,061	1,977	5,84,533
„ Other countries	3,517	12,60,534	5,774	17,11,698
Total ...	76,109	2,55,96,913	87,942	2,62,43,170
Quantity in Indian maunds, and average value per Indian maund.	1,03,593	@ Rs. 248 per Indian maund.	1,19,699	@ Rs. 219 per Indian maund.

The exports of indigo increased during the past year by 15½ per cent. as compared with 1885-86, but the total is not up to the average of previous years, and the average price obtained shows a considerable fall. Prices fell steadily, except for descriptions suited for the American market, until the middle of January, when they generally returned to the former level. Good and fine indigo, however, only partially recovered the fall. It is stated that the increased production of Java indigo has seriously interfered with the prices of the finest kinds produced in India, and that the low prices ruling for fine indigo have been caused by buyers supplying their requirements in Holland. The quality of the Java indigo is said to be quite equal to the best produce of Tirhoot.

The actual distribution of the Indian crop is shown in the following table:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Chests.	Chests.
Great Britain	5,600	7,434
France	4,000	4,697
Germany, Holland, and Belgium	8,700	8,505
Italy and Switzerland	250	314
Russia	2,550	1,463
America	6,550	9,936
Gulfs and Levant	520	1,268

The exports to the United States were the largest on record, and the increase is due to direct shipments and the demands of increasing population. The decline in exports to Germany, Holland, and Belgium, and especially to Russia, is probably due to the competition of Javan indigo.

The stocks of all kinds of East Indian indigo in London increased from 9,135 chests at the end of 1885 to 10,632 chests at the end of 1886.

Tea.

The statement below illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1886:—

Division.	District.	Number of plantations.	Approximate average elevation in feet.	Area in acres.				Approximate yield in pounds.			Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
				Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.	Black.	Green.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				A.	A.	A.	A.				
Chittagong ...	Chittagong*	26	20 to 100	3,377	588	3,965	20,848	961,219	.....	961,219	285·33
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	30	100	.....	100	373	25,650	.....	25,650	256·5
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	6	2,267	827	156	983	1,847	147,345	.....	147,345	178·16
	Lohardugga	28	800 to 2,400	1,947	1,084	3,031	3,390	413,298	.....	413,298	212·27
	Manbhoom	1†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahye ...	Darjeeling	174‡	250 to 7,000	31,303	6,379	37,682	11,798	9,416,631	.....	9,416,631	300·82
Dacca	Julpigoree	153	300 to 2,000	13,634	10,313	23,947	24,554	5,571,404	.....	5,571,404	408·64
	Dacca	7	13 to 21	30	7	37	.....	2,848	.....	2,848	93·5
	Total ...	396	.....	51,218	18,527	69,745	62,810	16,538,395	.....	16,538,395	322·89

* In the Chittagong district the number of gardens existing in 1886 was the same as in 1885, but three gardens having been amalgamated with other gardens, the number is shown as 26 for the latter year, against 29 for the former year. Returns were received from 17 gardens in this district, and for the remaining gardens figures have been estimated by the returning officer.

† No tea appears to have been produced.

‡ One new garden opened in 1886, but two of the old ones have merged into other gardens, hence the apparent decrease of one garden.

The total number of tea-gardens at the end of the year was 396; of these, 386 furnished returns, the figures for eight were estimated by the reporting officer, one was not worked, and for one no information was available. The total area under tea at the close of 1886 was 69,745 acres, and the outturn for the year was 16,538,395 lbs.* A comparison of these figures with those reported for 1885 shows that there was an increase of 27 gardens, while the area under tea cultivation expanded by 6,256 acres and the outturn by 2,488,714lbs. The yield per acre varied from 408·64lbs. in Julpigoree to 93·5lbs. in Dacca, and the average for the province was 322·89lbs., against 312·12 lbs. in 1885.

* In a circular dated the 3rd March 1887, the Indian Tea Association estimate the crop of the Lower Provinces at 15,267,730 lbs. The difference of rather more than 1¼ million pounds can only partly be explained by the fact that the Association does not show separately the outturn of "private and native gardens" in the Lower Provinces.

The following is a summary of the reports received from the several tea-growing districts in Bengal.

Chittagong Division.

In the Chittagong district the number of gardens returned in 1885 was 29, against 26 in the year under report: the difference in the figures is due to recent amalgamations. From 16 of these gardens returns were received, for eight others figures were estimated on such data as could be obtained, one garden was not worked during the season, and for one garden no information was obtainable. The outturn of tea in this district is returned as 961,219 lbs. in 1886, as against 860,037 returned for 1885, but the figures for the earlier year did not include the outturn of nine gardens, for which no information was available.

In the Hill Tracts one garden was worked as in the preceding year.

The year was a fairly favourable one for tea cultivation in this Division; but, owing to the depressed condition of the markets both in Calcutta and London, the prices obtained were unusually low. Most of the gardens employ local labour. Cowdung, oilcake, and bone-dust are used as manures, and on some gardens tank mud, the stimulant effects of which are said to last longer than those of cattle or artificial manures.

Coffee cultivation does not flourish, only 240 lbs. having been obtained from a few bushes in the Hill Tracts.

Chota Nagpore.

In this Division, Hazaribagh and Lohardugga are the tea-producing districts. A garden was opened in Manbhoom a few years ago, but it is not known to have produced any tea. The number of gardens in the Division remained unchanged. In Hazaribagh there was an increase on the preceding year's figures of 41 acres in the area under tea, of 18,652½ lbs. in the total outturn, and of 17·70 lbs. in the average yield per acre. In Lohardugga there was an increase of 99 acres in the area under tea, of 53,623 lbs. in the total outturn, and of 22,574 lbs. in the average yield. The supply of labour was generally sufficient except in Hazaribagh, where a scarcity was felt in consequence of emigration, especially during the rains. The weather was cold and stormy, the result being that the flushes were retarded, and in Lohardugga the plants suffered also from caterpillars. On the whole, the year was not very favourable.

There was only one coffee plantation in Lohardugga, which had an outturn of 820 lbs.

Dacca Division.

One new garden was opened in the Dacca district during the year under review. The total outturn of the district is returned as 2,848 lbs. only, against 4,853 lbs. in 1885.

Rajshahye Division.

Darjeeling and Julpigoree are the tea-producing districts in this Division.

In Darjeeling 174 gardens were in existence at the end of 1886, as against 175 in the preceding year; the decrease appears to have been nominal and due to the amalgamation of gardens. There was a decrease of 817 acres in the total area returned under tea; but the outturn was 326,333 lbs. more than in 1885, and the average yield per acre was 5·40 lbs. higher. The rainfall of the district was normal, and the crop was an average one. Red spider and mosquito blight are still very bad. The markets were unsatisfactory during the year. Information with regard to the labour supply of this district has been given in preceding reports.

In Julpigoree tea cultivation continued to expand. The number of gardens in this district has increased from 63 returned in 1883 to 106 in 1884, 123 in 1885, and 153 in 1886. All the gardens except four are held direct from Government under the special rules for leases for tea cultivation. The area returned under tea is 6,599 acres more than in 1885, and in the total outturn there was an enormous advance of 1,987,405 lbs. over the outturn of 1885. The average yield per acre fell, however, from 424·59 lbs. to 408·64 lbs.—a decrease which is attributed in some cases to the circumstance of lands having been classed as under mature plants which have just come into bearing, but which have not yet attained full maturity. The coolies employed on the tea-gardens in this district are Nepalis and natives of Chota Nagpore. Some complaints were made, both in Darjeeling and Julpigoree, of labourers *en route* to the gardens of these districts having

The area "taken up for planting, but not yet planted," is less by 24,352 acres—a falling off which has not been explained by the local officers.

been diverted to Assam, and it appears that there has been a falling off in the immigration of labourers into the Julpigoree district. The high rates formerly obtaining for skilled labour, such as that of carpenters, showed a tendency to decrease, the price of unskilled labour at the same time remaining unchanged. A severe outbreak of cholera occurred in the tract to the east of the Juldacca river, but elsewhere the general health of the labourers was good. The prices obtained for Dooars tea in 1886 are said to have been the lowest on record, averaging only $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ in London and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas in Calcutta; but, notwithstanding these low rates, some companies were able to declare dividends of from 10 to 20 per cent.

China plants are chiefly grown on the old gardens in Darjeeling and on a few of the old gardens in Julpigoree. The more recent extensions have been planted with the hybrid variety and with "indigenous" seed obtained from Assam and Cachar. It is stated that the "indigenous" plants escape the visits of the red spider, which attacks principally the China bushes and the smaller-leafed hybrids. Machinery driven by steam is used on the larger gardens in the manufacturing process, and in the Julpigoree district arrangements are being made to use water-power.

Coffee. Coffee was grown to a very small extent in Bengal, 820 lbs. being produced in one garden of 10 acres in Chota Nagpore, and 240 lbs. in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Cinchona. The chief incident in the history of the cinchona plantation for the year was the occurrence, during a heavy downfall of rain in the month of June, of a number of landslips by which no fewer than 300,000 cinchona trees—some of them amongst the best on the estate—were hopelessly destroyed. This is the severest accident of the kind that has occurred since the plantation was begun twenty-five years ago. The accident was fortunately attended by but little loss of life. A hailstorm at an earlier part of the season also destroyed 20,000 promising young trees.

The policy of substituting yellow and hybrid for red-bark cinchona trees is being steadily carried out by the Superintendent. During the year under review about 300,000 red cinchona trees were uprooted for the sake of their bark, while 389,000 calisaya trees and hybrids were planted. As the bark of the two latter yields quinine, while the red-bark can be converted economically only into cinchona febrifuge, this policy is a good one; and if it be steadily pursued during the next seven or eight years, the red-bark trees now growing on these plantations should be completely worked out, and the Government should have on its hands a cinchona estate from which pure quinine and some combination of quinine and cinchonidine (probably a tartrate) should be produced at almost as cheap a rate as the present febrifuge. The plantation is worked solely with a view to the requirements of the factory, these in turn being governed by the demand for febrifuge. And as the comsumption of febrifuge has of late been materially affected by the extraordinary cheapness of quinine, the plantation has been called upon to produce a comparatively small crop. The crop of the year (225,631 pounds) was harvested at a total cost of a fraction over $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas per pound. This compares favourably with the outturn of the Madras Government's plantations on the Nilgiris, which is shown in the report for the same year to have cost a little over $10\frac{3}{4}$ annas per pound. The whole of the crop was made over to the factory for conversion into febrifuge.

The cost price of the raw material used in the factory during the year was Rs. 73,548, and the cost of working this up (*i.e.*, the factory expenditure proper) was Rs. 20,480. The outturn of the factory, on the other hand, consisted of 6,641 pounds of ordinary and 149 pounds of crystalline febrifuge, the value of which, at Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 24 per pound, respectively, amounts to Rs. 1,13,152; and of this outturn 5,885 pounds were taken off by the Medical Departments and the general public. The sales during the year were thus better by 385 pounds than those of the previous year, but they fall far short of those for the years 1881 to 1884, when, owing to the great demand for febrifuge consequent on the high price of quinine, the plantation and factory were worked up to their full producing power. The cheapness of quinine was not, however, the only cause of the comparatively small demand for febrifuge, for the Medical Departments were under the necessity of working off the considerable stocks

which they still hold of English quinetum—a preparation similar to febrifuge, of which the Secretary of State sent out a large quantity some years ago.

If the realizations for febrifuge and bark during the year and the stock in hand at the end of it be put against the working expenditure, there is a balance in favour of the plantation (*i.e.*, a profit) of Rs. 18,464. This is a much less favourable result than was obtained in several former years. Looked at from a purely commercial point of view, the year has been a bad one—the price of quinine and consequently of all cinchona products having fallen below the lowest previously recorded limits. From another and higher point of view, however, the low price of quinine is most satisfactory; for the cheapening of this invaluable drug cannot fail to be an advantage to the Indian population, and is indeed the very result which Government proposed to itself in originally introducing cinchona cultivation into the country. The present low price of cinchona bark (and therefore of quinine) can, however, hardly be expected to continue. The real cause of it is understood to be the enormous export from Ceylon, where the cinchona trees having become almost universally unhealthy, they are being rapidly uprooted to make way for tea. This abnormal export—averaging fifteen million pounds annually for the last three years—cannot possibly be long maintained, as no new cinchona plantations are being made. When it ceases, cinchona bark must again in all probability increase in price. In the meantime the Superintendent should keep down expenditure on the Government plantations as far as may be practicable; and the experiments in the manufacture of quinine, which are understood to be in progress at the factory, should be pushed on.

The firewood plantation above the factory is being extended. The formation of this plantation is a wise measure, and is especially deserving of imitation in a district which is becoming so rapidly denuded of timber as is the cultivated part of British Sikkim.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

Presidency Division.

Forty-five mills and factories (two less than in 1885-86) worked in the 24-Pergunnahs district during the year, and gave employment to over 40,000 hands. The depression in the jute and cotton industries continued to be felt, but less severely than in the previous year. There was some improvement in the gunny market, and the number of working days in the jute mills was increased from four a week to nine in a fortnight. About 76,800 tons of jute were worked up during the year, against 46,662 in the preceding year. In the cotton industry the main features of the year are stated to have been a steady fall in prices all round, a fair demand at the decline in prices for yarn, and an increased production, with a gradual transference of spindles to manufacture of lower counts of yarn, on account of the competiton of Bombay in production of the finer yarns; 8,330 tons of cotton were worked up in the mills during the year, against 5,933 tons in the preceding year.

In the rural parts of the Division the principal manufactures are sugar, indigo, and silk. The outturn of sugar in the Jessore district is estimated at 4,00,000 maunds, as against 3,36,000 maunds estimated for 1885-86; no estimate of outturn has been attempted for the other districts. The number of indigo factories and the outturn of indigo increased during the year, and in Moorshedabad the silk industry was extended.

Bhagulpore Division.

Indigo is manufactured in all the districts of the Bhagulpore Division, but chiefly in Bhagulpore and Monghyr; this industry is reviving both in Purneah and Maldah. The season was on the whole favourable to this crop, but prices were low. Opium is grown in Monghyr alone, and the area under cultivation expanded slightly, but the outturn, owing to unseasonable rains, compares unfavourably with that of 1885-86. The cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacture of sugar in Bhagulpore have gone on increasing, and it is expected that the extension of the Behar Railway will produce an increased export of crude sugar from North Bhagulpore. The manufacture of silk fabrics is a declining industry in Bhagulpore and Maldah, in consequence of better and cheaper qualities being made in Europe, but the price of cocoons rose in both districts on account of larger demands for export. The manufacture of *bidri* work in Purneah is reported to be dying out, and the iron industry of South Bhagulpore does not flourish, but

the manufacture of muzzle-loading guns in Monghyr has increased. Experiments made in slate quarrying and enamelling slate have not proved very successful, and the exorbitant terms demanded by the zemindars, both in this district and in Bhagulpore, stand in the way of mining enterprise.

Rajshahye Division.

Jute, tea, silk, molasses, and tobacco are the most important manufactures of the Rajshahye Division. The outturn of tea has been noticed earlier in this chapter. The continued decline in the silk industry of the Lower Provinces has occupied the attention of Government, and steps have been taken, under the supervision of the Agricultural Department, with a view to investigate and combat disease among silk-worms.

Dacca Division.

Under the head of manufactures there has been no noticeable change in the Dacca Division during the year. One of the two steam oil-mills which were established in the Backergunge district has been closed, while the other is successfully worked. The *hilsa* fish industry is decreasing owing to the gradual diminution in the supply of that fish.

Patna Division.

The outturn of indigo in the Patna Division was larger than in the preceding year, but the prices realised were lower on account of the competition of the Java dye. A proposal was recently made by the Behar Indigo Planters' Association to investigate the improved system of manufacture which has been introduced in Java, and the late Lieutenant-Governor expressed his willingness to assist such an enquiry, but it is understood that the project has been allowed to drop. The relations between planters, zemindars and ryots are declared satisfactory.

The manufacture of sugar is a flourishing industry in Shahabad and part of Durbhunga, and is reviving in Sewan, where the Behea mills are entirely superseding the country-made article. As regard saltpetre, which is manufactured chiefly in Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, the year was a very bad one in the former district and only fairly good in the latter, the rains having largely interfered with the industry. The local manufacture of paper and cloth-weaving are both steadily declining; nor could these be expected to stand their ground against outturn of mills and machinery.

Orissa Division.

Under the head of manufactures in Orissa need only be mentioned the salt industry, and this is in a declining state, the total quantity of locally manufactured salt sold, on which duty was paid, falling from 4,77,094 maunds to 2,35,657 maunds. The decrease is due to more strict supervision of the local manufacture on the transfer of the Salt Department to the management of the Madras authorities; the improvements introduced affected the prospects of making illicit profit at the expense of the Government revenue, and many of the manufacturers accordingly resigned their licenses. A great impetus has been given to import of salt from Ganjam and Liverpool. In Balasore the imports of Liverpool salt during the year amounted to 1,43,397 maunds, or three times the quantity imported in the preceding year.

Chittagong Division.

The manufacture of tea in the Chittagong Division has been noticed separately. The weaving industry in the Chittagong district continues to hold its own against imported goods, though the thread used is generally imported. The silk weaving of Cox's Bazar and its trade with Berhampore has disappeared. Further enquiries are being made regarding the limestone in the Hill Tracts noticed in last year's report.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The manufactures of this division which need mention are those of lac, tea, indigo, and tussur silk. The prospects of the lac industry are not promising on account of dull markets in Calcutta, and the outturn of indigo was only 80 maunds. The competition of several European firms had the result of doubling, and in places even trebling, the price of tussur cocoons, and trade in this article was thus stimulated in a remarkable degree throughout the British districts and in the more accessible Native States. As noticed in last year's report, the silk-weaving industry has been seriously affected by the increased exports of cocoons; weavers have been unable to compete with the large buyers of the raw material, and in consequence have taken to cloth-weaving to gain a

livelihood. In the two tea-producing districts, Lohardugga and Hazaribagh, the outturn of tea amounted to 560,000lbs., against 488,000lbs. in the previous year.

The coal mines in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga continue to be extensively worked during the year, and operations for the extraction of copper and mica in Giridhi were also extended.

Burdwan Division.

The manufacture of silk is a declining industry in this division, but an impulse has been given to the trade in cocoons by the demand of European firms both for mulberry and tussur cocoons, and a consequent rise in prices. As in Chota Nagpore, tussur-weavers are relinquishing their own trade on account of the high price of cocoons, but a considerable quantity of tussur silk is still manufactured in Bankoora and Beerbhoom. The cultivation of indigo is on the decline in this division, and the shell-lac industry has suffered by the competition of European dyes. The cotton mills in Howrah did good business, and the jute mills in this district and in Hooghly worked nine days instead of eight days in the fortnight. The outturn of coal and lime in the Burdwan district has increased.

Trade.

Sea-borne trade of Bengal.

THE total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency during the past five years, exclusive of Government transactions, was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—					
Foreign trade	23,41,84,301	24,43,64,406	24,13,86,662	22,62,34,178	24,41,23,240
Coasting trade	4,95,41,511	5,62,84,886	6,14,65,252	5,24,71,617	5,38,06,615
Total of imports ...	28,37,25,812	30,06,49,292	30,28,51,914	27,87,05,795	29,79,29,855
Exports—					
Foreign trade	34,43,30,483	36,21,33,528	33,13,32,666	33,21,15,247	35,73,42,394
Coasting trade	8,03,34,716	7,34,73,568	6,79,67,260	7,63,94,987	7,66,38,032
Total of exports ...	42,46,65,199	43,56,07,096	39,92,99,926	40,85,10,234	43,39,80,426
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,83,91,011	73,62,56,388	70,21,51,840	68,72,16,029	73,19,10,281

The year was marked by a very satisfactory increase in the sea-borne trade of the Province, and the aggregate value, which had fallen from Rs. 73,62,56,388 in 1883-84 to Rs. 68,72,16,029 in 1885-86, rose again to Rs. 73,19,10,281.

The total value of the imports into Bengal, exclusive of Government transactions, rose from Rs. 27,87,05,795 to Rs. 29,79,29,855. The improvement occurred chiefly in foreign merchandize, where it exceeded 3 crores and 35 lakhs. The imports of treasure, on the other hand, declined by more than 1 crore and 56 lakhs. In the coasting trade the imports of merchandize advanced by about 9 lakhs, and those of treasure by over 4 lakhs. The value of the export trade of the year amounted to Rs. 43,39,80,426 against Rs. 40,85,10,234 in 1885-86. In the foreign trade there was an improvement of Rs. 2,52,27,147, consisting of an increase of Rs. 2,48,62,322 in the value of merchandize entirely of Indian produce, and of Rs. 3,64,825 in treasure. The total exports of the coasting trade advanced by Rs. 2,43,045, or ·3 per cent.

Foreign trade of the port of Calcutta.

Exclusive of Government stores, the imports of the foreign trade of Calcutta rose from Rs. 22,59,51,097 to Rs. 24,34,59,221, and the exports from Rs. 32,14,62,739 to Rs. 34,63,63,512. The most marked variations in its distribution were an increase from 64·48 to 65·94 per cent. with the United Kingdom, and a decrease from 12·6 to 9·6 per cent. with China. There was an increase in the trade with the United States, France, Mauritius, Italy, Austria and "other countries," and a decrease in that with Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Australia. The percentage of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal rose from 62·6 in 1885-86 to 64 in 1886-87.

IMPORTS.

Cotton goods.

The figures of the imports of cotton goods are the highest yet recorded. One important feature in connection with this trade is the growth of direct transactions between Manchester and native firms in Calcutta.

Metals.

The import trade in metals has not recovered from the decline noticed in the last year's report; the falling off amounted to Rs. 75,239, or ·4 per cent., and occurred chiefly in copper and iron, wrought and unwrought.

Machinery and mill work show an improvement of Rs. 4,68,340, or 12 per cent. The increasing area under tea cultivation, and the desire to substitute machinery for manual labour, account for the larger imports.

Machinery and mill work.

The trade in mineral oil improved from 11,614,433 gallons to 17,053,241 gallons, in consequence of the extensive production in the United States and the low prices ruling throughout the year.

Mineral oil.

The imports of malt liquor rose from 560,228 gallons to 569,714 gallons, but the value decreased from Rs. 13,21,676 to Rs. 12,90,773. On the other hand, the quantity of spirits imported fell from 326,560 gallons to 311,856 gallons; but there was an increase in value from Rs. 24,45,744 to Rs. 25,05,083. Wines and liquors decreased both in quantity and value, and the decline amounted to 12,785 gallons, or 10 per cent.

Liquors.

The trade in corals advanced from 119,841lbs. to 174,545lbs. in quantity, and from Rs. 10,94,257 to Rs. 15,48,482 in value. The receipts were the highest ever reached, and caused an accumulation of stock.

Corals.

The imports of agricultural implements exhibit an increase of 14 per cent., due to the expanding demand for these articles in tea-gardens.

Agricultural implements.

To the total value of goods of Indian produce exported from Calcutta, opium contributed 17¾ per cent., jute 15 per cent., grain and pulse 14 per cent., tea 13½ per cent., oilseeds 11¼ per cent., indigo 7½ per cent., hides and skins 7¼ per cent., raw cotton 4½ per cent., silk 2 per cent.; and other articles, of which lac, saltpetre and castor-oil are the most important, made up the balance.

Exports.

With the slight improvement in the jute crop during the past year, the exports of raw fibre increased by 200,375 cwts., or nearly 3 per cent. The trade in gunny-bags advanced from 62,184,631 to 63,903,563 in number, and from Rs. 95,89,549 to Rs. 1,04,02,879 in value.

Jute and gunnies.

The shipments of rice fell off by 424,369 cwts., with a corresponding decrease in value of Rs. 35,47,876.

Rice.

The exports of tea further improved in quantity from 67,851,749lbs. to 77,409,796lbs., and in value from Rs. 4,23,75,164 to Rs. 4,62,22,998. The United Kingdom took almost the whole of the increased outturn—nearly ten millions of pounds—but the increase was too much for the market to absorb at profitable rates, and the result was a fall in the average price per pound. It is satisfactory to observe that efforts are being made to introduce Indian tea in Italy.

Tea.

The following table shows the exports of wheat from Calcutta for the last five years:—

Wheat.

1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
4,438,503	1,79,33,850	7,611,414	3,04,27,244	2,561,677	99,91,067	4,189,531	1,52,96,583	7,035,276	2,62,81,636

The United Kingdom took 25 per cent. more during the past year. The transactions with Belgium and France revived, in spite of the increase in the rate of duty levied on wheat in the latter country. The exports to Italy were unusually large, being 328,071 cwts., against an average of 3,650 cwts. in the preceding four years. It has been pointed out that whereas Bengal only exported 4,189,672 cwts. in 1885-86 against 16,849,697 exported by Bombay and Sindh, in 1886-87 it exported 7,037,957 cwts. against 15,219,920.

Among other articles of export, indigo shows an improvement of 15 per cent. in quantity and 2·5 per cent. in value.

Indigo.

Hides and skins.

The steady advance in the exports of raw hides and skins, observed in the last year's report, received a check; under the former head the falling off was more than 9 per cent., and upwards of 14 per cent. in the latter.

Cotton, raw.

With the increase in the outturn of the cotton crop, the exports of the article developed remarkably, the quantity shipped being 770,940 cwts., against 416,759 cwts. in the previous year.

Silk, raw.

The exports of raw silk improved by 10 per cent.

Lac.

The trade in lac diminished by 4,262 cwts. in weight and by Rs. 6,87,876 in value.

Treasure.

The imports of gold declined from Rs. 49,35,489 to Rs. 23,46,135, or 52 per cent. The exports fell off from Rs. 7,04,055 to Rs. 6,18,980. In the imports of silver there was also a heavy decrease from Rs. 2,14,42,295 to Rs. 83,96,317, while the exports, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 2,90,500 to Rs. 7,40,400.

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

The total value of the imports of the coasting trade of Calcutta fell off from Rs. 3,13,83,717 to Rs. 3,11,69,029, while the value of exports rose from Rs. 4,65,40,221 to Rs. 5,51,28,596. In 1885-86 there was a decrease in quantity with an increase in value, but in 1886-87, while the imports of cotton twist and yarn advanced in quantity by 279,810lbs., they diminished in value by Rs. 4,07,851.

MINOR PORTS.

Chittagong Port.

The foreign trade of Chittagong shows signs of improvement. The total value has risen from Rs. 82,94,672 to Rs. 96,95,506, comprising increases of Rs. 3,51,465 in imports and of Rs. 10,49,369 in exports. The total coasting trade of the port has also improved by Rs. 8,61,438.

Orissa Ports.

A downward tendency is observed in the trade of the Orissa ports; the total value again fell off from Rs. 1,70,33,061 to Rs. 1,31,08,614. The decline was shared by the foreign as well as the coasting trade of all the ports.

Port of Naraingunge.

The trade of Naraingunge, which is a port for coasting trade only, recovered from the decline noticed last year. The imports rose from Rs. 3,43,663 to Rs. 3,62,683, in consequence of the increase in the quantity of salt under bond brought from Chittagong. The increase in exports, from Rs. 65,57,373 to Rs. 87,96,605, occurred mainly in the articles of Indian produce.

SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION AS REGARDS THE INTERNAL AND INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE OF BENGAL.

During the year under report no change was made in the system under which the internal trade of the Lower Provinces of Bengal is registered on some of the rivers and canals, and the system of registration of the trade of Calcutta, Chittagong, and the Orissa ports also remained the same as in former years. Since February 1886, the India General Steam Navigation Company has been running steamers on the Ganges between Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces, and has opened stations at almost all the important trade centres on the Ganges in Behar. No steps have yet been taken to register the intermediate trade; but, in order to make the trade of Calcutta as complete as possible, particulars of the traffic carried by these steamers to and from Calcutta during 1886-87 have been obtained and are embodied in this chapter. The Calcutta Steam Navigation Company is running steamers between Calcutta and the marts in the Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad districts, and statistics of this trade also for the past official year have been obtained from the records of the Company and are published in this section. It was stated in the last year's report that a station had been opened at Sherghati in the Gya district, with effect from the 1st October 1886, with the view of obtaining statistics of road traffic, which it was considered would be of great use for supplying data for railway extension. The statistics collected for one year, however, showed that the road traffic which passes through Sherghati is very insignificant and is no index of the great traffic which is likely to be carried over the railway extension. The station was therefore closed from the 1st October 1887. As regards the inter-provincial river-borne

trade between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the registration at Moniar on the Gogra ceased on the 31st March 1887. In connection with the traffic between Madras and Orissa, the Government of Bengal has accepted for one year, from the 1st April 1888, the proposal made by the Government of Madras to re-open the registering station at Rumbha on the Madras Trunk Road, where trade was registered from the end of 1875 to the beginning of 1879, and also to register at Rumbha, and at some convenient place on the canal not far from Ganjam, the boat traffic which passes to Rumbha and Ganjam through the Chilka canal. The registration establishments will work under the Collector of Ganjam, who will furnish the Collector of Pooree with returns of traffic at the close of every month. The boat traffic on the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers, which crosses from Bengal into Assam and *vice versâ*, is, as explained in previous reports, registered at Bhoyrub Bazar and Dhubri under arrangements made by the Assam Administration. Statistics of this traffic for the year 1886-87 are incorporated in this chapter.

Trade of Calcutta with the interior.

The following statement shows the registered trade of Calcutta with the interior carried by internal routes, as compared with that of the preceding year:—

Specification of Routes.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By country boat ...	1885-86	3,26,10,878	10,21,55,835	87,01,502	4,05,96,944	4,13,12,380	14,27,52,779
	1886-87	3,33,70,734	9,21,38,827	83,80,386	3,19,31,950	4,17,51,120	12,40,70,777
„ Inland steamer...	1885-86	47,78,162	4,74,21,584	12,85,219	1,95,93,008	60,63,381	6,70,14,592
	1886-87	49,55,515	4,30,10,896	19,41,797	1,84,66,893	68,97,312	6,14,77,789
„ East Indian Railway ...	1885-86	3,56,24,521	40,08,13,797	31,76,247	14,68,32,582	4,38,00,768	54,76,46,379
	1886-87	4,19,36,381	37,58,44,597	87,18,343	13,85,82,200	5,06,54,724	51,44,26,797
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway.	1885-86	88,37,631	5,73,61,374	34,54,300	4,52,09,021	1,22,91,931	10,25,70,395
	1886-86	96,80,439	7,01,53,362	35,64,803	4,80,21,332	1,32,45,242	11,81,74,694
„ Road	1885-86	59,60,577	3,46,44,859	26,01,753	1,58,24,010	85,62,330	5,04,68,869
	1886-87	52,59,068	2,84,12,054	24,22,738	1,24,21,155	76,81,806	4,08,33,209
Total ...	1885-86	8,78,11,769	64,23,97,369	2,42,19,021	26,30,55,565	11,20,30,790	91,04,52,934
	1886-87	9,52,02,137	60,95,59,736	2,50,28,067	24,94,23,530	12,02,30,204	85,89,83,266
Average of the last two years		9,15,06,953	62,59,78,553	2,46,23,544	25,87,39,547	11,61,30,497	88,47,18,100

Cotton, raw.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in raw cotton during the past two years were as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	9,80,125	15,53,609
Exports	6,11,421	10,96,589

Imports.

The import trade showed a considerable increase of 58·51 per cent. and 93·11 per cent. as compared with 1885-86 and 1884-85 respectively. The imports by sea exhibited a falling off of 10,834 maunds as compared with 1885-86, but the supplies attracted to the East Indian Railway showed an enormous advance of 6,09,658 maunds.

Exports.

In the export trade there was an increase of 79·35 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, and of 145·63 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The total exportation by sea during the past two years is shown below—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom	216,201	2,94,274	362,688	4,93,659
Other ports	200,558	2,72,982	408,252	5,55,676
Total ...	416,759	5,67,256	770,940	10,49,335
To Indian ports—				
Bombay and other ports ...	186	253	1,563	2,127
Grand Total ...	416,945	5,67,509	772,503	10,51,462

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The quantity of raw cotton not exported before the close of the year was 4,57,020 maunds, against 3,68,704 maunds in 1885-86 and 3,58,094 maunds in 1884-85.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

The total quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,74,691	2,09,393	3,84,084	1,82,787	2,43,827	4,26,614
Exports ...	2,90,627	1,42,151	4,32,778	3,02,479	1,52,496	4,54,975

IMPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

The imports by sea represent the total clearances of European cotton twist and yarn from ship-board and from bond for consumption. The supply during the past year was 8,096 maunds in excess of the figures for 1885-86, but it was below those for 1884-85 by 3,779 maunds. The different ports which contributed to the trade during the past two years were as follows:—

Whence imported.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
From Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	14,043,499	1,70,667	14,555,553	1,76,890
Other Foreign ports ...	304,765	3,704	422,250	5,132
Total of Foreign trade ...	14,348,264	1,74,371	14,977,803	1,82,022
From Indian ports—				
Madras	400	5	2,117	26
Bombay	4,800	58	4,900	59
Burmah	2,450	30	19,900	242
Other Indian ports ...	2,100	25	1,500	18
Total of interportal trade ...	9,750	118	28,417	345
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,358,014	1,74,489	15,006,220	1,82,367

Indian twist and yarn.

The total importation of Indian twist and yarn showed an increase of 34,434 maunds when compared with 1885-86, and of 7,259 maunds on the returns of 1884-85. The chief port of supply was Bombay.

EXPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

The total quantity of twist and yarn of European manufacture exported from Calcutta during the past year showed an advance of 4·08 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, and of 14·92 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The exports by internal routes increased by 10·58 per cent. in comparison with the previous year, while the sea-borne trade exhibited a decrease of 10·19 per cent. The details of this traffic for the past two years are given in the following statements:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal	1,17,444	1,33,726
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	42,249	50,393
„ Punjab	17,323	18,603
„ Behar	7,977	8,211
„ Assam	8,382	5,273
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	1,946	2,094
„ Central Provinces	3,744	1,985
„ Other „	588	487
Total ...	1,99,653	2,20,772

Exports by sea.

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Orissa ...	3,923,600	47,683	3,439,150	41,795
„ Madras	1,793,300	21,793	1,766,865	21,472
„ Burmah	1,476,965	17,949	1,292,397	15,706
„ Chittagong ...	181,291	2,203	178,100	2,164
„ Bombay and other Indian ports ...	8,800	107	5,870	71
„ Foreign ports ...	101,881	1,239	41,026	499
Total ...	7,485,837	90,974	6,723,408	81,707

Principal river marts.

The different marts on river routes to which twist and yarn were largely exported during the past two years, were—

Marts.	Districts.	1885-86.	1886-87.
		Mds.	Mds.
Ghatal	Midnapore ...	14,502	14,518
Midnapore	Ditto ...	6,374	9,392
Nuddea	Nuddea ...	1,915	1,703
Santipore	Ditto ...	1,584	1,405
Hooghly	Hooghly ...	938	1,400

According to the Midnapore canal returns, the quantity of twist and yarn sent to the Midnapore district direct from the cotton mills on the banks of the river Hooghly, outside the limits of the Port Commissioners' wharves, was 14,676 maunds, so that the aggregate imports into that district amounted to 40,563 maunds, against 44,457 maunds in 1885-86 and 72,106 maunds in 1884-85. In return for twist, supplies of country-made piece-goods sent to Calcutta from the Midnapore district amounted to Rs. 1,20,000, against Rs. 1,47,350 in 1885-86 and Rs. 2,52,190 in 1884-85. The other districts which imported large quantities of twist and yarn were Nuddea (19,296 maunds against 16,922 maunds), Dacca (18,973 maunds against 19,082 maunds), Furreedpore (12,282 maunds against 7,211 maunds), Hooghly (9,324 maunds against 8,993 maunds), and Jessore (8,542 maunds against 6,983 maunds). The steamer services of the Railway Companies supplied Dacca with 13,791 maunds of twist during the year, against 3,743 maunds in the preceding year. The other marts importing largely were Serajgunge (3,863 maunds against 2,676 maunds) and Naraingunge (1,891 maunds against 544 maunds).

Indian twist and yarn.

The exports of Indian twist and yarn from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway during the past year were 1,03,172 maunds, against 1,00,623 maunds in 1885-86 and 75,349 maunds in 1884-85; while the exports by sea amounted to 45,374 maunds, against 31,408 maunds in 1885-86 and 46,590 maunds in 1884-85.

Comparison of imports with exports.

The total quantity of twist and yarn imported into Calcutta was 28,361 maunds below that exported during the year, against a similar deficit of 48,694 maunds in 1885-86; but in 1884-85 there was a surplus of imports over exports amounting to 31,352 maunds.

Cotton piece-goods.

The total value of European cotton piece-goods imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	10,81,17,199	13,37,02,372
Exports	12,92,15,085	14,23,21,210

The values given in the foregoing statement are declared values in all cases, save as regards goods carried by railway and by inland steamers, in which cases they are registered by weight only, and values are calculated

at Rs. 63 per maund, which has been taken to represent the value of a maund of European piece-goods in these Provinces.

EUROPEAN PIECE-GOODS. Imports.

Last year the total value of European piece-goods cleared for consumption from ship-board and from bond showed an increase of 23·69 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, and of 21·77 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The different places which contributed to this supply are shown in the following statement:—

FROM.	Imports by sea. 1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom	10,70,54,533	13,23,99,572
Other Foreign ports	5,53,715	7,67,626
Total of Foreign trade ...	10,76,08,248	13,31,67,198
Indian ports—		
Bombay	1,71,792	2,05,011
Madras	1,01,413	65,917
Other ports in Madras ...	15,238	6,361
Burmah	33,590	62,058
Other Indian ports	3,425	1,242
Total of interportal trade ...	3,25,458	3,40,589
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,79,33,706	13,35,07,787

Exports.

The total increase in the export trade was 10·14 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, and 3·33 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The following statement shows in detail the different provinces to which piece-goods were exported from Calcutta during the past two years:—

	Exports from Calcutta. 1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal	4,03,08,628	4,73,07,080
„ Behar	3,33,47,910	3,78,60,405
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,01,66,764	3,30,08,554
„ Punjab	1,24,31,790	1,15,66,611
„ Assam	52,88,525	44,30,245
„ Burmah	25,40,011	30,73,112
„ Chota Nagpore	14,52,695	15,85,458
„ Orissa	17,90,815	13,27,566
„ Madras	6,38,654	10,85,318
„ Rajputana	5,01,858	4,04,901
„ Central Provinces	4,56,813	3,42,090
„ Foreign ports	1,57,633	1,98,217
„ Other places	1,33,079	1,31,653
Total ...	12,92,15,085	14,23,21,210

Comparison of imports with exports.

If 25 per cent. be added to the imports by sea on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the total value of the past year's traffic would amount to Rs. 16,70,79,319. Out of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 14,23,21,210 as shown above. The value of the surplus of imports over exports therefore amounted to Rs. 2,47,58,109, against Rs. 58,85,540 worth in 1885-86. These

figures show a considerable accumulation of stocks on the 1st April 1887. The Customs Report, however, shows that this accumulation is a fact, and that at the end of the last year large stocks were held by importers.

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS.

The total value of Indian piece-goods imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	58,59,685	46,72,418
Exports	10,95,617	10,48,411

Last year the imports fell off by 12·82 per cent. and 22·21 per cent. as compared with 1885-86 and 1884-85 respectively, while the exports showed a slight decrease of 4·31 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, but an increase of 3·96 per cent. when compared with 1884-85.

INDIGO.

The total quantity of indigo carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,04,030	1,25,671
Exports	1,04,749	1,20,334

The outturn of indigo in Behar last year, though larger than in the previous year, varied considerably in quality, and consequently there was a fall in prices.

Imports.

The imports showed an increase of 21,641 maunds, or 20·80 per cent., on the trade of 1885-86, but they were 30,180 maunds, or 19·36 per cent., less than that of 1884-85. The sources of supply, classified by provinces, were—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	59,481	73,798
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	30,580	39,194
Bengal	13,423	11,871
Other places	546	808
Total ...	1,04,030	1,25,671

Exports.

The quantity of indigo exported during the year showed an increase of 14·88 per cent. on the returns of 1885-86, but a decrease of 18·15 per cent. as compared with those of 1884-85. The quantity exported by sea during the year was 1,19,713 maunds, against 1,03,735 maunds in 1885-86 and 1,06,253 maunds in 1884-85.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Last year the quantity of indigo not exported before the close of the year was 5,337 maunds; in 1885-86 there was a deficit in the imports compared with exports of 719 maunds, against a surplus of 8,824 maunds in 1884-85.

JUTE, RAW.

The total quantity of raw jute imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,22,82,799	1,22,64,655
Exports	96,33,441	98,86,937

Imports.

The importation of raw jute during the past year was below the figures for 1885-86 and 1884-85 by 18,144 maunds, or ·14 per cent., and 7,88,781 maunds, or 6·04 per cent.,

respectively. The different districts from which raw jute was largely imported into Calcutta during the past two years are shown below, as compared with the quantities taking the rail:—

Principal supplying districts.

Districts.	Imports by all routes.		Districts.	Imports by rail.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Pubna	30,49,383	31,07,777	Furreedpore ...	17,10,083	19,26,826
Furreedpore ...	24,93,879	24,08,518	Pubna	7,63,740	8,08,961
Dacca	21,43,920	22,71,558	Rungpore	6,41,877	7,46,732
Rungpore	8,95,771	9,54,315	Dacca	4,29,756	5,99,368
Mymensingh ...	6,53,217	5,90,643	Julpigoree... ...	3,61,806	3,26,596
24-Pergunnahs ...	6,79,130	5,74,057	Nuddea	3,43,892	2,92,236
Rajshahye ...	3,04,771	3,99,010	Rajshahye... ...	71,957	1,96,006
Hooghly	3,56,368	3,66,216	Mymensingh ...	38,450	1,20,765
Nuddea	4,08,927	3,43,788	Bogra	44,037	89,569
Julpigoree ...	3,61,806	3,26,596	Khoolna	15,146	71,334
Jessore	2,89,453	2,19,134	Dinagepore ...	70,632	59,806
Dinagepore ...	1,51,768	1,86,660	Darjeeling ...	31,813	24,643
Khoolna	28,858	91,702	Jessore	18,146	17,147
Bogra	47,705	92,045	24-Pergunnahs ...	4,072	8,294
Backergunge ...	69,494	83,213	Backergunge ...	3,055	1,626
Maldah	82,167	47,848	Other districts ...	8,933	14,006
Goalpara	98,009	34,859			
Purneah	24,174	27,237			
Other districts ...	1,43,999	1,39,479			
Total ...	1,22,82,799	1,22,64,655	Total ...	45,57,395	53,03,915

Last year the proportion of imports by rail to the total trade was 43·25 per cent., against 37·12 per cent. in 1885-86 and 37·37 per cent. in 1884-85.

The total quantity of raw jute exported during the past year was 2·63 per cent. in excess of the supplies carried during 1885-86, but it showed a decrease of 4·62 per cent. when compared with 1884-85. The exports by sea during the past two years were as follows:—

Exports.

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	6,803,335	92,60,095	7,003,740	95,32,870
„ Indian „ ...	23,378	31,820	20,222	27,525
Total ...	6,826,713	92,91,915	7,023,962	95,60,395

The quantity of raw jute not exported before the close of the year was 23,77,718 maunds, against 26,49,358 maunds in 1885-86 and 26,88,235 maunds in 1884-85.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The total number of gunny-bags brought to and carried from Calcutta during the past two years, was as follows:—

Gunny-bags.

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	No.	No.
Imports	20,626,541	23,586,402
Exports	127,084,964	124,957,225

The total increase under imports was 14·35 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, and 29·62 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The several districts from which the

Imports.

largest supplies were obtained during 1886-87, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are named below:—

Principal supplying districts.

Districts.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pubna	6,061,240	.....	6,061,240	6,974,240	.....	6,974,240
24-Pergunnahs	5,526,056	409,427	5,935,483	5,169,413	628,789	5,798,202
Hooghly	3,839,520	639,428	4,478,948	4,342,545	965,896	5,308,441
Julpigoree	.....	892,535	892,535	.....	2,333,660	2,333,660
Rungpore	.....	938,070	938,070	.....	1,222,410	1,222,410
Darjeeling	.....	560,630	560,630	.....	898,520	898,520
Dinagepore	.....	479,840	479,840	.....	255,300	255,300
Burdwan	.....	149,067	149,067	.....	155,125	155,125
Purneah	.....	292,200	292,200	.....	62,510	62,510
Cawnpore	.....	309,830	309,830	.....	51,625	51,625
Other districts	.....	428,188	428,188	.....	424,414	424,414
Total ...	15,426,816	5,099,215	20,526,031	16,486,198	6,998,249	23,484,447

The exports showed a decrease of 2,127,739 bags as compared with 1885-86, and of 12,913,093 bags as compared with 1884-85. The destination of the exports by sea during the past two years was to the following places:—

Exports.

	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	39,566,071	1,988,590	41,554,661	34,392,655	2,331,780	36,724,435
„ Foreign „ ...	61,687,919	496,712	62,184,631	63,499,413	404,150	63,903,563
Total ...	101,253,990	2,485,302	103,739,292	97,892,068	2,735,930	100,627,998

The number of gunnies exported by all routes during the past year was 131,370,823 bags in excess of the number imported; in 1885-86 there was also an excess of 106,458,423 bags, and in 1884-85 of 119,674,316 bags. This represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs.

Comparison of imports with exports.

The internal trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth registered during the past two years is shown in the subjoined table:—

Gunny-cloth.

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	34,122	44,231
Exports	2,237	2,196

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta in this article during the past two years was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	10,731	.....
Exports	25,267,418	18,480,001

This statement shows that no gunny-cloth was imported into Calcutta by sea during 1886-87. The imports by internal routes increased by 29·63 per cent. and 26·97 per cent. over those of 1885-86 and 1884-85 respectively. The quantity carried by country boats exhibited the largest increase, namely, 7,982 pieces, as compared with the previous year.

Imports.

Exports.

As regards the sea-borne exports, the figures show a decrease of 26·86 per cent. on the returns of the previous year, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	5,182,830	.....	5,182,830	5,661,858	67,000	5,728,858
„ Foreign „ ...	19,972,367	112,221	20,084,588	12,731,143	20,000	12,751,143
Total ...	25,155,197	112,221	25,267,418	18,393,001	87,000	18,480,001

Comparison of imports with exports.

Last year there was a deficit in the imports over exports of 16,978,481 yards, against a similar deficit of 24,367,471 yards in 1885-86 and of 18,627,417 yards in 1884-85. These quantities represent a part of the outturn of the steam mills in Calcutta and the suburbs.

Outturn of the mills in the vicinity of Calcutta.

In addition to the registered supplies detailed above, the traffic returns of the Nuddea Rivers also show a large quantity of power-loom gunny-cloth, amounting to 605,846 pieces, sent up-country direct from the jute mills without ever passing over the Port Commissioners' wharves. The destination of these exports, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Durbhunga	173,374	221,630
Monghyr	112,195	164,556
Bhagulpore	15,625	62,850
Patna	2,500	45,500
Moorshedabad	2,300	27,920
Nuddea	3,900	23,700
Purneah	14,225	19,915
Chumparun	7,000	15,500
Rajshahye	5,675	11,650
Other districts	14,050	12,625
Total ...	350,844	605,846

The total number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 21, against 18 in the previous year and 19 in 1884-85. The quantity of jute worked up in 1886-87 was 36,21,578 maunds, against 37,68,892 maunds and 38,50,260 maunds in the two years 1885-86 and 1884-85 respectively. Separate figures showing how much of the raw material was used in the manufacture of gunny-bags and gunny-cloth are not available.

Food-grains.

The food-grain harvest during the past year was abundant and above the average, while the prices, both wholesale and retail, of all sorts of grains in the Lower Provinces, were lower in 1886 than in the four previous years. The result of the plentiful supply has been a great expansion of the Calcutta traffic under this head during the year under report. As compared with 1885-86, the aggregate increase in the import trade amounted to 21·07 per cent., while in the export trade the advance was 30·31 per cent. The following statements show the total traffic in each staple separately during the past two years:—

	Imports into Calcutta.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,30,80,446	1,39,03,918
Paddy	14,14,511	12,21,609
Wheat	71,94,330	1,10,11,473
Gram and pulse	32,91,737	42,24,848
Other spring and rain crops ...	4,76,669	4,60,941
Total ...	2,54,57,693	3,08,22,789

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,02,23,293	1,11,44,406
Paddy	5,55,983	4,36,419
Wheat	58,18,560	97,31,136
Gram and pulse	15,44,364	23,42,260
Other spring and rain crops ...	1,62,693	1,99,419
Total ...	1,83,04,893	2,38,53,640

The total quantity of food-grains not exported before the close of the past two years is shown below—

	Surplus of imports over exports.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	28,57,153	27,59,512
Paddy	8,58,528	7,85,190
Wheat	13,75,770	12,80,337
Gram and pulse	17,47,373	18,82,588
Other spring and rain crops ...	3,13,976	2,61,522
Total ...	71,52,800	69,69,149

The following statement shows the average retail prices of food-grains in Bengal during the year 1886, as compared with those ruling during the preceding three years:—

		Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs.							
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Lesser millets.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.	Arhar.
				Best sort.	Common.				
Bengal.		S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Western Districts.	Average price for 3 years (1883-85)	15 0	18 9	13 8	19 7	.....	29 0	17 12	.....
	Ditto for 1886 ...	16 10	27 14	14 12	19 8	.....	31 11	19 4	17 14
Central ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1883-85)	14 14	18 13	11 2	15 10	11 14	20 3	17 4	.....
	Ditto for 1886 ...	15 10	21 4	12 7	18 5	12 8	22 6	18 11	16 4
Eastern ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1883-85)	14 4	26 9	14 3	17 5	.....	.....	15 2	.....
	Ditto for 1886 ...	14 9	25 10	13 3	16 7	.....	.....	15 3	13 13
Bengal Province...	Average price for 3 years (1883-85)	14 11	21 3	12 15	16 13	11 14	24 9	16 11	.....
	Ditto for 1886 ...	15 10	24 15	13 7	18 1	12 8	27 0	17 11	16 0
Behar ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1883-85)	17 10	24 12	11 8	15 7	24 12	26 14	21 5	.....
	Ditto for 1886 ...	18 8	29 3	12 2	18 14	26 0	28 7	23 14	22 0
Orissa ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1883-85)	15 2	10 12	14 9	21 4	.....	.....	17 9	.....
	Ditto for 1886 ...	15 11	12 5	12 9	19 13	.....	.....	16 2	16 0
Chota Nagpore ...	Average price for 3 years (1883-85)	15 8	21 5	16 2	21 4	28 9	28 1	16 3	.....
	Ditto for 1886 ...	19 11	24 6	17 11	25 3	35 12	32 10	17 5	19 9
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.	Average price for 3 years (1883-85)	15 12	19 8	13 12	18 11	21 12	26 8	17 5	.....
	Ditto for 1886 ...	17 6	22 11	13 15	20 8	24 12	29 6	18 12	18 6

Compared with the average prices ruling in the three previous years, wheat showed a decline in price of 10·31 per cent., barley of 16·34 per cent., common rice of 9·7 per cent., millets of 13·79 per cent., maize or Indian-corn of 10·84 per cent., and gram of 4·53 per cent.

WHEAT.

The gross weight of the Calcutta trade in wheat during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1885-86. Mds.	1886-87. Mds.
Imports	71,94,330	1,10,11,473
Exports	58,18,560	97,31,136

Imports.

The import trade of the past year showed an increase of 53·06 per cent. and 134·33 per cent. in comparison with 1885-86 and 1884-85 respectively. The distribution of the imports is classified by provinces in the following statement:—

	1885-86. Mds.	1886-87. Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	58,68,005	49,44,697
Behar	8,34,906	48,27,411
Bengal	3,74,998	12,17,415
Punjab	95,890	7,147
Central Provinces	12,809	7
Other places	7,722	14,796
Total ...	71,94,330	1,10,11,473

Exports.

The quantity of wheat exported during the year was 67·24 per cent. above the trade of 1885-86, and 170 90 per cent. over that of 1884-85. The bulk of this trade was sea-borne and its destination was as follows:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	4,189,531	57,02,417	7,035,276	95,75,792
„ Indian „ ...	9,038	12,302	49,701	67,649
Total ...	4,198,569	57,14,719	7,084,977	96,43,441

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the exports from the imports, there remained 12,80,337 maunds, against 13,75,770 maunds in 1885-86 and 11,07,006 maunds in 1884-85.

GRAM AND PULSES.

The principal staples comprised under this head are *mutter*, *khesari*, *mushuri*, *maskalai*, *moog*, *boot* or *chhola*, and *urhur*. The gross import and export trade of Calcutta under this head during the past two years is given below—

	1885-86. Mds.	1886-87. Mds
Imports	32,91,737	42,24,848
Exports	15,44,364	23,42,260

Imports.

The total increase under imports was 28·35 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, and 34·21 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The different provinces from which gram and pulses were consigned to Calcutta during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1885-86. Mds.	1886-87. Mds.
From Bengal	11,55,546	17,03,560
„ Behar	5,11,984	15,88,000
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	12,06,291	7,05,925
„ Punjab	3,38,604	2,10,458
„ Madras	33,340	528
„ Central Provinces	31,104	.....
„ Other places	14,868	16,377
Total ...	32,91,737	42,24,848

Exports.

In the export trade there was an increase of 51·66 per cent. in the supplies carried during the past year as compared with 1885-86, and of 51·02 per cent. when compared with 1884-85. The destination of the exports by sea is shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	259,510	3,53,222	563,290	7,66,700
„ Indian „ ...	387,307	5,27,168	695,969	9,47,291
Total ...	646,817	8,80,390	1,259,259	17,13,991

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the gross exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta, there remained a surplus of 18,82,588 maunds, against 17,47,373 maunds in 1885-86 and 15,96,975 maunds in 1884-85.

Rice and Paddy.

The rice trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Specification of routes.		Imports.		Exports.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Boat	Rice ...	92,29,143	93,31,007	3,79,065	1,96,342
	Paddy ...	10,48,756	9,49,737	4,20,530	1,79,556
„ Inland steamer	Rice ...	73,819	1,20,919	58,305	32,170
	Paddy ...	1,226	6,495	71	.....
„ East Indian Railway ...	Rice ...	14,29,961	25,66,811	76,603	21,063
	Paddy ...	8,201	26,465	.....	.....
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway	Rice ...	9,07,162	7,85,630	37,050	9,506
	Paddy ...	5,488	28,611	.....	.....
„ Road	Rice ...	7,56,678	6,84,472	1,78,526	1,84,831
	Paddy ...	88,647	95,400	94,521	1,22,245
„ Sea	Rice ...	6,83,683	4,15,079	94,93,744	1,07,00,494
	Paddy ...	2,62,193	1,14,901	40,861	1,34,618
Total ...	Rice ...	1,30,80,446	1,39,03,918	1,02,23,293	1,11,44,406
	Paddy ...	14,14,511	12,21,609	5,55,983	4,36,419
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy ...		1,39,64,515	1,46,67,424	1,05,70,782	1,14,17,168

Imports.

The supply brought to Calcutta was 5·03 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1885-86, and 12·45 per cent. over those for 1884-85. The abstract below gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received during the past two years:—

Provinces.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	1,04,55,251	1,04,82,769	23,65,218	34,64,352	1,28,20,469	1,39,47,121
„ Behar	6,791	34,569	16,872	23,792	23,663	58,361
„ Orissa	2,08,953	61,602	8,02,370	4,59,141	10,11,223	5,20,743
„ Assam	25,231	89,750	11,647	1,879	36,878	91,629
„ N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	571	.....	3,074	3,391	3,645	3,391
„ Madras	.....	.....	140	2,300	140	2,300
„ Burmah	.....	.....	13,652	24,272	13,652	24,272
„ Other places ...	.....	.....	54,845	19,607	54,845	19,607
Total ...	1,06,96,697	1,06,68,690	32,67,818	39,98,734	1,39,64,515	1,46,67,424

Exports.

While the exports of rice increased by 9·02 per cent. and 16·17 per cent. as compared with 1885-86 and 1884-85 respectively, the exports of paddy decreased by 21·55 per cent. and 33·72 per cent. as compared with those two years. The quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1885-86.		886-87.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports, viz.—				
Madras	1,085	797	4,703	3,455
Other ports in Madras	7,77,122	570,947	13,22,956	971,968
Bombay	10,03,331	737,141	21,31,484	1,565,988
Burmah	25,005	18,371	38,446	28,242
Pondicherry	1	1	4	3
Other Indian ports	1,49,661	109,955	2,42,980	178,516
Total of Interportal trade ...	19,56,205	1,437,212	37,40,567	2,748,172
To Foreign ports, viz.—				
United kingdom	16,10,453	1,183,190	11,43,688	840,261
Other Foreign ports	59,27,086	4,354,595	58,16,239	4,273,155
Total of Foreign trade ...	75,37,539	5,537,785	69,59,927	5,113,416
TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA	94,93,744	6,974,997	1,07,00,494	7,861,588

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

To Indian ports	16,603	12,198	44,872	32,967
„ Foreign „ „	24,258	17,822	89,746	65,936
TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA ...	40,861	30,020	1,34,618	98,903

Stock of rice in Calcutta.

The stocks of rice at all the markets and warehouses in Calcutta and the Suburbs in the first week of April 1887 was 30,47,837 maunds, against 23,99,774 maunds in 1886 and 22,92,046 maunds in 1885. These figures do not include paddy. The total imports of paddy during the past year being 12,21,609 maunds, and the total exports 4,36,419 maunds, there remained a balance of 7,85,190 maunds which, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy, is equivalent to 4,90,744 maunds of rice. If this figure were added to the stocks of rice shown above, the total figure would be raised to 35,38,581 maunds, against 29,36,354 maunds in 1885-86 and 31,73,278 maunds in 1884-85.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

Under this heading are comprised barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian-corn, oats, millets and other crops, which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in these staples during the past two years is given below—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	4,76,669	4,60,941
Exports	1,62,693	1,99,419

Imports.

The total trade under imports was very nearly the same as in the previous year, but it showed a decrease of 8·29 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The sources of the supply, province by province, during the past two years were as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	2,18,952	3,53,208
Bengal	1,90,845	65,303
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	49,946	28,329
Other places	16,926	41,101
Total ...	4,76,669	4,60,941

Exports.

The export trade of the past year exceeded the figures of 1885-86 by 22·57 per cent., but it showed a falling off of 33·23 per cent. in comparison with 1884-85. The sea-borne exports were distributed as follows:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	74,481	1,01,377	1,06,231	1,44,592
„ Indian „ ...	4,212	5,732	15,128	20,591
Total ...	78,693	1,07,109	1,21,359	1,65,183

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports during the past year was 2,61,522 maunds, against 3,13,976 maunds in 1885-86 and 2,03,920 maunds in 1884-85.

Hides.

The hide trade of Calcutta registered during the past two years was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	No.	No.
Imports	8,145,813	7,117,640
Exports	7,556,945	7,470,846

Imports.

The total quantity carried to Calcutta during the past year was 12·62 per cent. below the trade of 1885-86 and 11·02 per cent. below that of 1884-85. The statement below shows all the provinces from which the supply of hides was derived during the past two years:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	No.	No.
Behar	3,204,300	2,532,412
Bengal	2,606,292	2,397,199
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,345,970	1,148,864
Punjab	433,840	524,320
Orissa	249,400	223,293
Madras	130,598	98,321
Burmah	28,050	95,170
Chota Nagpore	129,416	64,560
Other places	17,947	33,501
Total ...	8,145,813	7,117,640

Exports.

The decrease in the export trade during the past year was 1·16 per cent. on the figures for 1885-86. Compared, however, with 1884-85, the past year's trade showed an advance of 3·73 per cent. The destination of the sea-borne trade was as follows:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	4,575,010	340,648	4,703,350	345,222
Other ports	2,949,548	319,114	2,674,788	251,087
Total ...	7,524,558	659,762	7,378,138	596,309
To Indian ports	1,718	119	60,579	2,973
Grand Total ...	7,526,276	659,881	7,438,717	599,282

Comparison of imports with exports.

The deficit in imports over exports was 353,206 pieces during the past year, but in 1885-86 the imports balanced the exports with a surplus amounting to 588,868 pieces, against a surplus of 765,755 pieces in 1884-85.

SALT.

The total weight of salt imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year are compared below with the totals of the preceding year :—

YEAR.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.						Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1885-86	91,35,568	5,49,483	86,85,051	34,59,542	10,04,451	1,85,869	35,15,115	52,562	82,17,539	37,566	82,55,105
1886-87	94,99,626	5,28,527	1,00,28,153	37,63,352	11,07,663	3,91,522	33,67,297	50,559	86,80,393	1,44,562	88,24,955

Imports.

The amount of salt imported into Calcutta by sea during the past year was 15·46 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1885-86, and 11·60 per cent. over those of 1884-85. The different countries from which the supply was derived during the past two years were as follows :—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Liverpool	243,014	247,330	66,15,381	67,32,866
Italy	37,776	46,401	10,28,349	12,63,141
Arabian and Persian Gulfs ...	17,319	32,126	4,71,475	8,74,536
Hamburg	726	20,795	19,750	5,66,074
Bombay	20,185	19,412	5,49,483	5,28,427
Aden	.....	2,295	.....	62,488
Other ports	23	22	613	621
Total ...	319,043	368,381	86,85,051	1,00,28,153

The total quantity of indigenous salt imported into Calcutta by the East Indian Railway during 1886-87 was 300 maunds, against 332 maunds in 1885-86, and 95 maunds in 1884-85. Of the past year's supply, 272 maunds were received from the Punjab, and 28 maunds from the North-Western Provinces.

Exports.

The total exports of salt from Calcutta showed a rise of 6·90 per cent. on the returns of 1885-86, and 5·69 per cent. on those of 1884-85. The distribution of the exports is classified according to provinces in the following statement :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	44,25,431	45,52,772
„ Behar	28,64,395	30,30,206
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,21,982	4,98,880
„ Assam	3,53,035	3,99,243
„ Chota Nagpore	1,51,740	1,91,620
„ Other provinces	956	7,672
Total ...	82,17,539	86,80,393
„ Sea-ports	37,566	1,44,562
GRAND TOTAL ...	82,55,105	88,24,955

Comparison of imports with exports.

After deducting exports from imports, there remained a surplus of 12,03,498 maunds, against 4,30,278 maunds in 1885-86, and 6,36,290 maunds in 1884-85.

Clearances from ship-board and bond.

The quantities on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs during the past two years, as compared with the inland despatches from Calcutta, are given in the following statement:—

	Sea-imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1885-86 ...	90,70,437*	8,135	90,78,572	82,55,105
1886-87 ...	96,86,409†	.....	96,86,409	88,24,955

The total clearances of salt last year showed a slight increase of 6·69 per cent. on the returns of 1885-86, and of 3·24 per cent. on those of 1884-85.

According to the foregoing figures, the total quantity of salt available for consumption in Calcutta and the Suburbs, Hooghly, and a part of the 24-Pergunnahs district was 8,61,454 maunds, against 8,23,467 maunds in 1885-86, and 10,32,792 maunds in 1884-85.

Principal salt-importing marts.

The different marts in the interior which imported salt to the extent of 1,00,000 maunds and upwards during the past year were Patna (9,01,325 maunds), Serajgunge (4,80,008 maunds), Durbhunga (2,68,648 maunds), Raniganj (2,26,433 maunds), Narainganj (2,23,068 maunds), Sahebganj in the Sonthal Pergunnahs (1,99,408 maunds), Balaganj in Sylhet (1,70,798 maunds), Arrah (1,45,787 maunds), Gya (1,25,513 maunds), Midnapore (1,22,080 maunds), Bhagulpore (1,21,344 maunds), Ghattal (1,13,475 maunds), Jaunpore (1,13,386 maunds), Barrakur (1,13,300 maunds), and Jhalokati (1,06,438 maunds).

Saltpetre.

The total quantity of saltpetre carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,39,678	6,27,971
Exports	5,46,100	5,44,767

Imports.

Last year the import trade remained nearly the same as in 1885-86, but the figures were below those of 1884-85 by 13·14 per cent. The sources of supply, classified by provinces, were as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	4,55,634	4,47,503
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,18,701	1,24,786
Punjab	63,766	54,347
Other places	1,577	1,335
Total ...	6,39,678	6,27,971

Exports.

The export trade was almost the same as in the previous year, but it was 12·23 per cent. below that of 1884-85. The bulk of the trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	194,807	2,65,154	157,007	2,13,704
Other Foreign ports ...	202,555	2,75,700	233,346	3,17,610
Total ...	397,362	5,40,854	390,353	5,31,314
To Indian ports—				
Madras	1,346	1,832	1,194	1,625
Bombay	.....	.....	5,738	7,810
Other Indian ports ...	983	1,338	929	1,265
Total ...	2,329	3,170	7,861	10,700
GRAND TOTAL ...	399,691	5,44,024	398,214	5,42,014

* Including 5,25,983 maunds of Bombay and Madras salt, which was passed free of duty.
† Ditto 5,30,403 ditto Bombay salt, which was passed free of duty.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the gross exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta, there remained a surplus of 83,204 maunds, against 93,578 maunds in 1885-86, and 1,02,244 maunds in 1884-85.

LINSEED.

The following statement shows the registered trade of Calcutta in linseed during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1885-86. Mds.	1886-87. Mds.
Imports	63,27,499	77,24,926
Exports	64,26,055	76,52,615

Imports.

The large increase noticed in the imports during 1885-86 was further extended during the year under report, the figures being nearly 77¼ lakhs of maunds, against over 63¼ lakhs of maunds in 1885-86, and 49⅔ lakhs of maunds in 1884-85. The following table gives an abstract of the imports, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1885-86. Mds.	1886-87. Mds.
Behar	35,28,120	49,20,577
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	16,03,443	16,49,417
Bengal	10,88,950	10,88,379
Assam	46,896	38,430
Central Provinces and Rajputana ...	54,359	22,911
Other places	5,731	5,212
Total ...	63,27,499	77,24,926

Exports.

There has been an increase in the exports of 19·08 per cent. as compared with 1885-86 and of 49·63 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The details of the sea-borne trade are shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To United Kingdom	4,272,658	58,15,562	5,147,484	70,06,298
„ Other Foreign ports ...	447,880	6,09,615	472,038	6,42,509
Total of Foreign ports	4,720,538	64,25,177	5,619,522	76,48,807
To Indian ports ...	25	34	1,617	2,201
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,720,563	64,25,211	5,621,139	76,51,008

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

During the year under report the surplus of imports over exports was 72,311 maunds; in 1885-86, however, the exports exceeded the imports by 98,556 maunds, against a similar deficit of 1,47,469 maunds in 1884-85.

MUSTARD AND RAPE SEED.

The amount of the Calcutta trade in mustard and rape seed during the past two years was as follows:—

	1885-86. Mds.	1886-87. Mds.
Imports	30,68,589	27,25,680
Exports	20,34,624	15,10,245

Imports.

The import trade fell off by 11·17 per cent. and 28·27 per cent. on the returns of the two years 1885-86 and 1884-85, respectively. The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1885-86. Mds.	1886-87. Mds.
Behar	15,39,454	14,73,975
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,38,398	6,61,531
Bengal	5,94,353	3,51,802
Assam	4,48,967	2,22,200
Other places	47,417	16,172
Total ...	30,68,589	27,25,680

Exports.

The exports of mustard and rape seed were below those of 1885-86 by 27·48 per cent., but when compared with 1884-85, the falling off amounted to 50·23 per cent. The quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years were destined as follows:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	1,086,354	14,78,648	650,554	8,85,476
Other Foreign ports ...	59,143	80,500	22,020	29,972
Total ...	1,145,497	15,59,148	672,574	9,15,448
To Indian ports—				
Burmah ...	81	110	176	239
Other Indian ports ...	65	89	56	76
Total ...	146	199	232	315
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,145,643	15,59,347	672,806	9,15,763

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

If exports be deducted from imports, there remain 12,27,478 maunds, against 9,85,974 maunds in 1885-86, and 6,75,267 maunds in 1884-85.

SILK, RAW.

The total quantity of the trade of Calcutta in raw silk during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	24,147	28,234
Exports	22,486	25,184

Imports.

Last year the import trade exceeded the figures for 1885-86 by 16·92 per cent., but it was below those for 1884-85 by 4·90 per cent.

Exports.

In the export trade there was an increase of 11·99 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, and a decrease of 4·89 per cent. in comparison with 1884-85. The distribution of the sea-borne trade was as follows:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	333,675	4,055	387,404	4,708
„ Other Foreign ports ...	1,034,028	12,566	1,113,421	13,531
Total ...	1,367,703	16,621	1,500,825	18,239
„ Madras	193,007	2,346	267,292	3,248
„ Other ports in Madras ...	8,831	107	12,552	153
„ Bombay	27,768	338	8,286	101
„ Burmah	6,787	82	6,248	76
„ Other Indian ports ...	3,952	48	3,394	41
Total ...	240,345	2,921	297,772	3,619
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,608,048	19,542	1,798,597	21,858

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 3,050 maunds, against 1,661 maunds in 1885-86, and 3,210 maunds in 1884-85.

SUGAR.

The sugar trade of Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

		1885-86.	1886-87.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Drained	3,79,529	4,23,587
	Undrained	9,31,331	8,90,459
Exports ...	Drained	1,63,415	2,00,739
	Undrained	2,95,770	2,93,278

Imports.

The total quantity of drained sugar imported last year was 11·61 per cent. in excess of the trade of 1885-86, and 10·33 per cent. above that of 1884-85. Under undrained sugar there was a slight decrease of 4·39 per cent. and 10·24 per cent. on the returns of the two previous years respectively. The total supply brought to Calcutta during the past two years from each province is shown in the following statement:—

	Drained Sugar.		Undrained Sugar.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	1,95,372	1,56,095	9,02,199	7,65,886
Behar	20,129	23,270	20,423	30,798
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,622	5,730	1,054	2,861
Madras	44,582	49,404	5	16
Bombay	1,218	2,768	.....	8
Other places	1,13,606	1,86,320	7,650	90,890
Total ...	3,79,529	4,23,587	9,31,331	8,90,459

Exports.

The quantity of drained sugar exported during the last year showed an increase of 37,324 maunds as compared with 1885-86, and of 18,639 maunds as compared with 1884-85, but the volume of trade under undrained sugar remained almost the same as in the other two years. The supply exported by sea was distributed as follows:—

	Drained Sugar.				Undrained Sugar.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ...	5,756	4,229	1,632	1,199	3,148	2,313	144	106
„ Indian „ ...	35,797	26,300	34,657	25,462	4,870	3,578	6,789	4,988
Total ...	41,553	30,529	36,289	26,661	8,018	5,891	6,933	5,094

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After converting drained into undrained sugar at the rate of one maund of the former to $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of the latter, the total of the year's traffic aggregated 19,49,426 maunds under imports, and 7,95,125 maunds under exports. The surplus of imports over exports would thus amount to 11,54,301 maunds, against 11,75,846 maunds in 1885-86, and 12,03,266 maunds in 1884-85.

Tea, Indian.

The trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Mds.	lb	Mds.	lb
Imports	8,05,261	66,261,477	8,73,441	71,871,716
Exports	8,33,561	68,586,460	9,54,985	78,581,623

Imports.

The supply carried to Calcutta was 68,180 maunds, or 8·47 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1885-86, and 1,55,653 maunds, or 21·69 per cent. over the trade of 1884-85. The different provinces from which the supplies were received during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Mds.	lb	Mds.	lb
Assam	6,03,320	49,644,617	6,43,334	52,937,198
Bengal	1,81,765	14,956,663	2,17,848	17,921,664
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	10,410	856,594	4,688	385,755
Punjab	5,287	435,044	3,517	289,399
Chota Nagpore ...	2,134	175,598	2,659	222,912
Behar	2,073	170,578	1,045	85,988
Other places ...	272	22,383	350	28,800
Total ...	8,05,261	66,261,477	8,73,441	71,871,716

Imports by sea.

The tea imported by sea during the past two years was consigned from the following places:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
Chittagong ...	884,571	10,750	1,010,427	12,279
Madras	1,070	13	11,902	145
Burmah	164	2	433	5
Other Indian ports ...	21,066	256	8,960	109
Total ...	906,871	11,021	1,031,722	12,538

Exports.

The exports advanced by 14·57 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, and by 22·88 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The following statement shows the total exports from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
To Foreign ports—	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	65,957,401	8,01,566	75,616,022	9,18,945
Other Foreign ports ...	1,894,348	23,022	1,793,774	21,799
Total of Foreign ports ...	67,851,749	8,24,588	77,409,796	9,40,744
To Indian ports—				
Bombay	247,170	3,005	741,462	9,011
Madras	138,562	1,684	95,642	1,162
Other Indian ports ...	19,013	229	127,856	1,554
Total of Indian ports ...	404,745	4,918	964,960	11,727
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,256,494	8,29,506	78,374,756	9,52,471

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of exports over imports amounted to 81,544 maunds, against a similar deficit in imports over exports of 28,255 maunds in 1885-86, and 59,384 maunds in 1884-85.

TOBACCO.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in tobacco during the past two years is given below:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,42,847	5,93,524
Exports	4,44,219	4,28,946

Imports.

The import trade shows a falling off of 7·67 per cent. on the trade of 1885-86 and of 3·53 per cent. on that of 1884-85. The following comparative statement shows the importation of tobacco from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1885-86	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	5,89,672	5,15,186
Behar	40,039	63,238
Madras	4,615	4,609
Orissa	1,612	2,169
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,256	830
Other places	4,653	7,492
Total ...	6,42,847	5,93,524

Exports.

The exports were 3·44 per cent. below those of 1885-86, but they exceeded those of 1884-85 by 18,396 maunds, or 4·48 per cent. The quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years were destined as follows:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
To Indian ports—	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
Madras and ports in Madras ...	71,460	869	107,005	1,300
Bombay	31,589	384	13,957	170
Burmah	16,420,753	1,99,558	14,564,247	1,76,996
Other Indian ports ...	1,944,984	23,637	2,086,031	25,351
Total	18,468,786	2,24,448	16,771,240	2,03,817
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	739,455	8,986	2,142,059	26,032
Other Foreign ports ...	3,843,729	46,712	2,133,640	25,930
Total ...	4,583,184	55,698	4,275,699	51,962
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,051,970	2,80,146	21,046,939	2,55,779

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deducting the exports from the imports, there remained a surplus of 1,64,578 maunds, against 1,98,628 maunds in 1885-86, and 2,04,693 maunds in 1884-85.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total weight of the trade of the port of Chittagong carried by country boats during the year 1886-87, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	26,69,925	28,91,199
Exports	7,21,635	30,42,702
Total ...	33,91,560	59,33,901

The total value of the inland and sea-borne trade during the past two years is shown below:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1885-86 ...	76,45,714	21,66,681	98,12,395
	1886-87 ...	78,11,713	41,25,977	1,19,37,690
Sea-borne trade ...	1885-86 ...	94,85,595	1,13,25,446	2,08,11,041
	1886-87 ...	1,17,93,941	1,12,79,372	2,30,73,313

Lime and limestone.

The import trade by country boats during the past year showed an increase of 41·71 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, and of 2·68 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The increase is ascribed to greater demand for local consumption. The total quantity imported from Naraingunge by country boats was 35,286 maunds, against 27,310 maunds in the preceding year.

Caoutchouc.

The total value of caoutchouc exported by sea-going vessels was Rs. 1,925, showing an advance of Rs. 1,163 over the trade of 1885-86, but a falling off of Rs. 6,555 as compared with 1884-85. The unsettled state of the Lushai country has interfered with the natural growth of the traffic in this article.

Cotton, raw.

According to the boat traffic returns, the exports of raw cotton rose from 4,106 maunds in 1884-85, and 6,585 maunds in 1885-86, to 25,010 maunds in 1886-87. The advance in the quantities sent to Calcutta direct was nearly twelve times as compared with the previous year, and in those carried to Naraingunge nearly four times.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The total value of the import trade carried by coasting vessels under this head was Rs. 1,84,537, showing a decrease of 4·65 per cent. on the returns of 1885-86, and of 16·04 per cent. on those of 1884-85.

Cotton piece-goods, European.

The total value of the import trade carried by coasting vessels under this head was Rs. 15,81,113, against Rs. 17,84,928 in 1885-86, and Rs. 18,63,168 in 1884-85. These supplies were entirely derived from Calcutta, there being no trade with England direct. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, is said to be due to large stocks being in hand at the beginning of the year. The value of piece-goods sent by country boats to the interior of the Chittagong district was Rs. 2,55,800, against Rs. 4,07,600 in 1885-86, and Rs. 5,90,971 in 1884-85.

Jute, raw.

Owing to a good demand for export to the United Kingdom, the import trade in raw jute showed a great recovery during the year, the total quantity carried to Chittagong from Naraingunge by sea-going vessels being 35·43 per cent. in excess of the trade of 1885-86, and 4·84 per cent. below that of 1884-85. In the case of the exports by sea to England, the figures exhibited a rise of 33·03 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, as shown below:—

Exports to the United Kingdom from Chittagong.

		1885-86.	1886-87.
Quantity	Cwts.	979,029	1,302,439
	Mds.	13,32,567	17,72,765
Value	Rs.	54,70,413	81,71,095

Gunny-bags.

The gunny-bags imported by coasting vessels from Calcutta during the year were valued at Rs. 91,391, showing a decrease of 30·56 per cent. and 10·41 per cent. as compared with the figures of the two years 1885-86 and 1884-85 respectively.

Cocoanuts.

The boat traffic returns showed an importation of 1,643,730 cocoanuts, being a considerable falling off of 3,383,966 in number as compared with 1885-86, and of 2,609,110 when compared with 1884-85. The decrease is said to be due to a larger number of cocoanuts having been imported from the Maldives.

Rice and paddy.

The total quantities of rice and paddy imported into Chittagong by country boats during the past year are shown below, compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	11,40,572	12,12,944
Paddy	9,61,463	6,72,549

There was an increase of 6·34 per cent. in the imports of rice as compared with those of 1885-86, and of 53·63 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. In the case of paddy, however, the imports of the past year were 2,88,914 maunds below those of 1885-86, but they were 2,45,855 maunds in excess of those of 1884-85. The quantities of rice and paddy sent to foreign countries from Chittagong during the past two years were as follows:—

		1885-86.	1886-87.
Rice	Cwts.	623,261	257,188
	Mds.	8,48,327	3,50,061
Paddy	Cwts.	6,612	14,929
	Mds.	9,000	20,320

After deducting the exports to foreign countries from the supplies imported by country boats, there remained a large surplus, as shown below:—

		1885-86.	1886-87.
Rice	Cwts.	214,710	633,954
	Mds.	2,92,245	8,62,883
Paddy	Cwts.	699,768	479,188
	Mds.	9,52,463	6,52,229

According to the coasting trade returns, the quantities of rice and paddy sent to the different ports in India from the Chittagong port during the past two years were as follows:—

		1885-86.	1886-87.
Rice	Cwts.	208,255	31,597
	Mds.	2,83,458	43,007
Paddy	Cwts.	432,088	75,270
	Mds.	5,88,120	1,02,451

Hides and skins.

Last year the total value of the export trade by coasting vessels under this head was Rs. 2,23,847, showing an increase of Rs. 21,942 as compared with the trade of 1885-86, and a decrease of Rs. 40,106 on that of 1884-85. The increase is said to be due to short exportation in the previous year.

Oils.

The traffic under this head represents for the most part transactions in kerosine oil, the trade in which is stated to be in a flourishing state: American oils have almost entirely taken the place of the oils which used to come from Burmah. The quantity brought to Chittagong by coasting vessels was valued at Rs. 1,06,448, against Rs. 1,12,211 and Rs. 1,12,330 in 1885-86 and 1884-85 respectively. The quantity imported by country boats was 5,510 maunds, against 5,136 maunds in 1885-86.

Salt.

The quantity of salt imported from the United Kingdom and other countries was 3,51,272 maunds, against 2,69,088 maunds in 1885-86, and 6,30,270 maunds in 1884-85.

The exports from Chittagong by country boats during the past two years were:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong	1,01,557	1,68,566
„ Noakhally	38,634	33,402
„ Dacca (Naraingunge)	.....	39,950
„ Other districts	5,306	6,682
Total ...	1,45,497	3,48,600

Besides these supplies, the quantity of salt exported to Naraingunge by coasting vessels was 1,59,412 maunds, against 1,24,786 maunds in 1885-86, and 2,83,002 maunds in 1884-85.

Mustard and rape seed.

The total quantity of mustard and rape seed imported by country boats was 15,760 maunds, against 14,696 maunds in 1885-86, and 32,442 maunds in 1884-85.

Spices.

Owing to better production, the imports of betelnuts by country boats amounted to 40,315 maunds, being 27,920 maunds in excess of the figures of 1885-86, and 21,931 maunds over those of 1884-85. In "all other kinds" of spices the total quantity imported was 15,456 maunds, against 7,689 maunds in 1885-86, the increase being due to a good chilly harvest. According to the returns of the sea-going vessels, the total value of imports under this head amounted to Rs. 48,398, against Rs. 35,913 in 1885-86, and Rs. 27,362 in 1884-85; the increase was under different sorts of curry spices imported to meet a greater demand. The total value of exports aggregated Rs. 50,620, against Rs. 11,194 and Rs. 41,565 in those years, respectively; the increase in value was chiefly on account of large quantities of chillies having been exported to Calcutta and Naraingunge.

Sugar.

The import traffic under this head carried by country boats during the past two years was as follows :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.
Sugar, drained	7,553	5,563
„ undrained	40,559	43,084

The total value of sugar imported coastwise during the past year was Rs. 88,270, against Rs. 83,679 in 1885-86, and Rs. 97,155 in 1884-85.

Tea, Indian.

The quantity of Indian tea sent to Calcutta from Chittagong by coasting vessels was 1,010,427lb, against 884,649lb in 1885-86, and 853,491 lb in 1884-85; but the value as entered in the Customs returns was Rs. 99,415 lower than in 1885-86, owing to the low prices obtained. The quantity sent direct to the United Kingdom was 3,154lb, against 5,339lb in 1885-86, and 3,847lb in 1884-85.

Tobacco.

The import trade along the coast was valued at Rs. 1,22,216, against Rs. 98,736 in 1885-86, and Rs. 83,065 in 1884-85. This article was largely imported from Naraingunge for home consumption, as the local produce was limited. The total quantity of tobacco sent to Chittagong from Naraingunge was 20,778 maunds, against 20,491 maunds in 1885-86, and 17,238 maunds in 1884-85. The quantity exported to foreign ports was 1,521lb (19 maunds), against 9,673lb (118 maunds) in 1885-86, and 16,176lb (196 maunds) in 1884-85.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The total value of the import and export trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years, exclusive of Government transactions, will be seen from the following table:—

Ports.		Imports.			Exports.			Grand Total.		
		Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
alasore	1885-86	76,77,637	7,80,420	84,58,057	42,00,290	8,95,618	50,95,908	1,18,77,927	16,76,038	1,35,53,965
	1886-87	66,35,683	2,79,459	69,15,142	30,88,679	9,79,742	40,68,421	97,24,362	12,59,201	1,09,83,563
Cuttack	1885-86	1,76,442	3,000	1,79,442	29,38,564	.....	29,38,564	31,15,006	3,000	31,18,006
	1886-87	1,79,758	.....	1,79,758	16,93,530	.....	16,93,530	18,73,288	.....	18,73,288
Pooree	1885-86	8,610	2,000	10,610	3,53,055	.....	3,53,035	3,61,665	2,000	3,63,665
	1886-87	3,632	5,000	8,632	2,43,131	.....	2,43,131	2,46,763	5,000	2,51,763
Total ...	1885-86	78,62,689	7,85,420	86,48,109	74,91,909	8,95,618	83,87,527	1,53,54,598	16,81,038	1,70,35,636
	1886-87	68,19,073	2,84,459	71,03,532	50,25,340	9,79,742	60,05,082	1,18,44,413	12,64,201	1,31,08,614

The following statement shows the different ports which contributed to the trade during the past year as compared with the previous year :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	84,97,452	69,41,299	40,04,992	34,06,043
Other Indian ports ...	94,853	76,955	17,97,422	7,36,921
Foreign ports ...	55,804	85,278	25,85,113	18,62,118
Total ...	86,48,109	71,03,532	83,87,527	60,05,082

Compared with 1885-86, the trade with Calcutta fell by 18·33 per cent. under imports, and by 14·95 per cent. under exports, while the decrease in the trade with other Indian ports was 18·87 per cent. under the former head and 59·00 per cent. under the latter. In the case of the trade with foreign ports, however, there was a rise of 52·96 per cent. under imports, but a falling off of 27·96 per cent. under exports.

Imports.

The chief articles of commerce imported into Orissa during the past two years are shown below:—

Principal Articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weights.		Indian weights.		1885-86.	1886-87.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel ... ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,09,399	2,31,656
Cotton twist and yarn ... European ... lb	2,754,200	2,738,070	33,471	33,275	13,22,980	13,80,466
Cotton twist and yarn ... Indian ... „	1,605,420	949,300	17,080	11,537	8,33,195	4,67,603
Cotton piece-goods ... European ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,23,808	13,13,883
Cotton piece-goods ... Indian ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	8,027
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	2,089,825	1,089,689	20,89,825	10,89,689	4,25,604	2,09,300
Metals ... ... Cwt.	28,533	24,485	38,837	31,962	8,35,438	7,13,510
Oils ... ... Gals.	634,704	837,680	47,601	76,152	3,44,033	4,17,679
Ghee ... ... lb	164,560	101,183	2,000	1,230	66,338	38,852
Spices ... ... „	1,808,777	2,416,826	21,982	29,371	2,52,968	2,63,417
Betelnuts ... ... „	4,932,667	4,579,616	59,945	55,655	6,63,212	5,70,578
Salt ... ... Cwt.	29,942	104,340	40,752	1,42,018	66,405	1,19,828
Tobacco ... ... lb	1,749,042	1,816,587	21,255	22,077	2,32,262	2,27,397
Treasure ... ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,85,420	2,84,459

Cotton twist and yarn.

There was no change in the quantities of European cotton twist and yarn imported during the past year, as compared with the previous year, but the figures were below the trade of 1884-85 by 3,870 maunds, or 10·42 per cent. In the case of Indian twist and yarn, however, the supplies showed a decrease of 5,543 maunds on the trade of 1885-86, and of 1,037 maunds on that of 1884-85. The Collector of Balasore observes that foreign twist is partly displacing country-made twist.

Cotton piece-goods.

The total value of European cotton piece-goods imported into Orissa was Rs. 13,13,883, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,09,925, or 23·77 per cent., on the figures of 1885-86, and of Rs. 2,01,793, or 13·31 per cent., on those of 1884-85. On the other hand, the value of Indian piece-goods rose from Rs. 865 in 1884-85 to Rs. 950 in 1885-86, and to Rs. 8,027 in 1886-87.

Exports.

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic exported from Orissa during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Principal Articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weights.		Indian weights.		1885-86.	1886-87.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ... ... Cwt.	1,754,238	1,108,842	23,87,713	15,09,256	57,89,807	34,22,614
Paddy ... ... „	256,036	135,968	3,48,493	1,85,067	4,82,845	2,15,115
Hides ... ... No.	226,931	205,488	.....	.....	7,13,617	6,67,564
Lac, stick and other kinds ... Cwt.	4,467	5,671	6,080	7,719	1,48,954	1,59,830
Timber and sleepers ... ... „	18,832	5,720	25,633	7,786	53,834	11,936
Silver ... ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,95,618	9,79,742
Oil-seeds ... ... Cwt.	7,564	40,238	10,295	54,768	36,353	2,10,811

Rice and paddy.

Owing to good harvests in other parts of the country there was no demand in Orissa for these cereals, and consequently the quantity of rice exported showed a decrease of 8,78,457 maunds as compared with 1885-86, and of 11,74,639 maunds as compared with 1884-85. The trade in paddy also declined from 5,19,592 maunds in 1884-85 to 3,48,493 maunds in 1885-86, and 1,85,067 maunds in 1886-87.

TRAFFIC ON THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of the trade passing the Nuddea rivers during 1886-87 is compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

Years	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	63,77,170	2,43,49,413	25,54,700	93,68,117	89,31,870	3,37,17,530
1886-87 ...	77,58,420	2,53,95,811	20,79,645	85,25,649	98,38,065	3,39,21,460

The result of the year's registration was an advance in the down-stream traffic of 13,81,250 maunds, or 21·66 per cent., as compared with 1885-86, and of 6,97,835 maunds, or 9·88 per cent., as compared with 1884-85, but a falling off in the up-stream traffic of 4,75,055 maunds, or 18·58 per cent., and 6,78,825 maunds, or 24·61 per cent., on the figures of the preceding two years, respectively. The total quantity of the trade, however, showed an advance of 9,06,195 maunds, or 10·15 per cent., on the returns of the previous year, but it was very near the level of the figures for 1884-85.

The Jungipore returns alone showed the largest decrease, namely, 5·74 per cent. in the down-stream, and 24·57 per cent. in the up-stream traffic as compared with 1885-86. The boat traffic on the Bhagiruthee route has now not only to compete with the loop line of the East Indian Railway in the conveyance of goods between Calcutta and Behar and the Upper Provinces, but also with the India General Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers have been running between Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces since February 1886. The returns of the Nuddea toll station indicate a large increase of 62·40 per cent. in the down traffic as compared with the previous year, due to the abundant harvests in the northern districts, as well as in Burdwan and Moorshedabad, consequent on the increased fertility of the soil caused by the high inundation of 1885-86; but the up-stream traffic fell off by 17·58 per cent.; while the Kissengunge station on the Matabhanga showed a heavy falling off, the quantity registered being 41·12 per cent. below the figures of 1885-86, namely, 22·19 per cent. in the down traffic and 47·41 per cent. in the up traffic. The figures of the Hanskhally station rose by 46·68 per cent. in the down traffic, and by 3·44 per cent. in the up traffic, in comparison with the trade of the previous year. This increase was due to the condition of the river being favourable to navigation, and to the excellent outturn of crops in the eastern districts.

The number of laden boats the cargoes of which were registered during the past year was 30,836, against 28,929 in 1885-86 and 31,014 in 1884-85.

Down-stream traffic.

The chief staples of traffic carried down stream during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Principal staples.		Down-stream traffic registered at						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jungipore.	Nuddea.	Kissengunge.	Hanskhally.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo	1885-86	.....	1,037	.....	.....	1,037	2,27,103	1,037	.....	1,037
	1886-87	.....	1,604	.....	.....	1,604	3,32,028	1,604	.....	1,604
Jute, raw	1885-86	26,757	5,26,122	18,574	6,28,837	12,00,290	39,00,942	9,06,090	2,94,200	12,00,290
	1886-87	18,020	4,77,898	10,855	7,13,069	12,19,842	44,21,927	9,71,591	2,48,251	12,19,842
Gunny-bags*	1885-86	1,725	272,405	.....	1,000	275,130	66,816	186,480	88,650	275,130
	1886-87	12,081	65,715	200	40	78,036	19,088	40,346	37,690	78,036
Wheat	1885-86	3,39,057	1,75,342	608	27,875	5,42,882	12,55,414	5,32,323	10,559	5,42,882
	1886-87	5,36,308	7,76,716	4,662	1,17,836	14,35,522	32,29,924	14,08,510	27,012	14,35,522
Gram and pulse ...	1885-86	2,25,822	2,01,327	12,831	2,18,534	6,58,514	15,22,813	6,26,703	31,811	6,58,514
	1886-87	3,12,082	3,23,970	9,096	2,53,220	8,98,368	17,96,736	8,70,128	28,240	8,98,368
Other spring crops ...	1885-86	96,388	1,32,528	30	696	2,29,642	4,59,284	2,24,303	5,339	2,29,642
	1886-87	1,16,943	88,606	215	1,829	2,01,993	3,53,487	1,90,108	11,885	2,01,993
Rice, husked	1885-86	33,199	78,565	2,337	80,691	1,94,792	5,69,027	1,58,430	36,362	1,94,792
	1886-87	30,078	3,71,023	1,204	5,18,083	9,20,388	21,28,397	8,17,747	1,02,641	9,20,388
Ghee	1885-86	29,168	824	.....	62	30,054	9,91,782	29,823	231	30,054
	1886-87	14,600	1,257	.....	15	15,872	5,31,712	15,777	95	15,872
Linseed	1885-86	7,47,424	2,02,458	5,810	1,88,945	11,44,637	45,78,548	11,32,937	11,700	11,44,637
	1886-87	4,57,626	2,21,857	6,431	1,01,010	7,86,924	31,47,696	7,75,955	10,969	7,86,924
Mustard and rape seed	1885-86	7,89,842	51,010	1,275	32,692	8,74,819	28,43,161	8,18,417	56,402	8,74,819
	1886-87	6,92,475	65,042	350	70,990	8,28,857	27,97,392	7,73,046	55,811	8,28,857
Other oilseeds	1885-86	1,62,921	1,208	.....	8,046	1,72,175	5,22,562	1,71,698	477	1,72,175
	1886-87	95,111	624	.....	700	96,435	3,28,745	95,637	798	96,435
Silk, raw	1885-86	334	139	.....	163	636	3,05,280	302	334	636
	1886-87	141	.....	.....	.....	141	62,745	.....	141	141
Stone and marble ...	1885-86	3,63,859	2,540	1,422	710	3,68,531	23,95,451	3,66,474	2,057	3,68,531
	1886-87	3,65,845	3,299	250	300	3,69,694	15,94,305	3,67,414	2,280	3,69,694
Sugar, drained ...	1885-86	8,012	602	160	125	8,899	1,02,338	6,654	2,245	8,899
	1886-87	6,466	431	.....	293	7,190	75,495	4,095	3,095	7,190
Do., undrained ...	1885-86	20,939	382	1,696	12,465	35,482	1,59,669	15,958	19,524	35,482
	1886-87	30,136	3,346	4,445	19,068	56,995	2,63,602	21,925	35,070	56,995
Tobacco	1885-86	48,602	1,00,913	18	5,875	1,55,408	12,04,412	42,735	1,12,673	1,55,408
	1886-87	62,538	1,38,731	1	559	2,01,829	15,38,946	58,666	1,43,163	2,01,829

* Gunny-bags are shown according to number.

Up-stream traffic.

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried upwards during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Principal staples.		Up-stream traffic registered at						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jungipore.	Nuddea.	Kissengunge.	Hanskhaliy.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke	1885-86 ...	30,524	31,804	.....	92,650	2,04,978	1,15,300	1,83,001	21,977	2,04,978
	1886-87 ...	25,246	1,20,565	.....	72,237	2,18,048	1,09,024	1,73,504	44,544	2,18,048
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1885-86 ...	20	856	.....	406	1,282	66,664	1,062	220	1,282
	1886-87 ...	2	484	150	687	1,323	66,150	1,321	2	1,323
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1885-86 ...	1,47,850	84,120	7,500	4,48,800	.....	6,88,270	1,90,920	4,97,350	6,88,270
	1886-87 ...	12,550	9,900	.....	7,800	.....	30,250	22,800	7,450	30,250
Gunny-bags*	1885-86 ...	.....	11,225	.....	3,400	14,625	3,447	14,025	600	14,625
	1886-87 ...	.....	29,575	.....	2,870	32,445	7,764	32,445	.....	32,445
Gunny-cloth*	1885-86 ...	402,657	7,375	.....	.....	410,032	17,42,636	350,844	59,188	410,032
	1886-87 ...	594,403	75,225	.....	100	669,728	28,67,273	605,846	63,882	669,728
Rice	1885-86 ...	42,513	1,17,246	585	8,363	1,68,707	4,35,033	87,313	81,394	1,68,707
	1886-87 ...	85,223	71,237	140	2,427	1,59,027	3,67,750	12,969	1,46,058	1,59,027
Paddy...	1885-86 ...	52,600	2,27,143	3,44,285	12,537	6,36,565	10,74,203	2,71,331	3,65,234	6,36,565
	1886-87 ...	1,437	27,069	1,76,609	6,810	2,12,825	2,66,031	24,316	1,88,509	2,12,825
Salt	1885-86 ...	3,74,145	3,62,138	175	3,54,509	10,90,967	35,45,642	9,85,704	1,05,263	10,90,967
	1886-87 ...	2,80,331	3,72,669	169	3,45,841	9,95,980	32,36,935	8,92,901	1,03,079	9,95,980

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRUTHEE, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

It was stated in the report for 1885-86 that in order that the statistics of the trade of Calcutta might be made as complete as possible, arrangements had been made to obtain particulars of the trade carried to and from Calcutta by the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company running on the Ganges, the Bhagiruthee, and the Hooghly. The result of the registration effected in respect of the traffic carried by the steamers of these two Companies during 1886-87 is given below.

The total weight and value of merchandise carried by inland steamers along the Ganges and the Hooghly rivers to and from Calcutta, registered during 1886-87, are as follows:—

	Imports into Calcutta.		Exports from Calcutta.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	6,724	31,203	23,467	5,64,476	30,191	5,95,679
Behar	7,98,122	28,81,411	3,11,878	35,02,646	11,10,000	63,04,057
Western Bengal	1,98,599	16,64,707	1,13,132	30,24,247	3,11,731	46,88,954
Eastern „	57,852	7,74,761	37,761	10,89,951	95,613	18,64,712
Northern „	2,948	25,206	45,465	70,911	48,413	96,117
Total ...	10,64,245	53,77,288	5,31,703	82,52,231	15,95,948	1,36,20,519

The principal staples comprising the imports and export traffic are exhibited in the following statement:—

List of Articles.	Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.	Exports from Calcutta.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.			Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, Indian ... .. Rs.	.....	1,64,273	Chinese and Japanese ware ... ... Rs.	.....	17,545
Jute, raw ... ... Mds.	4,054	14,696	Coal and coke ... ... Mds.	41,271	20,636
Potatoes ... ... „	28,064	98,224	Twist and yarn, European „	8,870	4,43,500
Wheat ... ... „	3,83,778	8,63,501	Ditto, Indian... „	1,009	31,784
Gram and pulse ... „	65,463	1,30,926	Piece-goods, European...Rs.	.....	24,07,272
Rice, husked ... ... „	1,06,389	2,46,025	Ditto, Indian ... „	.....	18,920
Do., unhusked ... ... „	6,256	9,820	Turmeric ... ...Mds.	10,201	66,307
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	64,136	2,10,446	Leather, manufactured Rs.	.....	27,487
Brass and copper ... Mds.	10,019	3,10,589	Liquors ... ... „	.....	60,711
Saltpetre ... ... „	29,538	2,58,458	Brass and copper ...Mds.	22,173	6,87,363
Other saline substances „	7,060	48,539	Iron ... ... „	1,10,028	6,60,168
Linseed ... ... „	1,69,381	6,77,524	Other metals ... ... „	13,662	2,83,487
Mustard and rape seed... „	1,38,606	4,67,795	Oil, mineral ... ... „	24,067	1,14,318
Castor seed ... ... „	18,382	57,444	Provision, other kinds ... „	16,800	86,000
Poppy seed ... ... „	10,839	48,776	Salt ... ... „	1,01,167	3,28,773
Other oilseeds ... ... „	10,305	28,339	Mustard and rape seed „	6,236	21,047
Betelnuts ... ... „	25,942	2,98,333	Betelnuts ... ... „	9,669	1,11,194
Spices, other kinds ... „	6,190	1,99,628	Spices, other kinds ... „	19,237	6,20,393
Sugar, drained ... ... „	15,476	1,62,498	Wool, manufactured, Indian ... ... Rs.	.....	14,875

TRADE ON THE MEGNA RIVER TO AND FROM CHITTAGONG.

The total quantity and value of the trade carried by country boats along the Megna river to and from Chittagong during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	16,05,385	51,15,463	12,76,766	31,52,304
Exports ...	5,57,758	8,77,155	28,00,385	27,40,815
Total ...	21,63,143	59,92,618	40,77,151	58,93,119

The following comparative statement shows all the important articles of merchandise registered during the past two years:—

Names of Articles.		Imports into Chittagong.	Exports from Chittagong.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1885-86	.....	6,425	6,425	1,02,800
	1886-87	.....	25,010	25,010	3,75,150
Rice, husked ... ... „	1885-86	10,28,297	.....	10,28,297	29,56,354
	1886-87	4,79,518	.....	4,79,518	11,08,886
Do., unhusked ... ... „	1885-86	4,13,756	.....	4,13,756	6,98,213
	1886-87	5,36,478	.....	5,36,478	6,70,597
Oils ... ... „	1885-86	2,344	3,642	5,986	53,126
	1886-87	1,320	3,064	4,384	34,250
Salt ... ... „	1885-86	.....	43,940	43,940	1,42,805
	1886-87	.....	1,80,034	1,80,034	5,85,110
Mustard and rape seed ... „	1885-86	9,629	.....	9,629	31,294
	1886-87	14,770	.....	14,770	49,848
Betelnuts ... ... „	1885-86	4,197	.....	4,197	52,462
	1886-87	24,690	.....	24,690	2,83,935
Spices ... ... „	1885-86	4,233	892	5,125	1,58,875
	1886-87	1,320	5,000	6,320	2,03,820
Sugar, drained ... ... „	1885-86	7,553	.....	7,553	86,859
	1886-87	5,563	.....	5,563	58,411
Do., undrained ... ... „	1885-86	31,618	960	32,578	1,46,601
	1886-87	31,142	2,644	88,786	1,56,260
Tobacco ... ... „	1885-86	7,508	100	7,608	62,716
	1886-87	11,850	.....	11,850	90,356

TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIDGELLEE CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the traffic conveyed through the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Names of canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore ...	1885-86	24,77,291	80,30,299	9,65,475	66,25,182	34,42,766	1,46,55,481
	1886-87	20,73,958	60,80,874	8,91,332	51,86,999	29,65,290	1,12,67,873
Hidgellee ...	1885-86	3,03,759	17,90,069	10,89,034	24,92,090	13,92,793	42,82,159
	1886-87	3,24,416	17,42,378	10,34,607	18,82,776	13,59,023	36,25,154
Total ...	1885-86	27,81,050	98,20,368	20,54,509	91,17,272	48,35,559	1,89,37,640
	1886-87	23,98,374	78,23,252	19,25,939	70,69,775	43,24,313	1,48,93,027

The number of laden boats registered at the several toll stations on the canals was 64,477, against 67,892 in 1885-86 and 69,130 in 1884-85.

The chief articles of commerce carried along these routes during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief articles of traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	Grand total.		Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1885-86	1,05,984	20,975	1,26,959	71,415	1,25,984	70,866
	1886-87	1,12,775	24,335	1,37,110	68,555	1,36,535	68,267
Cotton, raw	1885-86	3,173	130	3,303	52,848	3,193	51,088
	1886-87	2,090	150	2,240	33,600	2,240	33,600
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1885-86	23,331	7	23,338	12,13,576	23,388	12,13,576
	1886-87	25,887	.....	25,887	12,94,350	25,837	12,94,350
Ditto (Indian) ...	1885-86	22,499	.....	22,499	7,19,968	22,399	7,16,768
	1886-87	15,437	.....	15,437	4,86,265	15,437	4,86,265
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1885-86	5,13,540	3,32,900	.....	8,46,440	.....	8,42,865
	1886-87	69,500	3,29,625	.....	3,99,125	.....	3,99,125
Ditto (Indian)*	1885-86	1,98,350	400	.....	1,98,750	.....	1,73,750
	1886-87	1,21,000	.....	.....	1,21,000	.....	1,20,000
Indigo	1885-86	1,052	.....	1,052	2,30,388	1,052	2,30,388
	1886-87	943	.....	943	1,95,201	943	1,95,201
Jute, raw	1885-86	4,790	12,535	17,325	56,306	16,110	52,357
	1886-87	15,135	17,338	32,473	1,17,714	29,705	1,07,681
Gram and pulse	1885-86	1,56,370	1,650	1,58,020	3,60,483	1,57,390	3,59,046
	1886-87	1,35,752	2,060	1,37,812	2,75,624	1,36,972	2,73,944
Rice	1885-86	10,10,222	3,16,558	13,26,780	38,14,492	11,98,180	34,44,768
	1886-87	5,87,169	2,70,025	8,57,194	19,82,261	7,91,048	18,29,298
Paddy	1885-86	10,64,821	7,33,562	17,98,383	30,34,772	7,44,358	12,56,104
	1886-87	10,97,017	7,13,148	18,10,165	22,62,706	7,90,928	9,88,660
Hides†	1885-86	50,040	22,050	72,090	2,11,765	71,750	2,10,766
	1886-87	58,890	16,400	75,290	2,47,044	75,140	2,46,553
Brass and copper	1885-86	72,712	380	73,092	24,39,445	72,768	24,28,632
	1886-87	56,802	50	56,852	17,62,412	56,732	17,58,692
Oils	1885-86	42,853	28,525	71,378	3,56,890	70,045	3,50,225
	1886-87	37,242	39,693	76,935	3,65,563	75,592	3,59,184

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees.
† Hides are shown according to number.

Chief articles of traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Other kinds of provisions...	1885-86	28,877	368	29,245	2,63,205	24,920	2,24,280
	1886-87	37,464	556	38,920	6,65,350	36,329	6,35,757
Salt	1885-86	3,59,005	1,12,685	4,71,690	15,32,992	4,68,585	15,22,901
	1886-87	2,52,215	1,19,200	4,71,415	15,32,099	4,68,725	15,23,356
Mustard and rape seed ...	1885-86	57,165	3	57,168	1,85,796	56,390	1,83,267
	1886-87	41,740	25	41,765	1,40,957	41,675	1,40,653
Silk, raw	1885-86	686	15	701	3,36,480	660	3,16,800
	1886-87	975	.....	975	4,33,875	165	73,425
Sugar, undrained	1885-86	96,523	18,532	1,15,055	5,17,747	1,07,790	4,85,055
	1886-87	55,326	11,688	67,014	3,09,940	58,801	2,71,955
Tobacco	1885-86	31,135	72,650	1,03,785	8,04,333	99,894	7,74,178
	1886-87	21,486	70,180	91,666	6,98,953	88,197	6,72,502
Timber	1885-86	47,726	22,031	69,757	2,79,028	12,689	50,756
	1886-87	74,892	39,122	1,14,014	4,56,056	32,398	1,29,592

Rice and paddy.

The total quantities of rice and paddy registered during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86. Mds.	1886-87. Mds.
Rice	13,26,780	8,57,194
Paddy	17,98,383	18,10,165
Total in rice, after converting paddy into rice at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy ...	24,50,769	19,88,547

The figures under rice showed a heavy decline, namely, 4,69,586 maunds as compared with 1885-86, and 6,14,769 maunds as compared with 1884-85. The Executive Engineer, Cossye Division, explains that owing to the unusual cheapness of rice in the Hooghly district transactions were restricted from September to January, causing the decrease noticed above. After excluding the figures of the Calcutta trade, amounting to 7,91,048 maunds of rice and 7,90,928 maunds of paddy, there remained 66,146 maunds of rice and 10,19,237 maunds of paddy. Of this latter supply, the local trade of the Midnapore district amounted to 54,515 maunds of rice and 6,48,238 maunds of paddy.

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise registered on the Orissa canals during the past two years were as follows:—

	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic	10,37,779	5,56,470	27,19,103	13,57,357
Up traffic	3,96,452	3,32,040	11,39,396	5,72,988
Total ...	14,34,231	8,88,510	38,58,499	19,30,345

The number of loaded boats of which the cargoes were registered during the past year was 5,411, against 7,847 in 1885-86, and 8,218 in 1884-85.

The following statement shows those articles of traffic which were most largely carried by these routes during the past two years:—

Names of articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	6,680	475	3,47,360	23,750
Turmeric	2,600	1,985	19,500	12,903
Gram and pulse	11,430	8,785	26,075	17,570
Rice	5,04,655	1,69,825	14,50,883	3,92,720
Paddy	67,364	62,038	1,13,677	77,548
Salt	25,692	27,190	83,499	88,367
Tilseed	5,565	18,260	20,869	68,475
Other oilseeds	1,480	31,246	4,440	1,07,408
Spices	2,270	1,130	70,370	36,443
Stone and marble	56,873	31,550	3,69,674	1,36,059
Sugar, undrained	32,247	22,140	1,45,112	1,02,397
Timber	22,967	11,881	91,868	47,524

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

A portion of the Orissa Coast Canal was opened for trade in July 1885. The total quantity and value of the traffic conveyed by this route since that period are given below:—

	1885-86 (nine months).		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down	54,016	2,58,810	1,22,096	6,16,055
Up	3,11,372	5,55,751	6,36,292	10,02,568
Total ...	3,65.388	8,14,561	7,58,388	16,18,623

The principal staples comprised in the downward and upward traffic are named in the following statements:—

	1885-86 (nine months).				1886-87.			
	Downward gross traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Downward gross traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	13,640	7,672	9,530	5,361	16,230	8,115	13,650	6,825
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1,305	76,860	1,305	67,860	2,000	1,00,000	2,000	1,00,000
Cotton piece-goods (European)	.....	22,000	.....	21,700	.....	68,350	.....	68,350
Gram and pulse	3,610	8,235	3,610	8,235	5,966	11,932	5,945	11,890
Oils	2,611	13,055	2,167	10,835	9,909	47,068	9,764	46,379
Salt	9,565	31,086	8,925	29,006	47,785	1,55,301	46,255	1,50,329
Sugar, drained	725	8,337	680	7,820	2,221	23,320	2,186	22,953
Do,, undrained	1,568	7,056	410	1,845	5,798	26,816	2,370	10,961
Tobacco	9,937	77,012	9,335	72,345	14,309	1,09,106	13,723	1,04,638

	1885-86 (nine months).				1886-87.			
	Upward traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Upward traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	3,098	10,068	2,415	7,849	4,840	17,545	4,465	16,185
Vegetables and all other kinds	1,380	9,660	400	2,800	5,939	22,271	600	2,250
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,880	8,730	3,880	8,730
Rice, husked	11,467	32,968	10,755	30,921	1,17,524	2,71,774	1,15,675	2,67,498
Do., unhusked	2,90,503	4,90,224	2,84,224	4,79,628	4,88,525	6,10,656	4,66,167	5,82,700

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY THE RIVER STEAMER COMPANIES.

The total quantity and value of the trade carried along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers by the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the River Steam Navigation Company during the past official year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are shown in the following table :—

		Along the Brahmaputra.		Along the Megna.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Downwards ...	1885-86	29,08,258	3,51,34,270	19,65,695	1,35,18,692	48,73,953	4,86,52,962
	1886-87	25,26,702	2,41,14,891	16,09,882	1,44,55,075	41,36,584	3,85,69,966
Upwards ...	1885-86	13,35,966	1,32,66,968	3,92,852	90,62,188	17,28,818	2,23,29,156
	1886-87	11,99,681	93,65,511	6,52,369	81,08,547	18,52,050	1,74,74,058
Total ...	1885-86	42,44,224	4,84,01,238	23,58,547	2,25,80,880	66,02,771	7,09,82,118
	1886-87	37,26,383	3,34,80,402	22,62,251	2,25,63,622	59,88,634	5,60,44,024

The following statement shows those articles of traffic which were most largely carried by these routes during the past two years :—

Names of principal staples.	Grand Total of traffic registered.				Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the total trade.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc or India-rubber ... Mds.	6,536	3,900	3,46,408	2,37,900	5,856	2,257	3,10,368	1,37,677
Coal and coke ... ... ,,	4,43,223	6,36,180	2,49,313	3,18,090	3,87,652	3,89,599	2,18,054	1,94,799
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ,,	23,389	8,670	12,16,228	4,33,500	23,389	6,940	12,16,228	3,47,000
Piece-goods, ditto Rs.	79,46,293	56,21,761	79,46,293	56,21,761	79,44,040	52,20,262	79,44,040	52,20,262
Ditto, Indian ... ... ,,	3,370	110	3,370	110	3,370	.....	3,370	.....
Drugs and chemicals—								
Other sorts, not intoxicating ,,	1,19,675	3,08,462	1,19,675	3,08,462	1,18,050	3,05,926	1,18,050	3,05,926
Fibrous products—								
Jute, raw ... ... Mds.	29,59,599	27,84,575	96,18,697	1,00,94,084	29,59,478	27,84,531	96,18,304	1,00,93,925
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	113,019	32,849	24,232	7,860	83,753	31,454	19,742	7,527
Grain and pulse—								
Gram and pulse ... ... Mds.	2,06,133	1,53,544	4,70,241	3,07,088	1,36,286	1,29,305	3,10,902	2,58,610
Rice (husked) ... ... ,,	4,56,677	3,52,052	13,12,946	8,14,120	1,32,124	46,665	3,79,856	1,07,912
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	152,237	21,704	4,28,166	71,216	138,254	5,569	4,06,121	18,244
Lac—								
Stick and other kinds ... Mds.	12,423	21,166	5,65,247	6,00,585	12,358	21,073	5,62,062	5,97,946
Leather—								
Manufactured ... ... Rs.	71,119	65,094	71,119	65,094	70,158	57,473	70,158	57,473
Liquors ... ... ,,	12,65,179	11,69,373	12,65,179	11,69,373	12,54,748	11,48,639	12,54,748	11,48,639
Metals and their manufactures—								
Brass and copper ... ... Mds.	15,033	8,952	5,52,463	2,77,512	14,332	7,459	5,26,701	2,31,229
Iron ... ... ,,	96,462	1,13,355	6,27,003	6,80,130	96,117	1,11,455	6,24,761	6,68,730
Other metals ... ... ,,	53,494	60,542	14,97,832	12,56,247	53,481	59,905	14,97,465	12,43,029
Oils ... ... ,,	56,051	2,20,907	7,42,676	17,25,836	55,016	2,20,154	7,28,960	17,19,945
Provisions—								
All other kinds ... ... ,,	54,355	61,238	7,88,148	10,71,665	47,745	51,057	6,92,303	8,93,498
Salt ... ... ,,	1,85,884	2,90,362	6,04,123	9,45,676	1,85,869	2,90,361	6,04,074	9,43,673
Seeds—								
Linseed ... ... ,,	25,086	25,246	1,00,334	1,00,984	24,885	23,515	99,540	94,060
Mustard and rape seed ... ,,	6,84,072	2,68,358	22,23,234	9,05,709	6,78,882	2,64,426	22,04,742	8,92,438
Til seed ... ... ,,	29,236	6,404	1,09,635	26,967	26,866	5,924	1,00,748	22,215
Tea seed ... ... ,,	4,895	1,791	3,67,125	1,25,370	3,597	704	2,69,775	49,280
Silk—								
Raw ... ... ,,	1,532	953	7,35,360	4,24,085	1,530	104	7,34,400	46,280
Manufactured—								
European ... ... Rs.	12,240	.....	12,240	.....	12,240	.....	12,240	.....
Indian ... ... ,,	13,600	21,114	13,600	21,114	12,000	9,946	12,000	9,946
Spices—								
Betelnut ... ... Mds.	1,65,909	96,164	20,73,863	11,05,886	1,65,415	95,702	20,67,688	11,00,573
Sugar—								
Drained ... ... ,,	15,952	12,506	2,03,448	1,31,313	15,355	10,292	1,76,583	1,08,066
Tea—								
Indian ... ... ,,	5,74,036	5,68,546	2,99,49,872	2,38,78,932	5,74,033	5,68,531	2,98,49,716	2,38,78,302
Timber ... ... ,,	23,210	5,299	92,840	21,196	23,210	5,286	92,840	21,144
Tobacco ... ... ,,	32,200	16,995	2,49,550	1,29,587	31,824	16,776	2,46,636	1,27,917
Wool, manufactured—								
Indian ... ... Rs.	76,536	30,252	76,536	30,252	76,386	29,772	76,386	29,772
Treasure—								
Silver ... ... ,,	17,43,860	3,87,450	17,43,860	3,87,450	6,99,160	2,97,500	6,99,160	2,97,500

TRAFFIC ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGNA RIVERS CARRIED BY THE STEAMERS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The total quantity and value of merchandise carried by the steamer service of the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the past two years were as follows:—

	Down traffic.		Up traffic.		Total.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca service ...	8,88,360	15,47,947	2,09,840	3,36,178	10,98,200	18,84,125
Serajgunge service ...	11,34,865	11,17,359	2,22,623	3,09,335	13,57,488	14,26,694
Cachar service ...	49,359	71,521	32,863	38,872	82,222	1,10,393
Total... Quantity—Mds.	20,72,584	27,36,827	4,65,326	6,84,385	25,37,910	34,21,212
Total... Value— Rs.	1,35,85,758	1,72,06,736	1,27,31,452	1,77,87,912	2,63,17,210	3,49,94,648

Dacca service.

The total weight of goods carried by this service showed an advance of 71·56 per cent. as compared with the trade of the previous year, and of 52·71 per cent. as compared with that of 1884-85. The increase was largest in the down traffic, which amounted to nearly 15½ lakhs of maunds, against 9¼ lakhs of maunds in the preceding year. The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried during the past two years:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity. 1885-86.	Quantity. 1886-87.	Value. 1885-86.	Value. 1886-87.
				Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc ...	... Mds.	31	277	1,643	16,897
Cotton, raw ...	... „	27,965	18,885	4,47,440	2,83,275
Piece-goods, European	... Rs.	.....	.....	15,520	.....
Ditto, Indian	... „	.....	.....	55,200	43,920
Safflower ...	... Mds.	869	1,545	26,070	37,649
Jute, raw ...	... „	5,76,874	8,27,088	18,74,840	29,98,194
Gram ...	... „	.....	12,834	.....	25,668
Rice ...	... „	73,622	2,452	2,11,663	5,670
Hides ...	... No.	1,232,230	1,590,580	36,19,677	52,19,091
Skins ...	... „	48,550	147,200	70,909	2,47,250
Shell-lac ...	... Mds.	157	693	4,789	25,641
Brass and copper and their manufactures	... „	373	688	12,449	21,328
Linseed ...	... „	5,402	9,929	21,608	39,716
Mustard and rape seed	... „	19,440	7,140	63,180	24,098
Betelnuts ...	... „	4,452	4,175	55,650	48,012
Tea, Indian ...	... „	.....	308	.....	12,936

Chief articles of upward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity. 1885-86.	Quantity. 1886-87.	Value. 1885-86.	Value. 1886-87.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European	... Mds.	4,507	16,790	2,34,364	8,39,500
Piece-goods, ditto	... Rs.	.....	.....	65,92,640	95,90,403
Ditto, Indian	... „	.....	.....	20,960	36,400
Drugs and chemicals	... „	.....	.....	11,120	18,240
Gunny-bags ...	... No.	75,480	52,860	17,792	12,646
Leather, manufactured	... Rs.	.....	.....	30,440	59,760
Liquors ...	... „	.....	.....	28,200	77,340
Brass and copper and their manufactures	... Mds.	5,580	9,954	1,86,233	3,08,574
Iron and its manufactures	... „	14,028	17,396	91,182	1,04,376
Other metals ...	... „	979	1,235	17,622	25,626
Opium ...	... „	57	34	74,670	43,384
Ghee ...	... „	1,916	812	63,228	27,202
Other kinds of provisions	... „	3,913	7,409	56,737	1,29,658
Salt ...	... „	8,503	30,845	27,635	1,00,246
Silk, raw ...	... „	71	147	34,435	65,415
Manufactures of silk	... Rs.	.....	.....	42,600	40,200
Spices ...	... Mds.	4,023	6,088	1,24,713	1,96,338
Sugar, undrained	... „	15,091	20,409	67,910	94,392
	Total ...			78,55,309	1,21,81,683

Serajgunge service.

This service also showed great activity during the past year, the gross traffic carried being 69,206 maunds, or 5·10 per cent. in excess of the previous year's figures, and 4,08,854 maunds, or 4·27 per cent. over those of 1884-85. The chief staples comprising the downward and upward traffic during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
				Rs.	Rs.
Drugs and chemicals	Rs.	.....	.....	32,080	2,29,480
Jute, raw	Mds.	8,56,841	8,78,638	27,84,733	31,85,055
Gunny-bags	No.	5,194,020	5,978,310	12,24,305	14,32,525
Rice	Mds.	30,817	15,612	88,599	36,103
Hides	No.	8,200	13,040	24,089	42,788
Mustard and rape seed	Mds.	82,737	26,877	2,68,895	90,710
Betelnuts	„	473	1,662	5,913	19,113
Tobacco	„	6,683	2,491	51,793	18,994

Chief articles of upward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European	Mds.	2,779	3,863	1,44,508	1,93,150
Piece-goods, ditto	Rs.	.....	.....	25,08,400	31,76,280
Liquors	„	.....	.....	8,340	5,640
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	1,356	3,000	45,257	93,000
Iron and its manufactures	„	3,812	6,438	24,778	38,628
Oils	„	1,666	3,628	14,717	17,233
Salt	„	1,57,003	2,22,756	5,10,260	7,23,957
Spices	„	3,202	3,001	99,262	96,782

Cachar service.

The gross quantity carried showed an increase of 34·26 per cent. and 26·98 per cent. on the figures of the two years 1885-86 and 1884-85 respectively. The abstract below shows all the most important articles of merchandise conveyed during the past two years:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
				Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc	Mds.	24	169	1,272	10,309
Hides of cattle	No.	600	30	1,764	99
Other kinds of provisions	Mds.	.....	497	.....	8,697
Spices	„	832	506	25,792	16,308
Tea, Indian	„	46,394	68,909	24,12,488	28,94,178

Chief articles of upward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European	Mds.	29	182	1,508	9,100
Piece-goods, ditto	Rs.	.....	.....	13,27,600	9,00,880
Drugs and chemicals	„	.....	.....	3,560	5,840
Liquors	„	.....	.....	17,670	33,120
Leather, manufactured	„	.....	.....	.....	6,400
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	489	959	16,320	29,729
Iron and its manufactures	„	2,402	5,695	15,613	34,170
Other metals	„	282	4,498	5,076	93,333

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The total quantity and value of the trade of Bengal with Assam carried by country boats on the Megna and Brahmaputra rivers during 1886-87, as compared with the figures of the previous year, were as follows:—

	Registered at Bhoyrub Bazar on the Megna.		Registered at Dhubri on the Brahmaputra.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam—						
1885-86	52,20,876	61,01,943	8,58,435	27,97,608	60,79,311	88,99,551
1886-87	30,30,468	33,22,147	7,51,847	31,38,516	37,82,315	64,60,663
Exports to Assam—						
1885-86	11,35,595	63,54,603	4,51,634	26,45,495	15,87,229	90,00,098
1886-87	19,65,557	88,52,213	4,12,110	26,91,931	23,77,667	1,15,44,144

The figures for the chief commodities carried each way during the past year are compared with the figures of the previous year in the following statement:—

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Bhoyrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.		Bhoyrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.
					Rs						Rs.
Lime and limestone ...	Mds. 1885-86	21,95,185	.....	21,95,185	7,99,088	Coal and coke ...	Mds. 1885-86	5,650	.....	5,650	3,531
	1886-87	20,27,795	100	20,27,895	5,9,4536		1886-87	6,325	.....	6,325	3,953
Canes and rattans ...	Rs. 1885-86	6,177	19,600	25,777	25,776	Cotton twist and yarn (European).	„ 1885-86	.....	1,577	1,577	68,980
	1886-87	5,475	17,619	23,094	23,094		1886-87	75	3,656	3,731	1,51,490
Cotton, raw	Mds. 1885-86	2,090	28,258	30,348	1,71,390	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Rs. 1885-86	3,40,200	5,200	3,45,400	3,45,400
	1886-87	830	18,640	19,470	1,11,750		1886-87	5,56,500	5,900	5,62,400	5,62,400
Jute, raw	„ 1885-86	9,500	66,401	75,901	2,39,805	Cotton piece-goods (Indian).	„ 1885-86	92,320	11,560	1,03,880	1,03,880
	1886-87	7,580	60,357	67,937	2,15,895		1886-87	2,58,680	13,720	2,72,400	2,72,400
Oranges	No. 1885-86	36,868,000	.....	36,868,000	2,47,485	Turmeric	Mds. 1885-86	7,158	282	7,440	59,076
	1886-87	40,104,800	200	40,105,000	1,96,050		1886-87	5,855	158	6,018	39,587
Potatoes	Mds. 1885-86	1,10,144	1,834	1,11,978	2,62,194	Earthenware and porcelain.	Rs. 1885-86	31,521	10,350	41,871	41,871
	1886-87	1,04,940	1,808	1,06,748	2,52,394		1886-87	18,058	6,257	24,315	24,315
Rice (husked)	„ 1885-86	41,145	990	42,135	95,052	Gunny-bags ...	No. 1885-86	.....	52,062	52,062	10,513
	1886-87	105	629	734	1,913		1886-87	.....	13,014	13,014	2,603
Do. (unhusked) ...	„ 1885-86	26,46,946	47,013	26,93,959	37,08,164	Potatoes	Mds. 1885-86	6,406	14,124	20,530	37,364
	1886-87	4,88,045	16,571	5,04,616	7,69,548		1886-87	1,710	5,650	7,360	15,153
Hides of cattle ...	No. 1885-86	17,465	2,892	20,357	4,07,140	Cocoanuts	No. 1885-86	1,351,050	704,138	2,055,188	82,642
	1886-87	14,965	2,275	17,240	3,45,450		1886-87	1,007,750	433,083	1,404,833	61,892
Shell-lac	Mds. 1885-86	.....	1,481	1,481	14,859	Vegetable and all other kinds of fruits.	Mds. 1885-86	13,182	6,423	19,605	51,748
	1886-87	.....	6,285	6,285	62,850		1886-87	9,065	6,439	15,504	45,019
Mats	Rs. 1885-86	93,454	.....	93,454	1,39,454	Wheat	„ 1885-86	14,045	534	14,579	47,260
	1886-87	1,39,067	451	1,39,518	1,39,518		1886-87	11,690	2,562	14,252	40,670
Dried fish	Mds. 1885-86	25,906	3,260	29,166	2,40,402	Gram and pulse ...	„ 1885-86	2,50,600	56,498	3,07,098	9,76,982
	1886-87	32,320	2,835	35,155	2,39,872		1886-87	2,65,113	47,122	3,12,235	10,77,126
Provisions, all other kinds.	„ 1885-86	.....	2,671	2,671	10,873	Rice, husked ...	„ 1885-86	4,120	77,590	81,710	2,39,620
	1886-87	.....	6,167	6,167	24,668		1886-87	3,07,070	52,398	3,59,468	9,59,806
Linseed	„ 1885-86	40,550	.....	40,550	1,39,425	Iron	„ 1885-86	8,545	8,538	17,083	1,20,565
	1886-87	29,925	.....	29,925	1,03,684		1886-87	11,745	6,427	18,172	1,14,686
Mustard and rape seed	„ 1885-86	2,970	3,12,327	3,15,297	9,60,983	Oils	„ 1885-86	1,18,422	51,938	1,70,360	11,89,394
	1886-87	10,320	3,91,298	4,01,618	12,27,084		1886-87	1,56,989	71,133	2,28,122	16,06,125
Til or jinjili	„ 1885-86	130	13,504	13,634	41,505	Provisions, all other kinds.	„ 1885-86	15,439	68	15,507	62,328
	1886-87	300	8,689	8,989	29,762		1886-87	19,305	393	19,698	78,792
Spices, other than betelnuts.	1885-86	14,429	13	14,442	21,751	Salt	„ 1885-86	2,38,230	1,03,775	3,42,005	11,11,030
	1886-87	20,885	.....	20,885	41,506		1886-87	2,56,165	95,952	3,52,117	12,17,022
Stone and marble ...	1885-86	2,900	.....	2,900	2,900	Betelnuts	„ 1885-86	19,177	2,745	21,922	3,13,506
	1886-87	7,200	.....	7,200	7,200		1886-87	20,491	1,816	22,307	2,78,092
Tea, Indian	„ 1885-86	1,350	.....	1,350	67,500	Spices, other kinds	„ 1885-86	1,23,386	1,831	1,25,217	6,30,562
	1886-87	9,555	8	9,563	4,78,150		1886-87	1,24,540	1,967	1,26,507	6,45,422
Timber	Logs. 1885-86	139	361,884	362,023	10,76,905	Sugar, drained ...	„ 1885-86	34,767	9,418	44,185	5,64,465
	1886-87	1,328	366,085	367,413	11,36,740		1886-87	40,762	3,830	44,592	6,28,975
Bamboos	No. 1885-86	375,000	.....	375,000	11,000	„ undrained...	„ 1885-86	1,32,799	59,004	1,91,803	9,11,072
	1886-87	527,000	.....	527,000	*23,715		1886-87	1,30,653	41,334	1,71,987	9,04,865
						Tobacco	„ 1885-86	89,241	32,282	1,21,523	9,26,084
							1886-87	1,05,595	21,898	1,27,493	10,85,427

STATEMENTS OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

External trade of Bengal.

The total quantity of the external trade of Bengal with other Provinces of India during the year 1886-87, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, was as follows:—

Imports into Bengal.

From	Into Behar.		Into Western Bengal.		Into Eastern Bengal.		Into Northern Bengal.		Into Dacca.		Into Calcutta.		Total.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Punjab	68,824	84,316	9,316	10,425	707	129	1,466	3,929	.....	223	7,49,123	5,52,182	8,29,436	6,51,204
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	30,24,004	18,31,254	4,51,680	3,19,792	38,634	3,132	1,535	1,835	.....	561	1,11,80,546	1,07,50,398	1,46,96,399	1,29,06,972
Rajputana and Central India	47,120	5,425	98,536	18,771	9	6	98	10	.....	4	70,579	69,237	2,16,342	93,453
Central Provinces ...	44,815	39,465	45,425	27,014	6	6	146	29	.....	2	1,42,841	73,002	2,33,233	1,44,518
Port of Bombay ...	5,084	5,320	160	101	179	38	243	73	.....	2	3,765	3,631	9,431	9,165
Assam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,931	.....	79,084
Sindh, Berar, Nizam's Territory, Mysore, Madras and Bombay Presidency	874	625	53	414	26	67	143	153	.....	2	3,550	4,335	4,646	5,596
Total ...	31,90,721	19,66,405	6,05,170	3,76,517	39,561	3,531	3,631	6,029	.....	794	1,21,50,404	1,15,36,716	1,59,89,487	1,38,89,992

Exports from Bengal.

To	From Behar.		From Western Bengal.		From Eastern Bengal.		From Northern Bengal.		From Dacca.		From Calcutta.		Total.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Punjab	5,13,579	2,48,576	2,22,437	1,09,565	2,791	4,959	1,079	1,426	.....	4	6,97,245	6,03,341	14,37,131	9,67,871
Sindh	275	88	561	11	23	.....	9	2	.....	.....	2,31,473	3,050	2,32,341	3,151
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	67,55,269	72,5,1447	6,44,611	10,37,232	837	110	388	1,098	.....	139	36,89,982	37,98,981	1,10,91,278	1,20,89,007
Rajputana and Central India	3,16,532	3,99,528	24,077	1,46,016	1,474	5	40	33	.....	9	71,086	75,734	4,13,209	6,21,325
Central Provinces ...	5,30,231	2,59,823	84,165	1,82,364	15,863	13	17	25	.....	.....	2,36,541	59,516	8,66,817	5,01,741
Berar	32,134	25,099	803	1,339	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2,302	856	35,239	27,300
Bombay Presidency ...	85,569	1,01,088	725	8,965	3	10	1	8	.....	.....	1,167	1,012	87,465	1,11,083
Assam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	.....	74	.....	7	.....	51,493	.....	52,318
Nizam's Territory, Mysore, Madras and Port of Bombay ...	4,678	948	147	69	6	1	11	301	.....	1	3,563	3,181	8,405	4,501
Total ...	82,38,258	82,86,597	9,77,726	14,85,561	20,997	5,842	1,545	2,973	.....	160	48,33,359	45,97,164	1,41,71,885	1,43,78,297

The largest falling off in the imports occurred in the trade carried from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which amounted to 129 lakhs of maunds of goods, against nearly 147 lakhs of maunds in the previous year. The supplies from the Punjab showed a decrease of over $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of maunds or 21·49 per cent., and those from Rajputana and Central India of nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of maunds. In the export trade, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh exhibited the largest increase, namely, nearly 10 lakhs of maunds, or 8·99 per cent.; Rajputana and Central India showed an advance of 2,08,116 maunds or 50·37 per cent.; while the quantities carried to the Punjab decreased by $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds or 32·65 per cent., and those to Sindh by $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of maunds or 98·65 per cent.

The following statement compares the figures for the principal commodities carried each way during the past year with those carried in 1885-86 :—

Chief staples of traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1885-86	646	323	66,34,974	33,17,486	.....	.....	46	23
	1886-87	818	409	68,03,391	34,01,695	160	54	.....	.....
Cotton, raw	1885-86	7,48,756	1,19,80,096	377	6,032	6,53,980	1,04,63,680	63	1,008
	1886-87	13,69,042	2,05,35,630	720	10,800	12,60,921	1,89,13,815	385	5,775
Cotton twist and yarn (European).	1885-86	452	23,504	65,610	34,11,720	136	7,072	65,500	34,10,680
	1886-87	1,779	88,950	74,318	37,15,900	402	20,100	74,215	37,13,750
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian).	1885-86	2,827	90,464	19,252	6,16,064	125	4,000	19,187	6,13,984
	1886-87	5,669	1,78,573	12,567	3,93,970	3,350	1,05,808	12,316	3,87,954
Cotton piece-goods (European).	1885-86	3,552	2,23,776	6,93,067	4,36,63,221	1,234	77,742	6,91,719	4,35,78,297
	1886-87	4,505	2,83,815	7,40,213	4,66,33,419	1,819	1,14,597	7,37,179	4,66,42,277
Cotton piece-goods (Indian).	1885-86	24,198	26,61,780	4,789	5,26,790	11,602	12,76 220	2,837	3,12,070
	1886-87	23,003	25,30,330	4,647	5,11,170	8,454	9,29,940	2,818	3,09,980
Indigo	1885-86	31,409	68,78,571	1,150	2,51,850	30,705	67,37,535	621	1,35,909
	1886-87	39,609	87,99,063	565	1,16,955	39,396	81,54,972	169	22,563
Miscellaneous dyes and tans.	1885-86	2,525	45,766	1,19,964	21,74,347	2,077	37,646	65,604	11,89,072
	1886-87	3,390	51,697	1,34,033	20,44,003	3,202	48,830	66,401	10,12,615
Fibres, manufactured	1885-86	20,102	1,68,354	6,23,093	52,18,403	12,164	93,498	4,09,642	34,30,752
	1886-87	15,404	1,30,934	4,35,165	36,98,902	4,327	36,779	3,09,879	26,33,971
Wheat	1885-86	61,29,050	1,41,73,428	1,658	3,833	59,54,161	1,37,68,997	3	7
	1886-87	51,30,712	1,15,44,100	1,016	2,286	49,44,110	1,11,24,247	38	85
Rice	1885-86	2,65,654	7,03,755	89,659	2,57,709	3,091	8,037	14,444	41,526
	1886-87	40,914	94,613	7,75,434	17,93,191	3,504	8,103	19,733	45,632
Gram	1885-86	23,73,504	54,88,936	1,119	2,587	15,71,585	36,34,280	249	576
	1886-87	7,44,699	14,89,398	2,231	4,462	6,06,807	12,13,614	370	740
Other food-grains	1885-86	5,23,744	10,47,488	6,517	13,034	59,056	1,00,112	528	1,056
	1886-87	7,81,996	13,29,618	22,213	37,484	3,43,083	5,78,952	160	270
Hides of cattle	1885-86	2,44,530	61,13,754	1,605	40,200	2,24,096	56,72,534	1,216	29,665
	1886-87	2,34,555	67,70,802	1,352	35,775	2,12,350	62,72,133	1,131	30,995
Shell-lac	1885-86	93,093	28,39,488	485	14,792	92,030	28,37,415	28	854
	1886-87	90,838	33,61,006	469	17,353	90,769	26,09,609	.....	.....
Liquors	1885-86	11,896	7,01,273	41,956	30,28,213	3,761	3,46,874	41,702	30,11,325
	1886-87	23,976	10,76,588	37,711	27,53,609	3,962	7,03,245	37,676	27,50,594
Copper, unwrought	1885-86	360	10,800	98,436	20,53,080	288	8,640	98,353	29,50,590
	1886-87	303	8,863	82,433	24,11,165	150	4,387	76,145	22,29,241
Brass, unwrought	1885-86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1886-87	500	12,125	32,501	7,88,223	53	1,275	26,619	6,43,611
Brass and copper, wrought	1885-86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1886-87	21,486	8,48,697	22,921	9,05,379	4,234	1,67,243	17,709	6,99,565
Iron	1885-86	8,687	56,465	4,53,682	29,48,933	4,269	27,748	4,36,402	28,36,613
	1886-87	13,803	82,818	5,17,248	31,03,488	4,657	27,942	4,90,314	29,41,884
Oils	1885-86	2,694	29,394	82,784	4,58,809	2,068	22,711	81,485	4,49,119
	1886-87	6,873	76,963	99,705	5,12,475	5,496	61,691	98,344	5,04,415
Opium	1885-86	1,10,565	14,48,40,150	7	9,170	96,971	12,70,32,010	7	9,170
	1886-87	87,372	11,14,86,672	5,305	67,69,180	83,376	10,63,87,776	15	19,140
Ghee	1885-86	73,867	24,37,611	2,862	94,446	69,925	23,07,525	1,168	38,544
	1886-87	1,30,342	43,66,457	1,051	35,208	1,16,072	38,88,412	305	10,217
Salt	1885-86	28,232	91,754	4,35,115	14,14,124	56	182	4,16,239	13,52,777
	1886-87	33,994	1,10,480	5,18,601	16,85,746	300	975	4,96,402	16,13,306
Salt etre	1885-86	1,82,518	15,97,033	397	3,473	1,82,467	15,96,536	11	96
	1886-87	1,79,729	15,72,628	266	2,327	1,79,677	15,72,174	66	577
Linseed	1885-86	17,03,282	68,13,128	601	2,404	16,99,149	64,36,596	.....	.....
	1886-87	18,31,966	73,27,864	910	3,640	16,28,885	65,15,540	29	116
Mustard and rape seed	1885-86	5,97,874	19,43,090	1,754	5,701	4,47,852	14,55,519	4	13
	1886-87	7,85,338	26,43,934	830	2,801	6,67,229	22,51,898	.....	.....
Til-seed	1885-86	29,461	76,728	1,660	6,225	12,787	47,951	.....	.....
	1886-87	28,291	1,06,091	8	32	27,276	1,02,285	1	4
Other oil-seeds	1885-86	6,15,262	25,06,525	2,222	6,920	5,85,602	23,86,459	39	121
	1886-87	7,07,773	28,23,768	28	89	6,55,590	26,00,464	2	6
Silk, raw	1885-86	627	3,00,960	4,132	19,94,790	45	21,600	2,223	10,78,470
	1886-87	748	3,32,560	4,150	16,23,838	471	2,09,595	2,052	8,90,228
Do., manufactured	1885-86	90	72,032	2,062	16,58,224	32	25,600	804	6,51,568
	1886-87	193	1,36,298	2,499	19,38,936	98	69,592	1,401	11,74,938
Sugar, drained	1885-86	12,201	1,40,311	88,525	10,18,037	3,653	42,431	9,358	1,07,617
	1886-87	10,657	1,11,898	1,33,808	14,04,984	2,604	27,342	14,500	1,52,250
Do., undrained	1885-86	4,582	20,618	6,98,867	31,44,901	1,075	4,837	99,456	4,47,552
	1886-87	6,253	28,920	6,44,018	29,78,583	2,600	12,025	46,341	2,14,327
Tea, Indian	1885-86	15,873	8,25,396	2,370	1,23,240	15,698	8,16,296	2,196	1,14,192
	1886-87	82,989	34,85,538	1,308	54,936	32,702	34,75,484	1,262	53,004
Tobacco	1885-86	2,353	22,141	1,77,947	13,79,696	2,407	18,654	3,271	25,350
	1886-87	1,887	14,338	2,53,927	19,36,193	1,079	8,227	6,045	46,095

Internal trade of Bengal.

The total weight of the internal trade of Bengal which passed from one registration block to another within the Lower Provinces during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Exports from—	Into Behar.		Into Western Bengal.		Into Eastern Bengal.		Into Northern Bengal.		Into Dacca.		Into Calcutta.		Total.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	.....	.....	41,87,071	36,10,650	2,216	1,385	5,180	4,895	.....	906	77,30,905	1,35,05,657	1,19,25,372	1,71,23,493
Western Bengal	18,89,143	24,48,303	.....	.....	1,148	1,252	237	485	.....	617	1,63,08,981	1,75,15,875	1,81,99,509	1,99,66,532
Eastern Bengal	1,347	452	584	265	.....	.....	1,03,544	86,554	.....	23,268	66,08,631	46,23,948	67,14,106	47,34,487
Northern Bengal	5,263	5,642	836	1,452	5,58,198	7,23,595	.....	.....	.....	6,215	23,82,602	41,22,382	29,46,899	48,59,286
Dacca	.....	1,288	.....	697	.....	1,10,358	.....	731	.....	.....	.....	9,53,241	.....	10,66,315
Calcutta	44,83,679	47,03,749	17,21,503	16,29,048	26,81,426	26,28,194	12,83,772	16,26,436	.....	2,78,063	.....	.....	1,01,70,380	1,02,65,490
Total ...	63,79,432	71,59,434	59,09,994	52,42,112	32,42,988	28,64,784	13,92,733	17,19,101	.....	3,09,069	3,30,31,119	4,07,21,103	4,99,56,266	5,80,15,603

The net quantity of the downward and upward traffic during the past two years is given below:—

	Quantity.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	3,77,85,768	4,51,82,428	3,30,31,119	4,07,21,103	87·42	90·12
Upward traffic ...	1,21,70,498	1,28,33,175	1,01,70,380	1,02,65,490	83·56	79·99
Total ...	4,99,56,266	5,80,15,603	4,32,01,499	5,09,86,593	86·48	87·88

The following statement shows the trade in the principal commodities carried each way during the past two years:—

		Down traffic.		Up traffic.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coa	1885-86	1,46,09,681	73,04,841	6,69,866	3,34,933	1,37,20,542	68,60,271	3,04,976	1,52,488
	1886-87	1,51,19,242	75,59,621	7,95,281	3,97,640	1,39,72,119	69,86,059	1,21,537	60,768
Cotton, raw...	1885-86	49,222	7,87,552	13,314	2,13,024	48,975	7,83,600	12,763	2,04,208
	1886-87	34,110	5,11,650	5,946	89,190	33,675	5,05,125	5,735	86,025
Cotton twist, European ...	1885-86	68	3,536	68,823	35,79,056	66	3,432	68,766	35,75,832
	1886-87	3	150	79,446	31,82,300	3	150	79,407	39,70,350
Ditto, Indian ...	1885-86	48,057	15,37,824	82,831	26,50,592	48,000	15,36,000	81,814	26,18,048
	1886-87	55,522	17,48,943	92,300	29,23,200	55,459	17,46,958	91,838	28,92,897
Cotton piece-goods, European	1885-86	1,637	1,03,131	10,36,528	6,53,01,264	1,156	72,828	10,34,005	6,51,42,315
	1886-87	373	23,499	11,89,146	7,49,16,198	313	19,719	11,88,804	7,48,94,652
Cotton piece-goods, Indian	1885-86	6,810	7,49,100	4,289	4,71,790	4,924	5,41,640	4,108	4,51,880
	1886-87	6,081	6,68,910	5,202	5,72,220	3,616	6,97,760	3,834	4,21,740
Indigo	1885-86	70,278	1,53,90,882	258	56,502	69,710	1,52,66,490	255	55,845
	1886-87	83,511	1,72,86,777	287	59,409	83,329	1,72,49,103	264	54,648
Wheat	1885-86	6,99,533	16,17,682	13,639	31,540	6,52,280	15,08,397	12,997	30,056
	1886-87	42,72,775	96,13,744	9,091	20,455	42,28,445	1,05,71,112	7,216	16,236
Rice	1885-86	25,41,243	73,06,074	8,51,065	24,46,812	23,34,112	67,10,572	99,209	2,85,226
	1886-87	35,53,670	82,17,862	13,60,160	31,45,370	33,48,937	77,44,417	10,836	25,058
Jowar and bajra	1885-86	468	936	45	90	3	6	42	84
	1886-87	5,256	8,869	3	5	2,735	4,615	3	5
Gram	1885-86	6,22,623	14,39,816	21,402	49,492	4,65,476	10,76,413	16,252	37,583
	1886-87	16,88,057	33,76,114	17,218	34,436	12,67,373	25,34,746	13,842	27,684
Other food-grains ...	1885-86	4,37,915	8,75,830	59,814	1,19,628	2,87,857	5,75,714	51,788	1,03,576
	1886-87	10,63,226	17,94,194	44,282	74,726	6,81,775	11,50,495	29,610	49,967
Hides of cattle	1885-86	6,66,491	1,66,72,847	1,827	41,013	6,63,173	1,66,09,436	1,112	26,663
	1886-87	5,65,322	1,53,22,378	1,963	48,413	5,60,886	1,53,757	1,269	32,601
Jute, raw	1885-86	47,37,245	1,53,96,046	1,475	4,794	45,54,305	1,48,01,491	1,457	4,735
	1886-87	56,48,572	2,04,76,073	1,057	3,832	53,00,344	1,92,13,747	782	2,835

		Down traffic.		Up traffic.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1885-86	2,72,298	22,80,496	2,40,642	20,15,377	2,58,514	21,65,054	2,10,963	17,66,832
	1886-87	3,59,838	30,58,623	4,00,104	34,00,884	3,43,175	29,16,987	3,35,309	28,75,027
Stick-lac	1885-86	11,584	5,27,072	2,240	4,20,420	9,762	4,44,171	1,951	88,771
	1886-87	24,615	6,33,836	8,641	2,22,506	24,188	6,22,841	632	16,274
Shell-lac	1885-86	92,620	28,24,910	629	19,184	92,601	28,24,330	515	15,706
	1886-87	80,731	23,21,016	999	28,721	80,678	23,19,422	825	23,661
Beer	1885-86	4,786	1,77,082	20,456	7,56,872	4,618	1,70,866	20,407	7,55,059
	1886-87	3,194	1,05,402	25,187	8,31,171	3,193	1,05,369	25,181	8,30,973
Wines	1885-86	267	28,035	14,420	15,14,100	257	26,985	14,406	15,12,630
	1886-87	153	16,983	13,960	15,49,560	104	11,544	13,943	15,47,673
Spirits	1885-86	22	2,420	2,761	3,03,820	20	2,200	2,760	3,03,600
	1886-87	9	963	3,585	3,83,595	9	963	3,579	3,82,945
Copper, unwrought ...	1885-86	224	6,720	14,635	4,39,050	216	6,480	14,630	4,38,900
	1886-87	157	4,592	16,752	4,89,996	140	4,095	16,597	4,85,462
Brass, ,, ...	1886-87	89	2,158	11,421	2,76,959	64	1,552	11,331	2,74,584
Brass and copper, wrought	1886-87	10,580	4,17,910	50,647	20,00,557	9,281	3,66,600	46,546	18,38,567
Iron	1885-86	22,018	1,43,117	4,77,064	31,00,916	15,103	98,169	4,63,589	30,13,329
	1886-87	42,897	2,57,382	4,25,305	25,51,830	34,506	2,07,000	3,93,545	23,61,270
Tin	1885-86	1,119	8,952	11,081	88,648	1,011	8,088	8,373	70,984
	1886-87	1,208	7,852	6,307	40,995	1,096	11,624	4,539	29,503
Other metals	1885-86	18,177	5,88,480	77,781	25,18,160	15,881	5,14,147	73,972	23,94,843
	1886-87	14,297	5,00,395	57,865	20,25,275	12,724	3,45,340	54,260	18,99,190
Oil, castor	1885-86	1,692	17,766	4,315	43,208	409	4,294	4,101	43,061
	1886-87	2,007	21,073	5,281	55,450	53	557	5,213	54,736
,, kerosine	1885-86	1,264	6,320	1,09,769	5,48,845	1,245	6,225	1,08,172	5,40,860
	1886-87	4,443	21,104	1,71,525	8,14,744	943	4,479	1,70,777	8,11,191
,, others	1885-86	8,340	91,740	33,335	4,21,685	7,844	86,284	37,958	4,17,538
	1886-87	7,673	86,321	47,316	5,32,305	6,834	76,882	46,958	5,28,277
Linseed	1885-86	34,34,929	1,37,39,716	417	1,663	34,08,064	1,36,32,256	68	272
	1886-87	47,98,673	1,91,94,692	341	1,364	47,63,472	1,90,53,888	265	1,060
Mustard and rape seed ...	1885-86	16,97,203	55,15,910	33,764	1,25,983	12,60,673	40,97,187	33,720	1,25,846
	1886-87	14,16,212	47,79,715	99,731	3,36,592	9,70,556	32,75,626	99,683	3,36,430
Til or jinjili	1885-86	32,669	1,26,509	110	412	31,415	1,17,806	101	379
	1886-87	32,019	1,20,071	1,094	4,102	30,124	1,12,964	1,094	4,102
Castor seed	1885-86	1,76,624	5,51,950	102	319	1,68,518	5,26,619	28	88
	1886-87	1,60,803	5,02,712	44	137	1,56,403	4,89,040	35	109
Poppy seed	1885-86	2,07,558	9,08,066	835	3,653	1,89,953	8,31,044	831	3,636
	1886-87	3,14,899	14,17,045	1,246	5,607	2,94,262	13,24,179	1,246	5,607
Other oilseeds	1885-86	99,585	2,98,755	725	2,175	91,044	2,73,132	686	2,058
	1886-87	64,236	1,76,649	382	1,051	50,012	1,39,533	342	940
Opium	1885-86	94,788	12,41,72,280	1,941	25,42,710	94,788	12,41,72,280	1,941	25,42,710
	1886-87	75,281	9,60,58,556	1,760	22,45,760	75,262	9,60,34,312	1,760	22,45,760
Ghee	1885-86	41,137	13,57,521	9,414	3,10,662	30,441	10,04,553	9,318	3,07,494
	1886-87	13,080	4,38,180	8,750	2,93,125	7,830	2,62,305	8,296	2,77,916
Railway plant and rolling-stock	1885-86	27,85,195	5,57,03,900	24,69,884	4,93,97,680	7,03,222	1,40,64,440	17,76,480	3,55,29,600
	1886-87	12,53,323	2,50,66,460	15,46,874	3,09,37,480	6,28,960	1,25,61,200	12,54,500	2,50,90,000
Salt	1885-86	1,762	5,727	40,76,180	1,32,47,585	474	1,541	40,62,433	1,32,02,907
	1886-87	1,618	5,259	44,02,246	1,43,07,299	.....	.....	43,93,976	1,42,80,422
Saltpetre	1885-86	4,36,744	38,21,508	1,076	9,415	4,36,358	38,18,132	1,076	9,415
	1886-87	4,04,101	35,35,875	1,311	18,354	4,03,662	35,32,042	1,264	11,060
Silk, raw	1885-86	18,859	90,52,320	1,292	6,21,990	16,286	78,17,280	635	3,05,630
	1886-87	24,073	1,07,12,485	2,614	16,62,974	20,635	91,82,575	1,074	4,77,674
Silk, manufactured, Foreign	1885-86	6	4,896	148	1,20,768	6	4,896	148	1,20,768
	1886-87	32	27,672	122	1,09,312	32	27,672	114	1,02,144
Ditto, Indian ...	1885-86	4,156	33,24,800	320	2,56,000	4,028	32,22,400	145	1,16,000
	1886-87	4,718	32,93,164	337	2,35,226	4,628	32,30,344	163	1,13,774
Spices	1885-86	97,744	20,77,307	59,912	15,41,493	84,441	17,94,039	59,384	15,30,144
	1886-87	54,087	10,33,473	74,329	18,36,072	46,723	9,36,492	73,290	18,04,740
Sugar, drained	1885-86	24,108	2,77,242	22,908	2,63,442	21,255	2,44,432	22,609	2,60,004
	1886-87	19,767	2,07,554	33,547	3,50,143	12,515	1,31,407	32,298	3,39,129
Do., undrained	1885-86	3,49,514	15,72,813	54,240	2,44,080	2,97,821	13,40,194	36,669	1,65,010
	1886-87	3,31,460	15,33,002	1,20,239	5,56,104	2,54,775	11,78,335	85,166	3,93,865
Stone and lime	1885-86	2,27,216	8,23,658	72,530	2,63,102	2,24,553	8,14,004	53,777	1,94,942
	1886-87	2,38,625	6,56,218	51,548	1,41,757	2,33,821	6,43,008	49,036	1,34,849
Tea, Foreign	1885-86	.....	.....	11	374	.....	.....	11	374
	1886-87	.....	.....	9	369	.....	.....	9	369
Do., Indian	1885-86	2,04,533	1,06,35,716	1,872	97,344	2,04,516	1,06,34,832	1,815	94,380
	1886-87	2,09,336	87,92,112	668	28,056	2,09,206	87,86,652	632	26,544
Timber	1885-86	19,664	78,656	1,21,603	4,86,412	11,308	45,232	1,18,540	4,74,160
	1886-87	20,777	83,108	1,21,144	4,84,576	12,046	48,184	1,17,724	4,70,896
Tobacco	1885-86	4,54,964	35,25,971	34,035	2,63,771	3,33,287	25,82,974	28,905	2,14,014
	1886-87	4,54,583	34,66,196	12,011	91,583	3,00,948	22,94,728	11,592	88,389

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The total quantity and value of merchandise carried along the different State Railways in Bengal during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were as follows:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	1,49,84,751	9,97,41,457	1,58,45,989	13,34,69,682
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway ...	11,52,912	40,06,311	2,81,059	30,39,137
Northern Bengal State Railway ...	59,19,283	4,84,71,437	65,24,613	5,51,26,765
Dacca State Railway	1,35,864*	16,83,483	17,01,524	1,98,81,033
Nalhati State Railway ...	3,56,218	91,81,115	4,66,851	1,14,97,335
Tirhoot State Railway ...	52,88,303	4,69,72,557	67,43,867	5,61,74,828
Patna-Gya State Railway ...	20,86,005	3,46,74,824	21,68,907	3,47,46,323
Total ...	2,99,23,336	24,47,31,184	3,43,32,810	31,39,35,103

* For February and March 1886.

Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The total quantity and value of goods carried by the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were as follows:—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1885-86	96,49,070	53,35,681	1,49,84,751	9,97,41,457
1886-87	1,08,05,582	50,40,407	1,58,45,989	13,34,69,682

The chief staples of traffic carried each way during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief staples of traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1885-86	4,94,869	13,25,923	18,20,792	9,10,396
	1886-87	4,96,712	11,59,409	16,56,121	8,28,060
Cotton, raw	1885-86	47,463	9,503	56,966	9,11,456
	1886-87	28,620	3,124	31,744	4,76,160
Cotton goods	1885-86	57,300	4,60,162	5,17,462	3,32,46,933
	1886-87	57,640	5,61,068	6,18,708	3,66,18,481
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating ...	1885-86		Details not available.		
	1886-87	2,86,507	3,368	2,89,875	1,45,59,780
Dyes and tans	1885-86		Details not available.		
	1886-87	65,364	5,031	70,395	20,47,986
Food-grains	1885-86	16,38,624	4,00,004	20,38,628	52,35,312
	1886-87	19,73,728	2,37,674	22,11,402	46,22,627
Hides and skins	1885-86	1,86,676	2,592	1,89,268	44,35,969
	1886-87	2,13,694	2,774	2,16,468	46,42,748
Jute, raw	1885-86	49,33,192	2,908	49,36,100	1,60,42,325
	1886-87	56,69,329	1,483	56,70,812	2,05,56,693
Gunny-bags and cloth	1885-86	2,76,173	33,946	3,10,119	25,97,247
	1886-87	3,33,175	37,784	3,70,959	31,53,151
Liquors	1885-86		Details not available.		
	1886-87	3,185	15,996	19,181	12,94,161
Metals	1885-86	23,918	3,12,721	3,36,639	64,80,301
	1886-87	24,576	2,64,896	2,89,472	40,79,900

Chief staples of traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Oils	1885-86	6,143	73,933	80,076	7,06,921
	1886-87	3,616	1,09,701	1,13,317	7,45,353
Oil-seeds	1885-86	5,98,855	48,562	6,47,417	23,19,911
	1886-87	4,31,887	1,17,176	5,49,063	20,65,791
Opium	1885-86		Details not available.		
	1886-87	.....	1,743	1,743	22,24,068
Provisions	1885-86	1,31,072	96,331	2,27,403	26,09,519
	1886-87	1,65,619	81,504	2,47,123	31,41,016
Salt	1885-86	2,674	10,07,204	10,09,878	32,82,103
	1886-87	2,707	11,10,934	11,13,641	36,19,333
Silk, raw	1885-86		Details not available.		
	1886-87	7,154	242	7,396	32,91,220
Spices	1885-86		Details not available.		
	1886-87	12,920	52,675	65,595	13,89,138
Sugar	1885-86	2,86,601	84,353	3,70,954	29,67,632
	1886-87	2,31,142	98,815	3,29,957	15,83,685
Tea	1885-86	1,91,219	1,681	1,92,900	82,94,700
	1886-87	2,75,372	42	2,75,414	1,15,67,388
Timber	1885-86	12,749	6,06,649	6,19,398	24,77,592
	1886-87	10,843	1,00,166	1,11,009	4,44,036
Tobacco	1885-86	3,44,019	12,572	3,56,591	27,63,580
	1886-87	2,92,424	14,157	3,06,581	23,37,680

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

The total quantity and value of the traffic conveyed by the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were as follows:—

	Traffic towards Calcutta.	Traffic from Calcutta.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	10,60,719	92,193	11,52,912	40,06,311
1886-87 ...	7,78,528	1,02,531	8,81,059	30,39,137

The following statements show the quantities and values of the principal staples of traffic carried over this line during the past two years:—

Downward or towards Calcutta.

	Quantity. 1885-86.	Quantity. 1886-87.	Value. 1885-86.	Value. 1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	3,52,228	1,85,312	10,12,656	4,28,534
Other food-grains ...	37,281	30,060	74,564	50,726
Hides and skins ...	1,273	818	24,187	18,087

Upward or from Calcutta.

	Quantity. 1885-86.	Quantity. 1886-87.	Value. 1885-86.	Value. 1886-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Coal	20,933	22,280	10,466	11,140
Cotton piece-goods ...	1,364	1,391	85,932	88,902
Gunny-bags and cloth	2,417	554	20,242	4,709
Iron	448	274	2,912	1,644
Oils	1,669	2,571	14,385	25,099
Ghee	225	57	7,425	1,909
All other kinds of provisions ...	14,103	18,045	1,46,133	1,30,177
Salt	1,204	2,570	3,913	8,352
Spices	2,127	1,595	45,199	31,900
Tobacco	2,561	2,957	19,848	22,692

Northern Bengal State Railway.

The total quantity and value of the traffic attracted to the Northern Bengal State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were as follows :—

	Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	41,15,513	18,03,770	59,19,283	4,84,71,437
1886-87 ...	45,45,846	19,78,767	65,24,613	5,51,26,765

The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal articles carried over this line during the past two years :—

Chief staples of traffic.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1885-86	109	2,65,111	2,65,220	1,32,610
	1886-87	5,688	2,76,083	2,81,771	1,40,885
Cotton twist and yarn ...	1885-86	333	13,346	13,679	5,51,968
	1886-87	125	15,835	15,960	5,63,642
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1885-86	2,147	1,66,600	1,68,747	1,06,31,061
	1886-87	2,011	1,85,449	1,87,460	1,18,09,980
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating ...	1885-86	21,838	2,662	24,500	12,76,680
	1886-87	1,09,401	2,916	1,12,317	56,70,946
Intoxicating drugs other than opium ...	1885-86	4,614	530	5,144	20,57,600
	1886-87	6,400	789	7,189	39,53,950
Jute, raw	1885-86	14,03,123	2,400	14,05,523	45,67,950
	1886-87	16,10,120	499	16,10,619	58,38,494
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1885-86	77,533	40,324	1,17,857	9,87,052
	1886-87	1,38,521	34,953	1,73,474	14,74,529
Gram	1885-86	224	7,358	7,582	17,533
	1886-87	170	12,108	12,278	24,556
Rice, husked	1885-86	7,60,267	1,25,902	8,26,169	23,75,236
	1886-87	8,68,211	1,08,509	9,76,720	22,58,665
Other food-grains ...	1885-86	9,79,059	71,728	10,50,787	21,03,179
	1886-87	10,40,999	1,09,969	11,50,968	19,47,595
Hides of cattle	1885-86	14,105	728	14,833	2,84,149
	1886-87	19,892	1,630	21,522	4,62,723
Leather, manufactured ...	1885-86	69	3,031	3,100	2,72,800
	1886-87	334	2,816	3,150	2,23,650
Liquors	1885-86	5,342	12,342	17,684	11,93,424
	1886-87	3,315	11,973	15,288	11,00,280
Metals	1885-86	8,135	1,04,912	1,13,047	14,40,203
	1886-87	10,795	1,53,537	1,64,332	21,59,854
Mustard and rape seed ...	1885-86	43,733	6,260	49,993	1,62,477
	1886-87	10,606	15,525	26,131	88,192
Opium	1885-86	3	159	162	2,12,220
	1886-87	.....	153	153	1,95,228
Ghee	1885-86	1,255	1,578	2,833	93,489
	1886-87	1,458	2,116	3,574	1,19,729
Other kinds of provisions ...	1885-86	3,019	46,593	49,612	6,19,516
	1886-87	9,831	54,034	63,865	6,99,559
Salt	1885-86	15,916	5,88,094	6,04,010	19,63,033
	1886-87	5,127	5,96,765	6,01,892	19,56,149
Sugar, drained and undrained ...	1885-86	273	28,807	29,080	1,67,660
	1886-87	1,032	41,945	42,977	2,35,499
Spices	1885-86	4,108	10,845	14,953	3,72,630
	1886-87	2,837	14,727	17,564	4,32,534
Tea, Indian	1885-86	2,04,283	1,451	2,05,734	1,06,98,168
	1886-87	1,96,470	25	1,96,495	82,52,790
Tobacco	1885-86	3,83,642	4,386	3,88,028	30,07,217
	1886-87	3,24,687	4,662	3,29,349	25,11,286

Dacca State Railway.

This railway, which was not completed till February 1886, was in working order throughout the year under review, except for a short time during the heavy floods of September and October 1886. The total amount of merchandise carried over this line during the official year 1886-87, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
Downward traffic	13,21,600	81,40,338
Upward traffic	3,79,924	1,17,40,695
Total ...	17,01,524	1,98,81,033

The quantities and values of all the chief articles of merchandise carried along this railway during the past year are exhibited in the following statement:—

Chief staples of traffic.	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	18,985	113	19,098	2,86,470
Cotton twist, European	.....	17,177	17,177	8,58,850
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	.....	1,34,183	1,34,183	84,53,529
Ditto, Indian	1,445	461	1,906	2,09,660
Intoxicating drugs other than opium ...	.....	301	301	1,65,550
Food-grains	22,537	6,563	29,100	60,450
Hides and skins	1,62,588	2,702	1,65,290	35,50,674
Jute, raw	10,64,546	183	10,64,629	38,59,280
Leather, manufactured	10	2,789	2,799	1,98,729
Liquors	3	2,266	2,269	2,29,229
Metals	2,683	31,885	34,568	5,36,407
Oil-seeds	17,610	66	17,676	66,126
Provisions	5,408	14,760	20,168	2,49,350
Salt	11	31,436	31,447	1,02,203
Spices	874	6,087	6,961	1,48,434

Nalhati State Railway.

The total quantity and value of the traffic attracted to the Nalhati State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were as follows:—

	Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1885-86	3,01,499	54,719	3,56,218	91,81,115
1886-87	3,13,727	1,53,124	4,66,851	1,14,97,335

The principal staples carried over this line during the past two years are exhibited in the following statement:—

Chief articles of traffic.		Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1885-86	1,37,815	.....	1,37,815	68,908
	1886-87	1,77,586	.....	1,77,586	88,793
Cotton, raw	1885-86	3,453	45	3,498	55,968
	1886-87	4,373	33	4,406	66,090
Cotton piece-goods (European and Indian)	1885-86	17,909	403	18,312	11,95,956
	1886-87	16,659	266	16,925	11,17,693
Jute, raw	1885-86	13	2,987	3,000	9,750
	1886-87	111	2,185	2,296	8,323

Chief articles of traffic.		Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Gunny-bags and cloth	1885-86	1,936	1,370	3,306	27,687
	1886-87	4,634	892	5,526	46,971
Gram	1885-86	70	667	737	1,704
	1886-87	132	414	546	1,092
Rice	1885-86	49,659	12,821	62,480	1,79,630
	1886-87	28,812	1,11,062	1,39,874	3,23,458
Hides and skins	1885-86	54	1,710	1,764	38,450
	1886-87	266	1,246	1,512	42,819
Liquors	1885-86	1,221	4	1,225	77,052
	1886-87	788	4	792	52,006
Metals	1885-86	4,359	1,677	6,036	1,37,513
	1886-87	3,506	1,074	4,580	1,04,013
Salt	1885-86	4,886	113	4,999	16,247
	1886-87	9,208	72	9,280	30,160
Oil-seeds	1885-86	7,102	2,282	9,384	31,526
	1886-87	17,619	8,923	26,542	93,251
Oils	1885-86	478	5	483	4,523
	1886-87	792	31	823	6,782
Silk, raw, Indian ...	1885-86	4,910	4,151	9,061	43,49,280
	1886-87	8,013	4,102	12,115	53,91,175
Silk, manufactured ...	1885-86	310	2,717	3,027	24,21,600
	1886-87	163	5,091	5,254	36,67,292

Tirhoot State Railway.

The amount of traffic carried by the Tirhoot State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1885-86	23,25,144	29,63,159	52,88,303	4,69,72,557
1886-87	42,18,925	25,24,942	67,43,867	5,61,74,828

The chief staples of traffic carried each way during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief staples of traffic.		Traffic towards Ganges bank.	Traffic from Ganges bank.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1885-86	5,619	2,74,858	2,80,477	1,40,239
	1886-87	9,261	4,53,866	4,63,127	2,31,563
Cotton, raw	1885-86	1,106	8,468	9,574	1,53,184
	1886-87	161	15,194	15,355	2,30,325
Cotton piece-goods European	1885-86	1,043	1,78,237	1,79,280	1,12,94,640
	1886-87	675	2,17,111	2,17,786	1,37,20,518
Ditto, Indian ...	1885-86	285	4,490	4,775	5,25,250
	1886-87	525	6,712	7,237	7,96,070
Intoxicating drugs other than opium ...	1885-86	.....	588	588	2,35,200
	1886-87	6	505	511	2,81,050
Indigo	1885-86	46,445	13	46,458	1,01,74,302
	1886-87	62,401	113	62,514	1,29,40,398
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1885-86	12,897	42,232	55,129	4,61,705
	1886-87	8,705	59,411	68,116	5,78,986

Chief staples of traffic.		Traffic towards Ganges bank.	Traffic from Ganges bank.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Wheat	1885-86	14,252	1,16,457	1,30,709	3,02,264
	1886-87	1,61,107	8,221	1,69,328	3,80,988
Gram	1885-86	3,529	36,401	39,930	92,338
	1886-87	24,818	15,959	40,777	81,554
Rice	1885-86	1,14,209	2,47,690	3,61,899	10,40,469
	1886-87	10,90,994	1,45,649	12,36,643	28,59,737
Other food-grains	1885-86	2,12,334	8,82,148	10,94,482	21,88,964
	1886-87	4,80,891	2,16,725	6,97,616	11,77,227
Hides and skins	1885-86	84,668	1,916	86,584	23,03,170
	1886-87	94,530	1,199	95,729	28,90,191
Lac (stick)	1885-86	230	10,176	10,406	4,73,473
	1886-87	947	13,397	14,344	3,69,358
Liquors	1885-86	189	7,016	7,205	4,32,724
	1886-87	33	6,601	6,634	4,00,094
Metals	1885-86	10,345	1,28,782	1,39,127	19,30,673
	1886-87	3,779	81,119	84,898	12,36,357
Ghee	1885-86	27,608	121	27,729	9,15,057
	1886-87	7,395	247	7,642	2,56,007
Salt	1885-86	43,129	6,03,887	6,47,016	21,02,802
	1886-87	29,699	7,27,727	7,57,426	24,61,634
Saltpetre	1885-86	2,46,023	418	2,46,441	21,56,359
	1886-87	2,02,799	786	2,03,585	17,81,369
Linseed	1885-86	7,37,710	2,362	7,40,072	29,60,288
	1886-87	10,78,141	4,500	10,82,641	43,30,564
Mustard and rape seed	1885-86	2,01,783	1,514	2,03,297	6,60,715
	1886-87	2,37,431	1,234	2,38,665	8,05,494
Spices	1885-86	6,301	32,831	39,132	8,43,208
	1886-87	9,684	44,662	54,346	11,07,694
Sugar	1885-86	32,663	9,160	41,823	3,62,308
	1886-87	26,661	13,349	40,010	3,15,525
Tobacco	1885-86	1,52,371	27,437	1,79,808	13,93,512
	1886-87	2,75,045	5,094	2,80,139	21,36,060
Timber	1885-86	1,70,536	24,436	1,94,972	7,79,888
	1886-87	1,43,067	38,188	1,81,255	7,25,020

Patna-Gya State Railway.

The aggregate weight and value of all kinds of goods, excluding railway materials, carried by this railway during the past two years are shown in the statement below:—

	Towards Gya.	From Gya.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	10,37,565	10,48,440	20,86,005	3,46,74,824
1886-87 ...	8,06,514	13,62,393	21,68,907	3,47,46,323

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic conveyed by this line during the past two years are given below:—

Chief staples of traffic.		Traffic towards Gya.	Traffic from Gya.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1885-86	9,381	110	9,491	1,51,856
	1886-87	11,993	122	12,115	1,81,725
Cotton twist and yarn	1885-86	6,292	1	6,293	2,16,096
	1886-87	7,181	.....	7,181	2,36,654

Chief staples of traffic.		Traffic towards Gya.	Traffic from Gya.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, European	1885-86	36,619	63	36,682	23,10,966
	1886-87	32,678	97	32,775	20,64,825
Ditto, Indian	1885-86	5,592	165	5,757	6,33,270
	1886-87	1,287	484	1,771	1,94,810
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	1885-86	442	3	445	1,78,000
	1886-87	438	.....	438	2,40,900
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1885-86	12,036	8,053	20,089	1,68,245
	1886-87	19,361	6,043	25,404	2,15,934
Wheat	1885-86	1,12,797	3,505	1,16,302	2,68,948
	1886-87	101	1,98,256	1,98,357	4,46,303
Gram	1885-86	2,90,698	9,907	3,00,605	6,95,149
	1886-87	1,49,167	31,854	1,81,021	3,62,042
Rice	1885-86	68,778	12,888	81,666	2,34,790
	1886-87	30,385	23,792	54,177	1,25,284
Other food-grains ...	1885-86	76,719	2,262	78,981	1,57,962
	1886-87	56,095	10,704	66,799	1,12,723
Hides	1885-86	147	32,715	32,862	9,06,960
	1886-87	.....	14,899	14,899	3,80,834
Lac, shell and stick ...	1885-86	194	52,127	52,321	19,52,131
	1886-87	82	49,732	49,814	13,58,239
Metals	1885-86	10,122	1,916	12,038	1,35,211
	1886-87	20,812	5,094	25,906	3,85,563
Opium	1885-86	.....	15,473	15,473	2,02,69,630
	1886-87	27	16,767	16,794	2,14,29,144
Ghee	1885-86	15	4,659	4,674	1,54,242
	1886-87	423	3,990	4,413	1,47,836
Other kinds of provisions ...	1885-86	2,230	156	2,386	21,474
	1886-87	4,621	405	5,026	1,10,241
Salt	1885-86	1,72,525	655	1,73,180	5,62,835
	1886-87	1,87,163	161	1,87,324	6,08,803
Linseed	1885-86	349	2,91,831	2,92,180	11,68,720
	1886-87	246	2,81,036	2,81,282	11,25,128
Mustard and rape seed ...	1885-86	342	33,922	34,264	1,11,358
	1886-87	.....	40,746	40,746	1,37,518
Til-seed	1885-86	11	2,430	2,441	9,154
	1886-87	.....	8,183	8,183	30,686
Other oil-seeds	1885-86	149	53,135	53,284	1,99,355
	1886-87	.....	51,333	51,333	2,13,875
Spices	1885-86	2,773	2,617	5,390	1,24,137
	1886-87	3,025	485	3,510	81,320
Sugar	1885-86	26,321	2,15,391	2,41,712	10,99,443
	1886-87	26,465	2,76,064	3,02,529	14,07,936
Tobacco	1885-86	38,331	772	39,103	3,03,048
	1886-87	44,693	783	45,476	3,46,754

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET AND SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

No change was made during the year under report in the system of registering the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet and Sikkim, and Bhutan, passing along all the important trade routes.

The following statement shows the total value of the external trade of Bengal with these States, registered during the past two years at all the stations :—

	Imports into Bengal.			Exports from Bengal.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal ...	93,18,431	1,02,77,226	To Nepal ...	52,27,817	52,90,285
„ Tibet and Sikkim	4,48,590	2,65,882	„ Tibet and Sikkim	3,24,355	3,36,097
„ Bhutan ...	99,164	77,072	„ Bhutan ...	1,00,787	1,54,725
Total ...	98,66,185	1,06,20,180	Total ...	56,52,959	57,81,107

The value of the registered trade with other provinces which passed through Bengal in those years was as follows :—

Years.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	2,49,913	2,25,991
1886-87	3,73,993	2,14,190

The aggregate value of these two sections of the registered trade during the past year is compared below with the figures of 1885-86 :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	1,01,16,098	58,78,950	1,59,95,048
1886-87	1,09,94,173	59,95,297	1,69,89,470

The total trade showed an increase of 6·22 per cent. and 11·11 per cent. as compared with 1885-86 and 1884-85, respectively. The increase in the import trade was 8·68 per cent. over the figures of 1885-86, and 40·31 per cent. over those of 1884-85. There was an improvement of 1·98 per cent. in the export traffic of the past year as compared with 1885-86, but a falling off of 19·58 per cent. is observed when comparison is made with the returns of 1884-85.

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

The total value of the trade between Bengal and Nepal registered during the year 1886-87, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows :—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	93,18,431	52,27,817	1,45,46,248
1886-87	1,02,77,226	52,90,285	1,55,67,511

The following comparative statement shows the total trade, import and export, in each of the chief articles of trade during the past two years. The figures given below, however, represent the net traffic between Bengal and Nepal, after deducting such portion as passed into and from other provinces through Bengal :—

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ... ... No.	1885-86	21,284	3,630	24,914	5,50,592	93,654	6,44,252
	1886-87	30,368	2,653	33,021	7,89,568	68,978	8,58,546
Sheep and goats ... ... „	1885-86	22,352	23,702	46,054	61,469	65,182	1,26,651
	1886-87	26,844	20,267	47,111	69,878	52,654	1,22,532
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1885-86	660	7,198	7,858	9,084	99,123	1,08,207
	1886-87	821	5,454	6,275	13,127	86,072	99,199
Cotton piece-goods (European) ... ... Rs.	1885-86	.....	.....	.....	50,634	15,57,508	16,08,142
	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	24,011	16,46,437	16,70,448
Ditto (Indian) ... ... „	1885-86	.....	.....	.....	10,236	1,62,654	1,72,890
	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	9,914	1,73,627	1,83,541
Other fibres, raw ... ... Mds.	1885-86	31,649	195	31,844	1,82,128	1,132	1,83,260
	1886-87	41,954	202	42,156	2,30,992	1,121	2,32,113
Fresh fruits and vegetables ... ... „	1885-86	20,252	28,044	48,296	2,24,024	3,12,984	5,37,008
	1886-87	19,460	25,503	44,963	2,54,811	3,33,852	5,88,663
Gram and pulse ... ... „	1885-86	30,937	9,604	40,541	69,610	21,610	91,220
	1886-87	95,790	7,226	1,03,016	2,16,344	16,410	2,32,754
Other spring crops ... ... „	1885-86	33,157	1,177	34,334	68,386	2,427	70,813
	1886-87	53,626	662	54,288	1,09,878	1,351	1,11,229
Rice, husked ... ... „	1885-86	6,13,117	9,304	6,22,421	16,80,374	25,418	17,05,792
	1886-87	7,86,411	1,852	7,88,263	22,45,830	5,256	22,51,086
Do., unhusked ... ... „	1885-86	6,49,503	7,034	6,56,537	12,98,115	13,764	13,06,879
	1886-87	8,11,946	1,249	8,13,195	14,05,475	2,243	14,07,718

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Other rain crops	Mds. 1885-86	2,93,849	1,935	2,95,784	5,89,125	3,958	5,93,083
	1886-87	2,01,778	282	2,02,060	4,03,556	564	4,04,120
Hides of cattle	No. 1885-86	51,955	.....	51,955	1,58,996	.....	1,58,996
	1886-87	38,598	.....	38,598	1,13,957	.....	1,13,957
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals.	,, 1885-86	64,257	.....	64,257	79,539	.....	79,539
	1886-87	61,676	.....	61,676	88,448	.....	88,448
Brass and copper	Mds. 1885-86	215	11,540	11,755	8,150	4,08,720	4,16,870
	1886-87	84	9,320	9,404	2,818	3,15,947	3,18,765
Iron	,, 1885-86	111	17,900	18,011	748	1,13,400	1,14,148
	1886-87	394	9,815	10,209	2,473	62,830	65,303
Opium	,, 1885-86	201	.....	201	2,06,199	.....	2,06,199
	1886-87	214	.....	214	2,74,348	.....	2,74,348
Ghee	,, 1885-86	5,640	2	5,642	1,68,810	60	1,68,870
	1886-87	3,460	.....	3,460	1,11,975	.....	1,11,975
All other kinds of provisions	,, 1885-86	19,424	46,662	66,086	2,27,639	5,06,588	7,34,227
	1886-87	18,722	49,530	68,252	1,68,498	4,45,770	6,14,268
Salt	,, 1885-86	1,283	1,00,215	1,01,498	4,099	3,19,937	3,24,036
	1886-87	729	96,817	97,546	2,349	3,12,230	3,14,579
Saltpetre	,, 1885-86	19,739	.....	19,739	1,77,651	.....	1,77,651
	1886-87	11,837	.....	11,837	1,05,010	.....	1,05,010
Linseed	,, 1885-86	1,74,278	178	1,74,456	6,90,062	691	6,90,753
	1886-87	2,05,910	129	2,06,039	7,79,303	486	7,79,789
Mustard seed	,, 1885-86	1,09,469	4	1,09,473	3,92,956	14	3,92,970
	1886-87	1,58,337	46	1,58,383	5,30,438	150	5,30,588
Silk (manufactured)	Rs. 1885-86	.....	.....	.....	75	74,443	74,518
	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,184	23,184
Betelnuts	Mds. 1885-86	34	4,994	5,028	408	58,822	59,230
	1886-87	.....	7,256	7,256	.....	89,359	89,359
Spices	,, 1885-86	3,708	11,360	15,068	88,728	2,55,660	3,44,388
	1886-87	4,717	13,164	17,881	1,28,527	3,46,764	4,75,291
Sugar (drained)	,, 1885-86	.....	4,547	4,547	.....	59,457	59,457
	1886-87	12	7,326	7,338	138	90,294	90,432
Do., (undrained)	,, 1885-86	680	24,929	25,609	5,992	2,19,964	2,25,956
	1886-87	401	24,413	24,814	2,798	1,46,607	1,49,405
Tobacco	,, 1885-86	11,419	22,462	33,881	86,909	1,69,516	2,56,425
	1886-87	6,463	26,581	33,044	49,389	2,02,982	2,52,371
Timber	,, 1885-86	2,12,550	.....	2,12,550	7,43,929	.....	7,43,929
	1886-87	1,43,770	.....	1,43,770	5,36,358	.....	5,36,358
Wool (manufactured)	Rs. 1885-86	.....	.....	.....	8,716	1,68,911	1,77,627
	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	9,558	94,597	1,04,155
Iver	,, 1885-86	.....	.....	.....	11,19,206	53,782	11,72,988
	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	11,49,420	1,19,379	12,68,799

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

The trade of Bengal with Tibet and Sikkim was registered during the past year at the stations of Runjeet, Kalimpong and Rhenok. The two latter stations were selected because they are both important points on the high road from Darjeeling to the Tibetan frontier, and it was intended that they should be used as a check on one another. A good deal of trade from Tibet, however, which comes down through Rhenok does not come to Kalimpong, but goes down to the plains through Labha and Damdim; and some trade goes through Kalimpong into the mart of Guntuck in Sikkim—whence there are considerable transactions with Tibet—without passing Rhenok. The figures submitted in the last report did not distinguish trade registered at one station only and trade registered at both. Steps are being taken to revise the arrangement of the registering stations. Meanwhile revised figures have been compiled showing separately the trade of Bengal with Tibet and Sikkim during the two years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

According to the revised statistics, the total value of the trade with Tibet and Sikkim, separately, during the past two years was as follows:—

	Trade with Tibet.		Trade with Sikkim.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	3,72,735	2,13,385	75,855	52,497
Exports from ditto ...	2,45,714	2,96,026	78,641	40,071
Total ...	6,18,449	5,09,411	1,54,496	92,568

It will be observed that the trade with Tibet during April, May, June and July 1886—of which the greater part would, but for the blockade established in September 1885, have passed in the previous year—amounted to Rs. 3,44,429,

against Rs. 33,363 during the corresponding period of 1885. It is clear, therefore, that the trade which would ordinarily have been registered for 1885-86 really exceeded nine lakhs of rupees, while that which belonged to 1886-87 only amounted to two lakhs. A comparison between the busy months of January, February and March gives particularly striking results. The trade registered in January, February and March 1886 amounted to Rs. 4,98,135: the trade registered in January, February and March 1887 amounted to only Rs. 64,598.

The total value of the principal articles imported from Tibet during the past year, as compbred with the figures of the previous year, is given below, arranged according to the volume of trade in each article:—

Articles.	Imports from Tibet, 1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Silver	33,360	61,029
Copper	24,597	34,937
Horses, ponies and mules	1,10,970	33,750
Raw wool	30,058	24,383
Yak-tails	70,629	17,565
Cattle	10,608	11,178
Musk	36,380	9,376
Woollen manufactures (Indian)	25,485	5,375
Ghee	2,343	5,260

The principal articles comprising the imports from Sikkim in those years were as follows:—

Articles.	Imports from Sikkim. 1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Copper	10,079	15,500
Vegetables	17,591	8,659
Cattle	8,632	7,728
Ghee	2,277	3,316
Hides of cattle	3,658	3,258
Raw cotton	8,640	885

The following statement shows the total value of each of the important articles exported to Tibet from British territory during the past two years:—

Articles.	Exports to Tibet. 1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	53,426	1,03,566
Woollen goods (ditto)	23,818	73,565
Horses, ponies and mules	49,050	33,030
Indigo	7,665	25,875
Copper	9,111	20,646
Tobacco	16,818	11,987
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	.....	5,900
All other articles, unmanufactured	4,396	7,486

The chief articles of traffic registered as exported to Sikkim during 1885-86 and 1886-87, were—

Articles.	Exports to Sikkim. 1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	20,302	12,232
Tobacco	5,479	5,009
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	5,404	4,953
Cattle	11,778	3,358
Salt	2,824	3,140
Copper	8,744	2,883

The figures of the traffic registered during the past two years have been given above, but it has been ascertained that, as was reported in previous years, there is always a great deal of valuable traffic which escapes registration. The following cases, which have been reported by the Manager, Tendook Pulgar, are extremely significant as showing—first, that the Tibetan monks are individually interested in the trade with India; and second that, notwithstanding the blockade at Lingtu, those belonging to the great Lhassa monasteries are allowed facilities for engaging in the trade by the short and easy route through Sikkim and Darjeeling, while to others this route is practically closed:—

(1) A monk of the Sera monastery at Lhassa arrived at Rhenok on his way to Calcutta with Rs. 10,000 worth of yak-tails and musk, and Rs. 3,000 in cash. He was not stopped or interfered with at the Lingtu fort, as he represented Sera. After disposing of his goods in Calcutta, he returned to his country by the same route with articles of trade which were not registered.

(2) A Kashmiri (Kachi) Mohammedan merchant managed to send two loads of musk (value from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 80,000) to Darjeeling by way of the Kongra Lama Pass and the Lachen valley. He was, however, himself obliged to travel *viâ* Khatmandu, whence he came to Darjeeling *viâ* Calcutta. After taking charge of the musk at Darjeeling, he proceeded to Benares, Delhi and Bombay, and three months later returned to Tibet *viâ* Nepal with Indian merchandise. It would have been useless for him to attempt to take his goods back through Sikkim. In connection with this case it may be mentioned that the Deputy Commissioner reports having met in the Terai six Tibetan traders taking Rungpore tobacco (for which there is a large demand in Tibet) to Gyantse by a circuitous and difficult route through Nepal, in order to avoid the blockade on the Jeylep road. Gyantse is only seven days' easy journey from the Jeylep Pass, which is, according to the last survey, only 72 miles by a good road from Darjeeling.

(3) A monk of the Chai-ril monastery, close to Lhassa, arrived at Jore Bungalow, on the Darjeeling Railway, with two ponies for riding, 25 laden mules, 32 tolas of gold-dust, and Rs. 35,000 in silver. He sent the animals back to Kalimpong, and proceeded to Calcutta and Bombay, whence he returned with broadcloth, chintzes, turquoise, corals and other valuable merchandise, which he took into Tibet without registration.

Trade between Bengal and Bhutan.

Trade seems to have recovered a little from the general depression caused in 1885-86 by internal disturbances in Bhutan. The total value of the trade between Bengal and Bhutan, registered last year at the three stations of Ambari, Hantoopara, and Buxa, on the frontier of the Julpigoree district, is compared below with the figures of the previous year :—

Years.	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	99,164	1,00,787	1,99,951
1886-87	77,072	1,54,725	2,31,797

The following statement shows for the past two years the total value of the principal articles in the import trade between Bengal and Bhutan :—

	Imports from Bhutan.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Woollen stuffs (Indian)	13,817	20,995
Horses, ponies and mules	18,400	14,310
Wax	10,287	13,320
Musk	6,624	8,733
Caoutchouc	928	3,604
Madder or manjit	6,072	3,454
Ghee	1,258	2,283
Yak-tails	1,293	2,199
Fresh fruits and vegetables	35,723	1,351

The following statement shows the values of the chief articles of traffic registered as exported to Bhutan during the past two years :—

	Exports from Bhutan.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Betelnuts	19,748	37,594
Tobacco	21,870	34,013
Rice	22,112	29,478
Cotton piece-goods (European)	16,064	22,371
Sugar, undrained	8,540	7,441
Woollen stuffs (European)	1,747	4,968
Silk stuffs (Indian)	1,838	4,089
Paddy	3,568	3,964
All other articles, unmanufactured	3,780	8,128

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads.

THE outlay of the year 1886-87 on civil and military works amounted to Rs. 78,26,784.

The distribution of this expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table, and compared with the grants of the year:—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works—						
Works	20,500	16,853	27,700	27,615	48,200	44,468
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,100	8,880
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	580
Total Military works ...	20,500	16,853	27,700	27,615	60,000	53,928
Civil works—						
Works	2,07,800	2,07,379	2,16,500	2,15,067	4,24,300	4,22,446
Establishment	.....	...	.....	.....	87,700	82,697
Tools and plant	.....	...	.....	.....	5,600	5,114
Total Civil works ...	2,07,800	2,07,379	2,16,500	2,15,067	5,17,600	5,10,257
Total Imperial ...	2,28,300	2,24,232	2,44,200	2,42,682	5,77,600	5,64,185
Provincial.						
Civil buildings	7,71,100	8,39,034	4,34,400	3,91,792	12,05,500	12,30,826
Communications	1,10,100	86,553	8,58,600	8,36,921	9,68,700	9,23,474
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,27,800	1,73,023	50,000	63,207	1,77,800	2,36,230
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.67,000	13,07,279
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,000	1,09,430
Profit and loss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	—1,50,000	78,167
Total Provincial ...	10,09,000	10,98,610	13,43,000	12,91,920	33,20,000	38,85,406
Local Funds.						
Incorporated local funds ...	122	634	200	214	400	1,011
Excluded ditto	500	2	4,500	3,290	6,225	4,099
District roads funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,59,178
Contributions—						
Imperial civil works ...	.....	.....	14.981	11,716	14,981	11,716
Provincial ditto	90,646	94,379	4,116	6,394	94,762	1,01,189
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,26,784

Under the head of Imperial Military and Civil works there is a saving of Rs. 13,415, while under Provincial the expenditure exceeded the revised estimate by Rs. 5,65,406. This large excess is due chiefly to the adjustment, in the accounts of the year under review, of the expenditure on the Burrakur Iron-works from 1882 to the end of 1886-87. Omitting this item, for which no provision was made in the budget or revised estimates, the excess is reduced to Rs. 10,403.

Rupees 11,716 and Rs. 1,01,189 were expended during the year from contributions under Imperial and Provincial services, against the revised estimates of Rs. 14,981 and Rs. 94,762 respectively.

Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the expenditure on original works (Provincial) during 1886-87 shows an increase of Rs. 7,49,046, which occurs chiefly under the head of Civil Buildings.

IMPERIAL WORKS.

Opium.

At the Goolzarbagh opium factory at Patna, the yards of the "leaf and trash godowns" were paved with brick-on-edge, additions and alterations were made to the mal-khanah, and four new alligation vats were constructed. A project was sanctioned for providing a supply of water to this factory to be used in case of fire, and all the necessary materials were collected except the hydrants and a portion of the cement, which were indented for from England. The works are now approaching completion.

Post.

The new post-office buildings at Dacca, Madaripore and Moonshegunge were very nearly completed. Several other works of minor importance in connection with post-offices were carried out during the year.

Telegraph.

At the telegraph store-yard at Dullunda, the last two bays of the work-shops were taken in hand towards the close of the year, and on the 31st March were so far advanced that very little remained for the work to be finished.

PROVINCIAL.

The following table shows the outlay that has been incurred under each department of the Administration:—

DETAILS.		Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Services (Imperial).				
Administration.	Land Revenue (Court-houses, treasuries, and record-rooms. Circuit-houses ...)	2,18,231	76,201	2,94,432
	Excise buildings	53,552	3,171	56,723
	Residence for local Government ...	2,576	37,962	40,538
	Secretariat offices	21,438	24,180	45,618
	Board of Revenue buildings	434	2,145	2,579
	Stamp and stationery	5,453	1,001	6,454
Minor Departments.	Museum buildings	3,707	10,431	14,138
	Monuments and antiquities	1,625	2,097	3,722
Law and Justice.	High Court buildings	11,036	2,235	13,271
	Small Cause Court buildings	24,869	4,370	29,239
	District (sub-divisional) court buildings ...	3,63,310	1,21,657	4,84,967
Ecclesiastical	Lord Bishop's Palace	.....	1,347	1,347
	Churches	7,831	17,129	24,960
	Burial-grounds	32,485	6,051	38,536
Provincial Services (Provincial).				
Jails ...	Central jails	40,322	9,251	49,573
	District ,, ...	58,753	76,387	1,35,140
	Lock-up	60,451	7,197	67,648
Police		1,02,901	46,557	1,49,458
Educational	Government colleges	82,772	41,177	1,23,949
	Ditto schools	33,642	42,905	76,547
Medical ...	Hospitals and dispensaries	20,050	39,958	60,008
	Lock-hospitals	3,735	3,467	7,202
	Medical colleges and schools	34,747	17,589	52,336
	Lunatic asylums	154	6,352	6,506
Customs buildings		11,891	3,012	14,903
Miscellaneous	Registration	5,714	2,153	7,867
	Miscellaneous or general	1,59,658	12,843	1,72,501
	Public Works buildings	2,345	17,955	20,300
Total Civil Buildings ...		13,63,682	6,36,780	20,00,462

Judicial.

At the High Court in Calcutta lightning conductors were fixed all round the building, a corrugated-iron covering was put over the Judges' library to form an anti-thermal roof, and additional retiring-room accommodation was provided for the Judges.

The civil court buildings at Pubna, Mymensingh, and Furreedpore, which were works of special importance, were practically completed during the year. A new circuit-house was under construction at Khoolna, and at the end of the year was up to plinth level: it is hoped that the building will be ready by the end of the rains.

Single Munsif's court-houses were constructed at Raneegunge and Girhidi, a double one at Burdwan, while a single munsifi at Cox's Bazar was nearly completed. The Munsif's court-house at Phulbari was finished, and the foundations of a building for three Munsifs at Arrah were begun.

Land Revenue and Magisterial.

A new collectorate was commenced at Khoolna to take the place of the temporary buildings which have been in use since the district was formed. A sand-trench was constructed round the new Collector's court-house at Gya to counteract the tendency of the soil to crack into deep fissures. The new sub-divisional court-house at Daltongunge was practically completed, and the building of one at Cutwa was in hand.

Excise.

The buildings formerly used as a jail for females at Russa were altered and converted into a distillery. At the central distillery at Patna, approach roads, drains, and culverts were formed, the out-offices reconstructed, two new stills erected, and materials collected for improving the store-rooms.

Jails.

At the Alipore jail an upper-roomed building for female prisoners was begun and nearly finished. The old guard-house at the entrance to this jail was dismantled and a new one constructed in its place. In connection with the conversion of the Dacca district jail into a central jail, the new cook-house with enclosure walls was completed.

Lock-ups.

A new lock-up was completed at Rampore Hât, as also was the enclosure wall for a new one at Arrariah. Additions and alterations were carried out to the Kissengunge lock-up, and improvements effected to the female ward of that at Howrah. At Siliguri materials were collected for a new lock-up; at Bhola the boundary wall and gate buildings were well advanced; and at Jhenidah a wall was built to replace the wooden palisading separating male and female prisoners. The enclosure walls and gate buildings for lock-ups at Kishoregunge and Tangail were well in hand, and the new building at Cox's Bazar was in progress.

Churches and cemeteries.

The cemeteries at Bantra (Howrah) and at Raneegunge were enlarged; an enclosure-wall and gate were constructed round that at Khoolna; an enclosure-wall was almost completed for the new cemetery at Noakholly; and an iron gate was provided for the Motihari cemetery. The work of extending the Cuttack cemetery was nearly completed.

Police.

An upper-storied building was erected for a police hospital at Alipore, and all that remained to be done was the putting up of the iron gate.

Educational.

The work of constructing quarters for the native students at the Seebpore College was resumed and nearly completed.

Medical.

The establishment of a hostel for female students at the Medical College was, as far as it is proposed to carry out the scheme for the present, carried to completion.

Monuments and Antiquities.

The monument at Chattra, in the Hazaribagh district, erected to the memory of some soldiers who fell in combat with the mutineers in 1857, was protected with stone pillars and railings. The six monuments at Khoorda and Goorjung, in the district of Pooree, erected to the memory of officers and men who fell during the Khoorda rebellion, were brought on to the books of the department and repaired. Expenditure was also incurred for the conservation of the temple at Konch.

Communications.

The widening of the Girhidi-Doomri road was in progress and was completed to the extent of two-thirds; metal and soling were collected for converting the gravelled portion (13th to 29th miles) of the Ranchi-Purulia road into a metalled road; an iron bridge of 20 feet span was constructed on the 21st mile of the Ganges-Darjeeling road to replace a culvert which had been washed away; and metal was collected for widening (from 8 to 16 feet) the 129th and part of the 128th miles of the Grand Trunk Road, to accommodate the heavy coal traffic. About 3 miles of the Old Grand Trunk Road, from near the 4th milestone to the Bally bridge, were taken charge of from the Bally Municipality and placed in thorough repair.

At Naraingunge the approaches to the Tan Bazar khal bridge were finished off and metalled. The Goompahar forest road from Chataidhura to Lepcha-jagat, and the re-aligning and metalling of the road from Naxalbari to Gareedhura, were completed during the year, and all but the turfing was done in the case of the feeder road from Nawabgunge to Matajihat in the direction of Neetpore.

At Khoolna the earthwork for the station roads had for the most part been thrown up ready for soling, the bricks for which and the metal were partly collected.

The boundaries of those portions of the Grand Trunk and Raneegunge and Midnapore roads lying within the Burdwan Division were being marked out by a special establishment; the work was still in progress at the end of the year. The demarcation of the Calcutta-Jessore road by means of iron boundary pillars was only partly carried out, owing to the delay in making over formal possession of the resumed side-lands.

Irrigation and navigation.

The construction of vents for the escape of the dry-weather discharge in the Sone causeway was proceeded with, those on the Baroon side being completed and those on the Dehree side nearly so.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

The Bhagulpore water-works were in progress during the year: the head-works were practically completed and the 12″ main and the 8″ and $3\frac{1}{2}$″ piping were laid. These allow of a supply of water to a portion of the town, the rest of which will be supplied as soon as the other pipes are laid. On the 5th March 1887 the works were opened by Sir Rivers Thompson.

The Town Hall at Mymensingh, which is being built at the cost of Raja Soorja Kanto Acharji, Bahadur, of Mooktagacha, was begun and carried up to an average height of 3 feet above plinth. It is now approaching completion.

The works in connection with the construction of a new light-house on Shortt's Island, at the entrance to the Dhamra river, had not progressed as rapidly during the year as was anticipated. At the end of March 1886 preliminary operations had been begun, a portion of the foundations excavated, materials collected, &c.: a month later, after the concrete had been put in all over the foundation, the works were suspended for the rains; and in consequence of the accident to the Mahanuddy weir, which rendered the canal unnavigable at the commencement of the working season which followed, the operations could not be resumed until the month of January 1887. Between that time and the end of the year 1886-87, the concrete at the base of the building had been completed, the brick masonry of the foundations, which extends to a height of 20 feet above the base, had also been finished, and the dressing of the laterite blocks for the superstructure was in progress, though no stone had been laid. The raising of the mound round the light-house was also in hand, and the quarrying of the laterite and sandstone required was going on.

The new combined port-office and refuge at Hookeytollah, intended to replace the buildings washed away by the storm-wave of September 1885, and upon which the sum of Rs. 6,466 had been expended during 1885-86, was under construction during the year under review. On this work also the progress was slow. By the 31st March last the foundation masonry, about three-fourths of the plinth masonry, one-third of the brick arching of the water tank, the whole of the concrete in the floor of the same, and about one-half of the earthwork in the mound, had been done. The work is still in progress.

The construction of the temporary buildings at Hookeytolla, round the base of the mound about the port-office, was begun and most of the materials were collected at site.

The Chandbally revetment, which had also been considerably injured during the cyclone of September 1885, was undergoing the necessary repairs and renewal during the year: the sum of Rs. 11,427 had been sanctioned for this purpose, out of which Rs. 2,000 had been expended in 1885-86, but only work represented by an outlay of Rs. 3,158 was executed during the year under review, owing to the small supply of rubble-stone which, on account of the depth of the water in the Beropa river below the Chowdwar weir being insufficient during the dry season for the passage of stone-laden boats, could only be brought down from the quarries during the monsoon months.

The light-house and revetment at Kootubdia, and the Norman's Point lights at the entrance to the Kurnafooly river, were repaired and maintained during the year as usual.

The improvement of the land acquired for public buildings at Naraingunge, and the metalling of the southern road at that station, were carried on to completion. The town has greatly benefited by the works carried out during the last few years.

Her Majesty's Jubilee.

The celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in February 1887 was one of the important items among the public works of the year, and imposed considerable extra work upon the Executive staff, which had to carry out the arrangements for illuminating the public buildings in Calcutta and the construction of the stands and enclosures for the ceremonies at the Race-stand. The arrangements for the illuminations required a special organization; the whole town was divided into groups of buildings, each group being in charge of an Engineer with a subordinate staff. The illuminations were of three degrees or classes: in the first all the architectural features of a building were marked by lines of light and devices were fixed in prominent positions; in the second class only important or selected portions of a building were thus carefully illuminated, the rest having the horizontal lines picked out. These two classes were adopted in the public buildings which stood along the intended line of procession. The rest of the public buildings about the town formed the third class and were illuminated in a more simple manner.

Akra Brick Factory.

The recommencement of the Kidderpore Dock works necessitated extensive brick-manufacturing operations being undertaken at the Akra Factory. Five hundred and fifty-four lakhs of bricks were moulded, of which just more than half were loaded into "clamps" and the rest burnt in Bull's kilns. It is not possible yet to state the actual results of the operations, but the unloading so far, both in kilns and clamps, has shown a percentage higher than was estimated. Owing to the stacking-ground being covered with bricks manufactured two years ago for the docks, but which had not been removed, considerable difficulty was experienced during the operations in unloading the kilns. But it is not likely that similar difficulties will occur again, as the Port Commissioners' tramway now runs into the factory, and the Dock authorities are in a position to remove the bricks at $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a day, and will be able to remove all the old stock before next season's manufacture is unloaded.

Seebpore Workshops.

The Seebpore Workshops, during the first-half of the year, laboured under the disadvantage of having very few orders to execute. The works which were in hand were quite insufficient to keep the several shops in full operation. During the latter half, however, the orders increased, and towards the close of the year all hands were well employed. The usual instruction was imparted during the year to the students of the Engineering College and to the apprentices.

Burrakur Iron Works.

The year under review was an unfavourable one at the Burrakur Iron Works owing to the public demand for pig-iron being much less than during the year previous. The stock of pig-iron rose from 677 tons at the beginning of the year to 3,683 tons at its close. In the foundry work was comparatively slack owing to the Denham-Olphert's sleepers having fallen out of demand. The orders for miscellaneous castings, however, steadily increased; but although this class of

work, especially in ornamental castings, is remunerative, it does not consume sufficient iron to cause any very sensible diminution in the stock.

Floods, storms, and accidents.

An exceptionally heavy flood, caused by an extraordinary fall of rain on the night of the 25th of July, severely damaged the first eight miles of the Raneegunge and Midnapore road, and carried away the Benajore bridge, which was built some 30 years ago and had hitherto shown no signs of failure. A high flood also occurred in the river Kosi in the Purneah district; the river overtopped its banks, and the spill, sweeping across country, carried away a 9-feet culvert on the 21st mile of the Ganges-Darjeeling road; it also burst the municipal protective embankment round the town of Purneah, and the released water rushed with great velocity through the newly-constructed iron bridge, on the 29th mile of the same road, causing serious damage. Freshets in the Goolsunkree, Botana, and Poonpoon rivers damaged the Grand Trunk Road in the 279th to 281st, the 327th to 330th, and the 331st miles. The country to the south of Bankipore was inundated by spill-water from the Poonpoon river, and the central distillery buildings at Patna were damaged. Measures were taken to make good the whole of the mischief caused by the abovementioned floods, and an estimate was prepared for constructing an embankment round the Patna distillery to protect it from future inundations.

A flood of extraordinary height occurred in the Boor Gunduck river in August, causing damage to the cemetery wall at Segowlie—the cemetery itself being four feet under water—and bringing about the collapse of the north jar shed in the Mozufferpore opium buildings. The rains were unusually heavy, the rainfall at several places being above the average. The floods in the Bagmati river were also of unusual severity, for, besides submerging a large tract of adjacent country, several of the district roads were breached and standing crops destroyed. In Motihari the flood rose to the height of the floor of the circuit-house; in Mozufferpore, similarly, the water rose to the levels of the floors of the several buildings, and the greater part of the town was under water, causing heavy damage to the houses in the native quarter. The floods in the Gunduck river occurred simultaneously with those in the Boor Gunduck and Bagmati rivers, and rose to within six inches of the heighest recorded flood, viz. that of 1883; the embankments, however, offered an effective resistance, although the flood stood at its highest for the long period of thirty hours.

The flood in the Ganges at Rampore Beauleah was abnormally high during the year 1886, causing a breach near Kalitola, and necessitating the construction of a retired line of embankment at Nawabgunge. The floods in the Jessore district were less severe than usual, but damage was nevertheless done to the Calcutta and Jessore road. The river Goomtee, in the Tipperah district, overflowed its embankments and inundated the whole country, causing damage to the Chittagong Trunk Road near the Megna. In the Dacca and Furreedpore districts there were also high floods which submerged most of the villages in those parts and did much damage to the district roads and bridges.

The diversion road from Mattigurrah to Kurseong at the 5th mile was washed away by the heavy rain which fell during October; the unusually heavy rains of June, July, August and September caused serious landslips on the Hill Cart Road, Peshoke and Teesta Valley Roads, and damage was also done to the suspension-bridge over the Riang Jhora on the latter. A heavy slip also occurred on the Hill Cart Road at Tindariah, which blocked the main drain of that place and caused other mischief.

Administrative changes.

On the abolition of the Central Circle, the Burdwan Division, comprising the districts of Burdwan, Howrah, Hooghly, Bankoora and Beerbhoom, was incorporated with the Western Circle, and the Jessore and Chittagong Divisions with the Eastern Circle. The Julpigoree district of the recently abolished Julpigoree Division was amalgamated with the Darjeeling Division, and the Dinagepore and Rungpore districts of the same were amalgamated with the Rajshahye Division.

A portion of the old Grand Trunk Road near Bally bridge, already referred to, was taken over from the Bally Municipality.

Irrigation.

THE actual transactions of the Irrigation Branch for the year 1886-87 are shown below in comparison with the budget and revised estimates of that year:—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXIX.—Major works—Direct receipts—			
Provincial	13,30,000	13,30,000	13,86,629
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—			
Irrigation and navigation works—			
Provincial	8,11,000	7,47,500	7,29,629
Agricultural works—			
Imperial	4,500	4,500	4,960
Provincial	3,000	3,000	3,059
Total ...	21,48,500	20,85,000	21,24,177
CHARGES.			
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation works—			
Imperial	.....	84,000	84,000
42.—Major works—Working expenses—			
Provincial	11,25,000	13,85,000	13,32,600
43.—Minor works and navigation—			
Irrigation and navigation works—			
Imperial	.....	(—)1,200	(—)1,200
Provincial	7,95,000	8,26,880	6,04,377
Agricultural works—			
Imperial	5,31,000	6,56,000	5,45,436
Provincial	1,30,000	98,120	84,340
Contributions	.....	14,298	13,605
48.—Irrigation works—Capital expenditure not charged against revenue	8,70,000	7,50,000	5,76,359
Total ...	34,51,000	38,13,098	32,39,517

Besides the expenditure shown in the foregoing statement, a sum of Rs. 50,983 was expended chiefly on repairs to embankments and drainage works ,and was charged to the suspense head "Tuccavee." A sum of Rs. 10,274 was also expended by this Department on the Howrah Drainage Project, which was charged in the Civil accounts under the head "Local loans."

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Outlay.

The total capital (direct charges) expenditure not charged against revenue to end of the year 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 5,75,63,328 against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 6,93,74,384, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 1,18,11,056 at the close of the year, as per detail given below:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1886-87.	Expenditure to end of 1886-87.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1887.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	3,13,96,220	4,34,753	2,25,07,780	88,88,440
Midnapore canals	83,16,768	4,887	82,61,992	54,776
Hidgellee Tidal canal	17,72,699	.....	17,95,489	(—)22,790*
Sone canals	2,78,88,697	1,36,719	2,49,98,067	28,90,630
Total ...	6,93,74,384	5,76,359	5,75,63,328	1,18,11,056

* This excess represents the "Loss by exchange" on transactions in England, exhibited for the first time in the accounts for 1885-86; the canal having been completed in 1873-74, no provision was made in the sanctioned estimate for this charge.

In the following statement the indirect charges (capital expenditure not charged against revenue) to end of 1886-87 are compared with the sanctioned estimates:—

Major Irrigation Works.	Amount of estimate.	Indirect expenditure during 1886-87.	Indirect expenditure to end of 1886-87.	Balance available on 1st April 1887.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	9,19,625	8,990	5,06,853	4,12,772
Midnapore canal	1,84,215	(—) 6	1,83,576	639
Hidgellee Tidal canal	44,807	.....	44,807	.....
Sone canals	13,99,607	3,896	8,92,745	5,06,862
Total ...	25,48,254	12,880	16,27,981	9,20,273

The amount of simple interest during 1886-87, on the debt incurred in respect of the above-named Major Irrigation works, was Rs. 22,91,006 against Rs. 22,66,710 of the previous year. The charges on this account to end of the year under review aggregated Rs. 2,94,10,632.

Revenue receipts and expenditure.

The direct revenue receipts and working expenses (direct charges) of the Major Irrigation works for the year 1886-87, compared with those of the previous year, are given below:—

Major Irrigation Works.	1886-87.			1885-86.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals ...	1,79,611	5,01,932	(—)3,22,321	2,07,350	3,42,577	(—)1,35,227
Midnapore canal ...	2,34,185	2,26,372	7,813	2,62,484	2,09,860	52,624
Hidgellee Tidal canal...	54,404	22,835	31,569	52,455	48,609	3,846
Sone canals ...	9,18,429	5,81,461	3,36,968	10,62,646	5,52,370	5,10,276
Total ...	13,86,629	13,32,600	54,029	15,84,935	11,53,416	4,31,519

The receipts for the year under review compared with those of the previous year show a decrease of Rs. 1,98,306, due partly to the receipts of 1885-86 having been abnormally increased by the large collection of arrears which had been allowed to accumulate in previous years, and partly to the area irrigated in the year under review being considerably less than that of the previous year.

The working expenses, on the other hand, show an increase of Rs. 1,79,184 over the charges of 1885-86. This is due in great measure to the large expenditure in repairing the breach in the Mahanuddy weir, on which work alone Rs. 1,52,806 were spent.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

The works under this head are "Irrigation and Navigation works" and "Agricultural works," and the former are again subdivided under the two classes—

(*a*) Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.
(*b*) Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

Irrigation and Navigation Works

(a)—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(1) *Capital Outlay.*

The capital outlay (direct charges) under this head are shown below—

Works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1886-87.	Expenditure to end of 1886-87.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1887.
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhoot Project	3,51,079	.....	5,31,425	(—)1,80,346
Damoodah Project	1,43,974	(—)1,200	1,53,541	(—)9,567
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern canals	.....	5,156	51,64,223	.....
Orissa Coast canal	34,45,742	2,97,214	37,34,160	(—)2,88,418
Canals completed.				
Sarun Irrigation Project	6,63,521	.....	6,69,230	(—)5,709

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 37,34,160 on the Orissa Coast Canal, a sum of Rs. 8,66,000 has been met from "Famine Relief and Insurance" Funds (Imperial). The remainder of the expenditure has been from Provincial Funds. The amount expended from Imperial Funds during 1886-87 was Rs. 84,000. The revised estimate for the Orissa Coast Canal, aggregating Rs. 41,16,200 was returned by the Government of India for the separation of the portion for the Hidgellee Tidal Canal from that for the Orissa Coastse Canal, and for the submission of certain information. In carrying out the orders it has been found necessary to modify certain portions of the estimate. This has caused delay and the estimate has not yet been received back from the Superintending Engineer.

(2) *Revenue Account.*

The actual receipts and charges during the year 1886-87 compared with those of the year 1885-86, are shown below—

Receipts.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern canals ...	4,83,654	4,79,484
Orissa Coast canal ...	29,488	13,718
Sarun canals	12,427	41,143
Total ...	5,25,569	5,34,345

Charges.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern canals ...	1,82,888	1,86,747
Orissa Coast canal ...	59,704	29,881
Sarun canals	27,903	22,751
Total ...	2,70,495	2,39,379

The revenue receipts from the Orissa Coast Canal, which was partially opened for traffic in July of the previous year, show satisfactory progress. There was, however, a large decrease in the receipts from the Sarun Canals, the amount realized being even less than the annual guarantee, which amounts to Rs. 21,750, and the total receipts of the year under review were less by Rs. 8,776.

The total charges, on the other hand, show an increase of Rs. 31,116, mainly due to increased expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal, incurred on account of repairs to damages done by the cyclone wave of 1885 and by floods.

(*b*)—WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The receipts and charges of the works coming under this class are shown below—

	1886-87.	1885-86.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea rivers	2,03,250	1,83,781
Eden canal	810	848
Total ...	2,04,060	1,84,629
Charges.		
Nuddea rivers	60,213	77,668
Eden canal	48,424	46,938
Tidal creeks in Orissa	(—) 66	736
Teur canal	6,941	.....(*a*)
Total ...	1,15,512	1,25,342

The increase in the total receipts from the Nuddea rivers, amounting to nearly Rs. 20,000 is due to the satisfactory state of the channels of those rivers and consequent increase of traffic.

As regards the charges, it may be noted that during the year under review the expenditure on "works" amounted to Rs. 20,408 against Rs. 17,500 of the previous year, and that the balance was expended on repairs and maintenance, including establishment (engineering and revenue) and tools and plant, the total outlay of the year being less than the previous year by Rs. 9,830.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The particulars in connection with the works classed as Agricultural are noted below—

	1886-87.	1885-86.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments (Imperial) ...	4,860	6,804
Tuccavee embankments under contract (Provincial) ...	3,059	2,797
Total ...	7,919	9,601
Charges.		
Government embankments (Imperial) ...	5,45,436	5,42,744
Tuccavee embankments under contract (Provincial) ...	84,340	3,13,458
Other works from contributions ...	13,605	6,871
Total ...	6,43,381	8,63,073

The receipts and expenditure under this head during the year under review are of the usual nature and call for no remarks. With regard to the expenditure (Provincial), the large excess of the previous year was caused by the transfer of a sum of Rs. 2,15,816 on account of irrecoverable expenditure on the Midnapore tuccavee embankments from the debit of Civil Department to this head, and not by actual outlay. Deducting this sum, the expenditure would be reduced to Rs. 6,47,257, or slightly in excess of that of the year under review.

(*a*) Expenditure during the year, Rs. 2,044, classed under "Agricultural works."

The state of account of *Tuccavee works proper* is explained below—

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Debits during year.	Total.	Credits during year.	Net debits balance at end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern drainage and embankment ...	9,543	25,910	35,453	13,666	21,787
Brahmini-Byturni	504	1,501	2,005	.....	2,005
Cossye	.....	5,670	5,670	4,213	1,457
Gunduck	10,335	13,361	23,696	10,895	12,801
Bhagulpore	1,806	3,437	5,243	4,394	849
Patna	608	1,103	1,711	1,658	53
Total ...	22,796	50,982	73,778	34,826	38,952

The expenditure of the year, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of Rs. 30,725, and this must be taken as a cause for the larger balance at end than at commencement of the year. The outstanding balances are current and will be adjusted in due course.

The transactions of the three circles of superintendence will now be described.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The following statement compares the expenditure in this circle under the different heads of account for the year 1886-87 with that of the year 1885-86:—

	1886-87.	1885-86.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals (Imperial)	4,34,753	4,67,724
Major works—Working expenses.		
Orissa canals (Provincial)	5,01,932	3,42,577
Minor works and navigation for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.		
Tidal creeks (Provincial)	(—)66	736
Agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.		
Orissa embankments (Imperial)	1,15,979	1,79,605
Channel and Spur works, &c. (Contributions)	3,753	442
Aul embankment maintenance (Tuccavee)	1,501	1,838
Total ...	10,57,852	9,92,922

I.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.

ORISSA CANALS.

The expenditure (Direct charges) by main heads of account charged to the capital account of these canals during the year 1886-87, compared with the year 1885-86, is shown in the following statement:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1)—Head works	1,422	2,324
(2)—Main Canal and Branches ...	69,483	2,29,301
(3)—Distributaries	90,879	38,548
(4)—Drainage and Protective works ...	1,79,107	1,01,905
Total Works ...	3,40,891	3,72,078
II.—Establishment	64,111	69,151
III.—Tools and plant	14,904	33,482
IV.—Suspense accounts	14,906	(—)5,985
Grand Total ...	4,34,812	4,68,726
V.—Less receipts on Capital account ...	59	1,002
Net total ...	4,34,753	4,67,724

The budget estimate for Capital outlay on the Orissa Canals during the year 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 6,40,000, but, anticipating short outlay owing to several causes, the revised estimate of the year was reduced to Rs. 5,48,000 only. The actual expenditure, however, shows a lapse of Rs. 1,13,247 in comparison with the revised estimate, and is less than the expenditure of the previous year by Rs. 32,971.

This inability to utilise the grant appears to be chiefly due to the short outlay upon the Taldandah and Machgong Extension Canals, which the Superintending Engineer attributes to the slow progress made with the masonry of the locks and weirs under construction, in consequence of the difficulty which was experienced in procuring a sufficient quantity of lime after the rains were over (a difficulty at first due to the low level of the water in the Mahanuddy river above the weir, rendering the Taldandah Canal unnavigable, and afterwards to the high rates demanded by the contractors for supplying the lime), and to the short outturn of earthwork on these canals; also to the unpopularity of the work, and partly owing to a failure to procure petty contractors or a sufficient quantity of labour at the current rates. The demand for increased rates for work was not acceded to, and, in consequence, labour came in very slowly until nearly the end of the year.

There was also short outlay on some distributaries which could not be aligned in time.

The following statement shows the state of the expenditure on "Works" and other sub-heads of account, as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa Project:—

Name of work.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Expenditure.		Balance.
		During the year.	Total to end of 1886-87.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total "Works," Mahanuddy series ...	1,75,73,075	2,33,416	1,25,96,686	49,76,389
Total "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series	54,71,734	1,07,475	34,71,307	20,00,427
I.—Grand total—"Works" ...	2,30,44,809	3,40,891	1,60,67,993	69,76,816
II.—Establishment	57,86,354	64,111	41,30,732	16,55,622
III.—Tools and plant	23,79,528	14,904	19,69,046	4,10,482
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	14,906	1,48,739	(—)1,48,739
Loss by exchange	2,94,089	.....	2,68,070	26,019
Total ...	3,15,04,780	4,34,812	2,25,84,530	89,20,200
V.—Less receipts on Capital account ...	1,08,560	59	76,800	31,760
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	4,34,753	2,25,07,780	88,88,440

Of the expenditure of Rs. 3,40,891 incurred during the year under review and debited to the sub-head "Works," the outlay on land amounted to Rs. 61,056, thereby increasing the total expenditure on that item to end of that year to Rs. 9,91,355.

In the Mahanuddy series the expenditure was chiefly incurred in pushing on the works connected with the extensions of the Taldandah and Machgong Canals, in completing the flood embankment on the Pattamoondee Canal, and in the construction of distributaries Nos. 7 and 8 of the latter.

In the Brahmini-Byturni series, the chief works in progress were the Gindh nullah embankment under the High Level Canal, Range II, and Jajpur Canal, and 6 main distributaries of Range III of the same canal.

The works executed were of the usual character and call for no special remarks, except that the progress this year is again far from satisfactory.

The details of expenditure on account of working expenses and maintenance, met from Provincial funds and charged to the revenue account of the Orissa Project for the year 1886-87, compared with those for the previous year, are given below—

	SUB-HEAD.	1886-87.	1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.
IA.	Extensions and improvements	.....	.....
IB.	Maintenance and repairs	3,52,761	2,22,690
IC.	Compensation	.....	.....
II.	Establishment	1,33,593	1,00,722
III.	Tools and plant	15,486	19,159
IV.	Profit and loss	.....	.....
VI.	Refunds of revenue	92	6
	Total ...	5,01,932	3,42,577

The expenditure of the year as compared with that of previous year is greatly in excess, chiefly on account of the special repairs to the Naraje and Mahanuddy weirs, rendered necessary by serious accidents to those works. Of the 15 piers on the right flank of the Naraje weir shore sluices, 11 were overturned sideways during the month of September 1886. To the Mahanuddy weir an accident occurred in June 1886, the reason of which is obscure, but it caused the destruction of the three northern bays of the centre sluices, and a portion of the northern division of the weir itself. The repairs were commenced as soon as possible after the floods were over, and satisfactory progress was made before the close of the year. The total expenditure within the year, inclusive of the above-mentioned accidents, was Rs. 16,872 on the Naraje weir and Rs. 1,69,991 on the Mahanuddy weir, against the previous year's expenditure of Rs. 8,686 and Rs. 16,773 respectively.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1886-87, and the areas which were protected from flood, commanded, and provided with distributaries, as compared with those of the previous year :—

NAME OF CANAL.	1886-87.						1885-86.					
	LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.				
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	39	.....	333¾	129,421	101,110	87,300	39	.....	333¾	129,421	101,110	87,300
Gobree	21	.....	.....	27,251	53,290	.....	21	.....	.....	27,251	53,290	.....
Pattamoondi	.....	47	32¾	65,600	51,250	9,387	.....	47	.....	65,600	51,250	1,000
Kendrapara Extension ...	15	.....	.....	8,960	7,000	.....	15	.....	.....	8,960	7,000	.....
Taldundah	27	.....	71½	19,520	75,278	15,250	27	.....	71½	19,520	75,278	15,250
Machgong	4	15	122¼	44,928	103,208	41,600	4	15	122¼	44,928	103,208	41,600
High Level, Range I ...	33	.....	131¼	80,128	48,815	47,780	33	.....	117¼	80,128	48,815	44,730
Do., ,, II ...	12½	.....	.....	.....	80,000	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....	80,000	.....
Do., ,, III ...	19	.....	.....	.....	57,500	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	57,500	.....
Total ...	170½	62	691½	375,808	577,451	201,317	170½	62	644¾	375,808	577,451	189,880

The total length of canals for irrigation and navigation remained the same, but a length of 47 miles of distributary and village channels was added to the length for the previous year, providing for an additional area of 11,437 acres.

Rainfall.—According to the tables published by the Meteorological Observer, the total rainfall at the station of Cuttack was 75·78 inches as compared with 49·63 inches of the previous year and an average of 58·29 inches for a period of years.

The following statement shows in detail the areas leased in 1886-87 as compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	1886-87.				1885-86.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara ... / Gobree ...	37,228	2,275	41	39,544	26,197	1,453	34	27,684
Pattamoondi	8,086	1	.....	8,087	7,490	5	.....	7,495
Taldandah	3,976	101	15	4,092	3,258	76	14	3,348
Machgong	18,010	7	3	18,020	15,448	.....	.....	15,448
High Level, Range I ...	13,600	12	.....	13,612	13,821	47	6	13,874
Ditto, „ II ...	364	43	.....	407	3,990	.....	116	4,106
Ditto, „ III ...	6,127	.....	89	6,216				
...	87,391	2,439	148	89,978	70,204	1,581	170	71,955

There was a total increase of 18,023 acres in the area leased. The area under five years' lease increased from 70,154 to 87,305 acres, while the increase in the annual leases aggregated 872 acres only.

The particulars of water-rates during 1886-87, compared with those of the previous four years, are given below—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	1,14,142	1,97,018	3,11,160	1,80,325	9,188	1,21,647
1883-84	1,21,647	50,889	1,72,536	1,11,856	8,477	52,203
1884-85	52,203	82,185	1,34,388	51,245	5,274	77,869
1885-86	77,869	1,05,019	1,82,888	1,06,842	11,162	64,884
1886-87	64,884	1,25,676	1,90,560	96,976	6,126	87,458

The most noticeable feature of the foregoing statement is (1) that the amount assessed during the year under review, as compared with that of the previous year, increased by Rs. 20,657, and (2) that the remissions decreased by Rs. 5,036. The collections of the year, however, were comparatively less by Rs. 9,866, and the balance for recovery at the close of the year was more by Rs. 22,574.

The total traffic upon the canals for the past five years is noted below—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings.)
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	13,392	142,439	43,78,776	69,806
1883-84	15,538	146,715	47,59,595	58,531
1884-85	18,702	156,813	45,77,295	54,428
1885-86	20,662	169,709	46,33,133	64,407
1886-87	12,792	100,586	42,42,653	57,120

The canals were closed for about five weeks from the commencement of May 1886 for the execution of the annual repairs, whilst the traffic was conducted under great difficulties, and at times was practically stopped during a considerable portion of the remainder of the year in consequence of the breach in the Mahanuddy weir.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Orissa Canals for the past five years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown below—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,80,325	1,11,856	51,245	1,06,842	96,976
Navigation	1,08,473	1,10,152	79,802	84,012	67,048
Miscellaneous	31,212	15,860	12,538	16,496	15,587
Total ...	3,20,010	2,37,868	1,43,585	2,07,350	1,79,611
Working expenses (direct charges) ...	3,41,540	2,93,117	3,15,737	3,42,577	5,01,932
Net total (deficit) ...	21,530	55,249	1,72,152	1,35,227	3,22,321

During the year under review the receipts under all the sub-heads fell off and the working expenses considerably increased, the result being a much larger deficit than in any of the previous four years. This is mainly due to the fact already referred to of the accident to the Mahanuddy weir, which interfered with the navigation of the canals and the steamer traffic, besides being the cause of falling off in the collections of water-rates and of some remissions; while, on the other hand, it greatly added to the cost of maintenance.

Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.

The expenditure during 1886-87 on the Orissa embankments which was met from Imperial funds is shown below, in comparison with that of the previous year—

	1886-87.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,479	25,301
Maintenance	92,878	1,20,441
Establishment	21,443	33,520
Tools and plant	1,098	3,253
Suspense accounts	(—)919	(—)2,910
Total ...	1,15,979	1,79,605

The large decrease in expenditure in the year under review as compared with that of 1885-86, was due to the almost total absence of injury from floods.

From 1st April 1887, the Orissa and other Government embankments, in connection with which all expenditure had hitherto been met from Imperial funds, have been provincialised.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1886-87, compared with that of the year 1885-86, is shown in the following statement:—

	1886-87.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief Protective Works.		
Orissa Coast Canal (Imperial)	84,000	82,000
Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works, not charged against Revenue.		
Midnapore Canal (Imperial)	4,887	10,062
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses.		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	2,26,372	2,09,860
Hidgellee Tidal Canal (ditto)	22,835	48,609
Minor Works and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept— *Capital Account.*		
Damoodah Project (Imperial)	(—)1,200	(—)1,200
Calcutta and Eastern Canals (Provincial)	5,156	(—)42,574
Orissa Coast Canal (Provincial)	2,13,214	4,16,403
Carried over ...	5,55,264	7,23,160

	1886-87.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	5,55,264	7,23,160
Revenue Account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals (Provincial)	1,82,888	1,86,747
Orissa Coast Canal (Provincial)	59,704	29,881
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Nuddea Rivers (Provincial)	60,213	77,668
Eden Canal (ditto)	48,424	46,938
Agricultural Works.		
Government Embankments in the Burdwan Estate (Imperial) ...	1,61,740	1,00,686
Other Government Embankments in the Circle (ditto) ...	2,67,717	2,62,453
Tuccavee embankments under contract	40,009	2,68,415*
Howrah Drainage Works (local loans)	10,274	88,515
Sluices, village channels, &c. (contributions)	6,507	327
Total ...	13,92,740	17,84,790

* Includes irrecoverable expenditure of Rs. 2,15,816 written back to the debit of Provincial Funds.

Midnapore Canal.

The following statement shows under the different sub-heads of account the capital outlay (direct charges) on the Midnapore Canal for and to end of 1886-87, compared with the sanctioned estimates:—

Particulars.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Expenditure.		Unspent balance of estimate.
		1886-87.	Total to end of 1886-87.	
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	54,09,001	1,549	53,42,508	66,493
II.—Establishment	19,09,096	(—)44	19,22,285	(—)13,189
III.—Tools and Plant	9,55,904	(—)3,058	8,96,967	58,937
IV.—Suspense Accounts	.....	6,409	35,967	(—)35,967
Loss by Exchange	67,768	.....	94,800	(—)27,032
Total ...	83,41,769	4,856	82,92,527	49,242
Less receipts on Capital Account	25,001	(—)31	30,535	(—)5,534
Net Total ...	83,16,768	4,887	82,61,992	54,776

The charges shown in the accounts for the year were mainly for the adjustment of expenditure already incurred and for some stores and tools and plant. It is expected that the capital account of this canal will be closed at an early date.

The main heads of expenditure chargeable to repairs are compared with those of last year in the following statement:—

		1886-87.	1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.
IA.	Exensions tand improvements ...	.....	83
IB.	Maintenance and repairs ... ... Charges for Government steamers, &c. ...	1,37,752	1,24,774
IC.	Compensation	.....	.....
II.	Establishments	63,406	59,051
III.	Tools and plant	25,003	25,952
VI.	Refunds of revenue	211	.....
	Total	2,26,372	2,09,860

The increase in the cost of repairs over that of the previous year is mainly due to the special repairs of tidal locks and large amounts paid for the repairs of dredgers, compensated to a certain extent by the silt-clearance of the tidal reaches being carried out by manual labour.

The following statement shows the areas irrigated by the Midnapore Canal as compared with those of the previous year :—

	1886-87. Kharif.	1885-86. Kharif.
Under Midnapore Weir	62,225	60,580
Do. Panchkoora „	6,915	9,013
Do. Tidal Reaches	622	1,011
Total ...	69,762	70,604

The total area under irrigation during the year under review for kharif, as compared with the previous year, shows a falling off of 842 acres. There is no rabi irrigation. Of the irrigated area 256 acres were leased for one year which expired on the 31st March 1887; 20,029 acres of five-year leases also expired with the year, leaving a balance of 49,477 acres of which the five-year leases are still in force. Lapsed leases for 11,483 acres have, however, been renewed, and the leases for the remainder may be executed during the present irrigation season.

The following comparative statement shows the balances, assessments and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal since the year 1882-83 :—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	1,31,701	1,54,646	2,86,347	1,04,060	39,811	1,42,476
1883-84	1,42,476	1,47,992	2,90,468	1,31,000	14,777	1,44,691
1884-85	1,44,691	1,22,321	2,67,012	1,16,807	38,993	1,11,212
1885-86	1,11,212	1,10,868	2,22,080	1,08,709	43,399	69,972
1886-87	69,972	1,06,750	1,76,722	1,08,834	17,139	50,749

The amount of the cash realizations during the year was almost identical with that of the previous year; and the amount falling due during the year being less, there was a considerable decrease in the balance outstanding at the end of the year.

The following statement shows the navigation earnings of the canal for the past five years :—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	52,515	360,973	1,69,43,043	1,06,042
1883-84	51,642	382,979	1,79,53,806	1,09,032
1884-85	47,601	412,372	1,57,51,977	1,21,457
1885-86	44,261	385,250	1,27,54,989	1,23,409
1886-87	18,446	11,5127	97,25,587	1,13,228

The falling off in tollage is attributed partly to the closure of the two tidal reaches and partly to the decrease in the export trade of rice due to the abnormal cheapness of rice in the Hooghly district.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown in the following comparative statement :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,04,060	1,31,000	1,16,807	1,08,709	1,08,834
Navigation	1,46,922	1,20,580	1,28,747	1,37,578	1,09,693
Miscellaneous	17,028	12,996	12,401	16,197	15,658
Total ...	2,68,010	2,64,576	2,57,955	2,62,484	2,34,185
Working expenses (direct charges)	2,38,077	2,15,646	2,23,174	2,09,860	2,26,372
Net total (profit) ...	29,933	44,930	34,781	52,624	7,813

In consequence of the considerable falling off in the tollage receipts, the profit of the year 1886-87 was far less than that of the previous years. The maintenance charges were on an average about the same.

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

There was no capital expenditure, the project having been completed in the year 1873-74. An estimate for remodelling the canal is under consideration.

The traffic on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the past five years is given below—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	17,445	132,884	23,83,244	43,484
1883-84	22,728	196,764	36,42,029	62,626
1884-85	17,660	145,417	30,06,852	41,298
1885-86	19,316	163,535	32,74,961	52,476
1886-87	17,542	149,747	31,48,826	51,904

It will be observed that the traffic of the year under review is about the same as that of the years previous.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of this canal for the past five years :—

Year.	Receipts.			Working expenses.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	43,694	1,338	45,032	40,570	4,462
1883-84	62,317	1,273	63,590	46,581	17,009
1884-85	41,382	2,125	43,507	36,886	6,621
1885-86	52,143	312	52,455	48,609	3,846
1886-87	51,904	2,500	54,404	22,835	31,569

The decrease in working expenses and consequent increased profit is due to the silt-clearance of the canal having been postponed pending the consideration of the estimate for remodelling the canal.

Orissa Coast Canal.

The capital outlay (direct charges) on the Orissa Coast Canal for and to end of 1886-87, compared with the sanctioned estimate, is shown in the following statement. A revised estimate is under preparation and will be submitted to the Government of India for sanction as soon as possible :—

Particulars.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.	
		1886-87.	Total to end of 1886-87.
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	26,71,110	2,43,699	29,10,742
II.—Establishment	6,67,778	56,051	6,42,273
III.—Tools and plant	1,06,854	8,800	1,36,927
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	(—)10,657	47,082
Total ...	34,45,742	2,97,893	37,37,024
Less receipts on capital account ...	.....	679	2,864
Net Total ...	34,45,742	2,97,214	37,34,160

The Bograi lock, completing the opening of range III of this canal, was finished during the year, and the work on ranges IVA, IVB and V well pushed on. As already mentioned, Rs. 84,000 of the expenditure during the year was met from Famine Relief and Insurance Funds (Imperial).

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the Orissa Coast Canal for the past two years:—

Year.	Receipts (actual).			Working expenses.	Deficit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	13,663	55	13,718	29,881	16,163
1886-87	28,587	901	29,488	59,704	30,216

The working expenses of the canal were large chiefly owing to cyclone damages.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

The Capital account (direct charges) of these canals for and to end of 1886-87 is shown in the following statement:—

	Outlay during 1886-87.	Outlay to end of 1886-87.
Direct charges—	Rs.	Rs.
Old outlay	.....	24,91,012
I.—Works	4,260	19,87,258
II.—Establishment	980	3,70,869
III.—Tools and plant	—807	3,43,106
IV.—Profit and loss	.....	847
V.—Suspense accounts	723	12,684
Total ...	5,156	52,05,776
VI.—Less receipts on Capital account	.....	41,553
Net Total ...	5,156	51,64,223

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of these canals for the past five years:—

Year.	Receipts (actual).			Revenue charges.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	5,55,130	9,064	5,64,194	3,20,265	2,43,929
1883-84	5,51,713	12,388	5,64,101	2,20,624	3,43,477
1884-85	5,20,495	49,231	5,69,726	2,78,192	2,91,534
1885-86	5,01,141	(—) 21,657	4,79,484	1,86,747	2,92,737
1886-87	4,77,199	6,455	4,83,654	1,82,888	3,00,766

The figures show that these canals, of which the capital expenditure now stands at Rs. 51,64,223, are thoroughly remunerative. The net receipts, that is, the balance after paying all maintenance and revenue charges, have aggregated Rs. 119 lakhs since the canals were first taken over by Government at the beginning of the present century.

The falling off in navigation receipts is attributed to the abolition of return-trip tolls and reduction in others; also to a falling off in the number of vessels using the Sunderbuns route.

The traffic on the Calcutta canals during the past two years is shown in the following comparative statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Circular Canal	74,101	43,550	1,819,746	1,704,802	4,75,39,002	4,19,81,723	3,78,868	3,63,803
Tolly's Nullah	71,865	48,441	654,653	618,460	1,25,64,300	1,10,60,947	1,08,687	1,09,407
Total Calcutta Canals ...	145,966	91,996	2,474,399	2,323,262	6,01,03,302	5,30,42,670	4,87,553	4,73,210

*Nuddea Rivers.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Receipts (actual).			Expenditure.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	1,82,351	616	1,82,967	1,18,231	64,736
1883-84	2,00,908	1,926	2,02,834	1,22,378	80,456
1884-85	1,94,981	476	1,95,457	97,335	98,122
1885-86	1,83,382	399	1,83,781	77,668	1,06,113
1886-87	2,02,707	543	2,03,250	60,213	1,43,037

The operations carried out on these rivers during the year have been training works of the usual character. The condition of the rivers has been satisfactory, resulting in a considerable increase to the receipts, which are larger than those of any year since 1881-82, whilst there has again been a further decrease in the expenditure.

The traffic on the Nuddea rivers during the last two years is shown in the following comparative statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea Rivers...	60,815	66,313	862,477	8,28,539	3,38,41,805	3,57,12,518	1,83,391	2,02,611

It will be seen that, compared with the year 1885-86, there was increase in the items "Number of boats," "Value of cargo" and "Tollage," but a falling off in the item "Tonnage of boats." This is due to the fact that during 1885-86 the tonnage of empty boats was included, which was omitted in 1886-87.

Eden Canal.

During the year the stopdam at the mouth of connecting channel for sluice No. 1 at Joojooty was completed, and the silt-clearance of this channel, and to some extent of the Banka nuddee at Joojooty, was carried out.

The water-supply was kept up in the cold-weather by the construction, as usual, of a sand-dam across the Damoodur at Joojooty.

All irrigation from the canal was stopped by the orders of Government. The required supply for the Burdwan water-works was maintained without interruption. The construction of the temporary dams across the Kana nuddee, Kana Damooda, and the Sursuttee river, for fishing purposes, was prevented to a great extent by prosecuting the offenders in the Criminal Courts. The total outlay of the year amounted to Rs. 48,424 against Rs. 46,938 of the previous year.

Agricultural Works, Imperial.

The principal works under this head requiring notice are—

(1) Surpai drainage works.

The permanent outer dam at the junction of the sluice channel with the river was completed, but unfortunately was not of much use during the year under review, as the two abutments, which were of corrugated iron behind an iron framing, collapsed as soon as the rains began, for want of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure of earth filling at their back. This failure of the permanent dam necessitated the construction of a temporary earthen dam across

* No capital or revenue account is kept of these rivers.

the sluice channel above and below the sluice. The iron abutments have been replaced with masonry ones. The embankments required to connect this sluice with the schedule D No. 42 embankment at Chowmook on the right bank of the Bagda river, as well as the other works comprising this scheme, have been practically completed. This scheme has now been in operation for three years, and has worked so well as to be an immense benefit to the district it is designed to drain.

(2) Bullee Bheel Drainage Works.

The expenditure on original works in this scheme was very little, as all works comprising it have been practically finished. It will however, be necessary to provide for additional waterway in the dividing embankments between this bheel and the Dantbhanga one immediately below it, as during the extraordinary high floods the existing waterway in the masonry regulator has been found to be insufficient, and the embankments have been breached in two places. There are sufficient savings on the original estimate to provide for the extra waterway. During the year under review the whole of the Bullee bheel lands were cultivated and produced a rich crop of rice, thus proving the success of the scheme as a drainage work.

(3) Schedule D—Embankments.

The total length of these embankments in this circle is nearly 1,122½ miles, as given in the following table, viz.—

Names of districts.	Lengths.		Total amount of expenditure on maintenance and repairs.	Rate of cost of maintenance per mile.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Feet.			
			Rs.	Rs.	
Midnapore	552	3,930	1,40,537	254·25	
Hooghly	164	4,346	42,688	259·03	
Burdwan	86	1,394	16,223	188·00	
Beerbhoom	3	1,320	.....	.....	
Moorshedabad	95	.....	31,395	330·47	Of this Rs. 27,401 was for the retired lines at Laltacoorie.
Nuddea	.....	4,000	92	121·00	
24-Pergunnahs	219	2,542	34,213	155·86	
Total ...	1,122	1,691	2,65,148	236·87	

The figures in the above have been taken from the annual report prepared by the Executive Engineers for the information of the Collectors of the various districts in which the embankments in question are situated, and include 437 miles and 3,302 feet of embankments protecting the Burdwan Raj estate, and which are situated in the Midnapore, Hooghly, and Burdwan districts. There were no works of any importance under construction, save the usual retired lines necessitated either by a breach in the existing embankments, or by the encroachment of the river on its banks endangering the safety of the embankment on it. The most important of the retired lines was that on the left bank of the Bhagiruthee river at Laltacooree, about 15 miles above Moorshedabad. The length of this line is about 4,000 feet and its height about 12½ feet on the average, and it contains 70 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork. The work was begun only in April and completed by August in time to keep out the high floods at the beginning of September.

Agricultural Works—Provincial.

The remaining works under the head "Agricultural works," of which the cost is at first provided by Government, but afterwards recovered by the District Collectors, under special enactments, from the zemindars benefited, are—

(1) The Howrah drainage works.
(2) The Rajapore drainage works.
(3) The Dancoonee drainage works.
(4) The Tuccavee embankments under contract.
(5) The Tuccavee embankments not under contract.

(1) HOWRAH DRAINAGE.

The works comprising this scheme were begun in 1883 and were so far completed in 1885 as to permit of the lands it was intended to benefit to be cultivated. The works have been in operation for two years and have been very successful. The works have been all completed save the embankments on the right bank of the Bally khal, above its intersection by the East Indian Railway, and of the Hooghly river below the Royal Botanical Gardens. The construction of the former has been deferred for the present, as it will probably be not required at all. The latter is in progress and will be soon completed.

(2) RAJAPORE DRAINAGE.

The scheme for the Rajapore and the adjoining lands in the Howrah district just above Oolooberriah, the eastern terminus of the Midnapore Canal series, has been sanctioned, but no progress could be made in it owing to the necessary funds not being allotted for it.

(3) DANCOONEE DRAINAGE.

The usual repair works were done, and there was no obstruction to the drainage, and no complaints regarding this have been made during the year under review.

(4) EMBANKMENTS UNDER CONTRACT.

The only works under this head are the zemindari embankments in the Midnapore district, situated on the Cossye and the Kaliaghy rivers. The total length of these embankments is 282 miles 184 feet, and the expenditure for their maintenance amounted to Rs. 40,009 inclusive of establishment during the year under review, or at the rate of Rs. 141 per mile. The amount received by Government is Rs. 55,000 per year; but the expenditure varies every year, and in some years it is more, and in other years less, than the amount received from the zemindars. The whole of the expenditure noted above was on ordinary repair works, including two retired lines, one at Ramghur and the other at Dacunda in the Cossye right bank embankment.

(5) EMBANKMENTS NOT UNDER CONTRACT.

The works under this head are all in the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, consisting of short lines of embankments of a total length of three miles. The work during the year consisted of ordinary repairs and needs no further description.

The floods during the year under review were in all the rivers, save the Ganges and the rivers affected by it, moderate, and caused no breaches save two in the Cossye Division, both in the Sheikpore Circuit, Schedule D, No. 20, in the Ghattal district. In the Ganges river there was an extraordinary high flood, though not so high as either that of 1879 or that of 1885. The following gauge readings of the floods at Sahibgunge and Rampore Beauleah will show the difference between the levels of the floods:—

	1879.	1885.	1886.
Sahibgunge	30·25	30·00	28·00
Rampore Beauleah	27·25	26·85	25·84

From the above it will be seen that, although the flood in 1886 was two feet or more below the floods of the other years at Sahibgunge, at Rampore Beauleah it reached to within 1·41 of the level of the flood of 1879, and to within 1·01 of that of 1885. Notwithstanding this and the fact that the retired line at Laltacoorie had only just been completed, as noted in paragraph 41 preceding, the embankment did not give way, though at one time matters were very critical, and it is surprising that, considering the unsuitable nature of the soil of which it is constructed and on which it stands, it did not breach.

The safety of the embankments was solely due to the precautionary measures adopted by the Executive Engineer, and to the ring or loop embankment made round the retired line at the parts where it intersected the Gobra Nulla. In the tidal rivers there was an extraordinary high tide in the Roopnarain river in August, when the level of the flood tide at Kantapookur on range VII of the Midnapore Canal series was 16·30 feet *plus* mean sea level, or within six inches of the highest on record; but no damage was caused by this. Beyond the above there does not seem to be any other subject which need be discussed under this head.

SONE CIRCLE.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1886-87, compared with that of the year 1885-86:—

PARTICULARS.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	1,36,719	1,60,701
Major works—working expenses.		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	5,81,461	5,52,370
Minor works and navigation works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept—		
Capital account.		
Sarun Canals (Provincial)	.....	3,621
Revenue account.		
Sarun Canals (Provincial)	27,903	22,751
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.		
Teur Canal (Provincial)	6,941	2,044
Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.		
Sarun Tuccavee Embankments under contract (Provincial) ...	18,354	18,080
Tirhoot ditto ditto ditto (ditto) ...	14,247	14,426
Chumparun ditto ditto ditto (ditto) ...	11,730	10,503
Village channels, Sone Canals (contributions)	3,345	6,102
Embankments and drainage works (Tuccavee)	13,362	10,680
Total ...	8,14,062	8,01,268

The following statement shows in detail the outlay charged to the Capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1886-87, compared with that of the year 1885-86:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1)—Head works	43	(—)30
(2)—Main Canal and Branches ...	37,902	46,812
(3)—Distributaries	33,433	48,845
(4)—Drainage and Protective works	59,458	19,908
Sone Irrigation survey ...	.....	466
Total ...	1,30,836	1,16,001
II.—Establishment	26,705	24,689
III.—Tools and plant	17,175	25,526
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)37,904	(—)5,361
Total ...	1,36,812	1,60,855
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account	93	154
Net Total ...	1,36,719	1,60,701

Subsidiary works only were in progress during the year. The canals are practically complete.

The total direct charges against Capital account to end of the year 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 2,49,98,067 against the sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 2,78,88,697 for the Sone Project, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,90,630 for further expenditure.

The table below shows the progress made in the Sone Canal system and the number of miles of existing channel at the close of the year 1886-87:—

Division.	Miles of navigable canal.			Miles of branch canal.			Miles of distributaries.		
	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.
Eastern Sone ...	86¼	.....	86¼	.....	.....	.....	352	5	357
Arrah	74¼	.....	74¼	71¼	.....	71¼	(a)467½	.....	467½
Buxar	58	.....	58	77½	.....	77½	333¾	.....	333¾
Total ...	218½	.....	218½	148¾	.....	148¾	1,153¼	5	1,158¼

(a) Compared with last year the length has been reduced from 469 to 467½ miles owing to errors in previous returns.

The gross area commanded by the canals is 17,28,509 acres, of which the area said to be culturable is 13,50,396 acres, and the area that can be irrigated with reference to the supply of water available is 10,16,400 acres.

Rainfall.

According to the tables published by the Meteorological Observer, the total rainfall at the station of Arrah was 70·06 inches during the year 1886-87, as compared with 47·84 inches in the previous year and an average of 45·09 inches for a period of years.

Floods.

There was no high flood in the river Sone during the year 1886-87. The flood of the river Kao at the aqueduct on the 7th October 1886 was the highest known since the construction of that work in 1875. The river Poonpoon, the eastern boundary of the Eastern Sone Canal system, is said to have risen higher than has been known for twenty years. The Manora distributary was breached in three places and the Futtehpore distributary in 97 places. That part of the last-named distributary which is on the east of the Patna-Gya Railway has been abandoned as a temporary measure.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during 1886-87, as compared with that of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.
IB.— Repairs	3,08,473	2,82,766
IB.— Transport service	284	549
Total ...	3,08,757	2,83,315
IC.—Compensation	8	.....
II.—Establishment	2,29,261	2,25,947
III.—Tools and plant	27,698	32,451
VI.—Refunds of revenue	15,737	10,657
Total ...	5,81,461	5,52,370

The chief item of repairs was the rebuilding of the piers with an increased thickness of the anicut undersluices on the Baroon side, and the commencement of the rebuilding of the piers of the centre sluice. The increase in the amount of repairs is chiefly due to the above and to heavy repairs, postponed for want of funds from last year, to the banks of the Buxar canal.

The main western series of canals were closed from the 1st to the 10th April 1886, and the main eastern series from the 1st May to the 10th June 1886.

The area irrigated during the year and that previous is shown in the statement below—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five-years' leases.	Hot-weather crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1885-86	80,792	50,610	10,527	179,784	10,857	332,570
1886-87	30,082	16,662	11,626	194,556	15,278	268,204

The figures for 1885-86 as given above slightly differ from those in the statement in paragraph 90 of the Administration Report for 1885-86, the difference being 562 acres less than the total area shown in the latter; but the area as now given should be taken as more trustworthy, having been obtained after detailed measurement.

Compared with the previous year, the result of the year's operations shows a falling off in the area irrigated of 64,366 acres. This is, however, sufficiently accounted for by the fact of the heavy and timely rainfall, so that, except in high lands, artificial irrigation was not required.

The increase in the area under five-year leases is, under the circumstances, satisfactory; the more so as leases for 39,075 acres fell in on the 1st April 1886. The total area of new five-year leases issued during the year under review was 59,665 acres.

The following statement shows the progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	4,36,849	4,62,301	8,99,150	5,66,465	21,020	3,11,665
1883-84	3,11,665	7,42,311	10,53,976	4,84,209	1,45,974	4,23,793
1884-85	4,23,793	11,15,399	15,39,192	7,70,359	73,625	6,95,208
1885-86	6,95,208	8,07,702	15,02,910	9,78,323	1,26,266	3,98,321
1886-87	3,98,321	6,95,086	10,93,407	8,26,461	35,364	2,31,582

During the year 1886-87 the cash realizations amounted to Rs. 8,26,461 only against Rs. 9,78,323 in the previous year; but the realizations in the year 1885-86 were exceptionally good owing principally to the special measures that were adopted to reduce the arrears. The reductions in the sum remitted and in the unrealised balance are satisfactory.

The traffic on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	7,781	78,713	37,84,908	39,063
1883-84	8,831	95,476	53,54,475	47,590
1884-85	6,434	61,730	41,10,604	37,397
1885-86	7,210	77,006	36,16,358	41,707
1886-87	8,573	104,835	64,65,651	49,936

During the year under review, there was a general increase in the traffic as compared with the previous year; the increased value of cargo, which appears to be disproportionate in comparison with the other items, is simply due to specie sent for opium payments.

The revenue account of the past five years is shown below—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	5,66,465	4,84,209	7,70,359	9,78,323	8,26,461
Navigation	71,205	85,193	51,761	46,243	54,254
Miscellaneous	47,007	34,405	40,354	38,080	37,714
Total ...	6,84,677	6,03,807	8,62,474	10,62,646	9,18,429
Working expenses (direct charges) ...	5,29,841	5,14,477	6,03,961	5,52,370	5,81,461
Net revenue ...	1,54,836	89,330	2,58,513	5,10,276	3,36,968

Minor Works and Navigation.

Under this head of account the works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are the Sarun Canals—Provincial undertaking. The works having been completed in March 1886, there was no expenditure during the year under review which was charged to the capital account. The total capital outlay on the project amounted to Rs. 6,69,230 against an estimate of Rs. 6,63,521, showing a slight excess of Rs. 5,709 only.

The revenue account of the project for and to end of 1886-87 is given below :—

Heads of accounts.	Receipts.		Heads of account.	Charges.	
	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.		During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	11,072	1,10,666	Maintenance and repairs ...	23,481	1,50,207
Miscellaneous and other receipts.	1,355	7,710	Establishment	5,400	34,544
			Tools and plant ...	(—)978	(—)7,904
			Total ...	27,903	1,76,847
			Balance net revenue ...	(—)15,476	(—)58,471
Total ...	12,427	1,18,376	Total ...	12,427	1,18,376

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 27,903 against Rs. 22,751 of the year 1885-86. The excess was mainly due to special repairs, to damages caused by the floods, and to excavating a new cut, as it was found that out of the four existing channels three speedily silted up and a sufficient supply of water could not be obtained from the fourth. Moreover the expenditure during 1885-86 was the smallest ever incurred in any year since the canals were opened.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 12,427 only, against an estimate of Rs. 25,000. The decrease was due to short collections of the water-rate assessments of the year, thereby increasing the balance for collection from Rs. 22,035 to Rs. 32,712 at the close of the year 1886-87.

The area irrigated by the Sarun Canals was 2,146 acres only, in consequence of the seasonable rainfall, which was 60·67 inches against 31·81 inches in 1885-86.

Madhuban Canal.

The remaining work in the Sone Circle classed under "Minor Works and Navigation," but under the sub-head "Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept," is the Madhuban Canal, formerly called the "Teur Canal." As stated in the report for 1885-86, the proprietary right in this canal was acquired by Government, and the deed relative to its transfer was duly executed by the zemindar of Madhuban. It is kept in deposit for safe-custody with the Solicitor to the Government of India. During the year 1886-87 an estimate amounting to Rs. 11,649, for remodelling the head works, was sanctioned, but in consequence of the great difficulty which

was experienced in collecting and retaining workmen and procuring the materials required, the progress made was not satisfactory. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 6,941, inclusive of Rs. 1,263 for ordinary repairs to the canal, and of Rs. 1,298 for establishment charges.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The works under this head are (1) the Gunduck tuccavee embankments under contract in the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot, and under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Gunduck Division. The total expenditure incurred for the maintenance of these embankments amounted to Rs. 44,331 against Rs. 42,999 expended during 1885-86. It is satisfactory to note that although some extra expenditure on spurs and protective works was caused by a high flood during the year, the embankments were maintained in good order.

(2) The embankments which are not under contract, and on which the exact sum expended is apportioned on and recovered from the proprietors of the estates benefited, are the Turki, Monghyr, and Bazitpore embankments. These were also maintained in efficient order, and the expenditure incurred for their maintenance amounted to an aggregate sum of Rs. 13,362 against Rs. 10,680 expended during 1885-86. The excess expenditure was solely due to repairing the damages caused to the Turki embankment by the flood of August 1886.

Provincial Railways.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE termination of the year under review was coincident with that of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Rivers Thompson, as well as with that of the five-year Provincial Financial Contract which commenced on the 1st of April 1882. The figures which will be given in this report clearly exhibit the remarkable progress which has taken place in the extension of railways throughout the Province, as well as the steady and satisfactory expansion of trade during the quinquennial period in question. The period, however, was less remarkable for the inauguration of new schemes of railway extension than for the completion and consolidation of various projects which had been begun during the financially prosperous period which immediately preceded that which has now come to a close. The more prominent events in the history of Bengal Railway policy which occurred during the recent five-year period may be thus briefly summarised. About 160 miles were added to the Tirhoot State Railway which now extends in four directions throughout the length and breadth of the densely populated and richly cultivated districts traversed. The Assam-Behar scheme is being rapidly brought to completion by the extension of the Tirhoot State Railway eastward, and of the Northern Bengal State Railway westward, to the opposite banks of the Kosi river. The Dacca State Railway, 85 miles in length, was commenced and successfully completed. One hundred and twenty-five miles of new railway have been opened by the Bengal Central Railway Company. The East Indian and Eastern Bengal systems have been connected by the bridge over the Hooghly at Naihati. The important city of Patna has been brought by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company into through railway communication with North-Western Bengal and with Oudh. Surveys were carried out for the selection of a route from Bengal to the Central Provinces, with the ultimate result of the formation of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company, by whom the construction of this important line is now being rapidly pushed forward. Other surveys were carried out for a series of lines designed to bring Orissa into railway communication with the rest of India. The Eastern Bengal Railway Company's line was taken over by the State, and was worked under the direction of the Imperial Government until the end of the year under review, when it was handed over to be administered by the Government of Bengal. Arrangements were made, to come into effect from the commencement of the current year, for the amalgamation, under one management, of all the lines east of the Kosi, Ganges, and Hooghly, with the exception of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Company's line.

The gross receipts from the State Railways of Bengal, which amounted to only $32\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1881-82, have in the subsequent five years risen steadily as follows:—$37\frac{3}{4}$, $41\frac{1}{4}$, 43, 45, and 53 lakhs. Working expenses have of course also risen as new lines were added and extensions carried out. From 19 lakhs in 1881-82, working expenses have risen to 21, $25\frac{1}{2}$, $31\frac{1}{4}$, 31, and 32 lakhs in the subsequent five years, leaving the province a net revenue which from $13\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1881-82 has been 16, $15\frac{3}{4}$, $11\frac{3}{4}$, 14, and 21 lakhs in the subsequent five years ending with that under review. The working results of some of the lines, such as the Patna-Gya, the Nalhati and the Kaunia-Dharlla have not exhibited that elasticity which might be desired, but others have steadily continued to bring in increased earnings year by year. The Northern Bengal, for example, has, since 1881-82, without any great extensions of mileage, given the following results as gross earnings:—$19\frac{1}{4}$, $22\frac{3}{4}$, $21\frac{1}{4}$, $21\frac{3}{4}$, $23\frac{1}{2}$, $26\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

There is a steadiness about those figures which augurs well for future development.

The following table shows the additions to open mileage which took place during the year under review, the net result being an increase of 62½ miles:—

Railway.	Page.	Miles open end of		Cause of difference.	Date of opening.
		1885-86.	1886-87.		
East Indian ...	3	734¼	738¼	Hooghly to Naihati, 4 miles ...	21st Feb. 1887.
Patna-Gya ...	5	57	57		
Tarkessur ...	5	22	22		
Eastern Bengal ...	5	234	234		
Bengal Central ...	7	125½	125½		
Dacca ...	8	85½	85½		
Northern Bengal ...	8	249	249		
Kaunia-Dharlla ...	9	40¼	40¼		
Tirhoot	11	226	246	Jinjharpur to Gogardiha, 13 miles ...	8th April 1886.
				Gogardiha to Nirmali, 7 miles ...	6th May 1886.
Assam-Behar ...	10	.....	38¾	Manihari to Kasba, 38¾ miles ...	4th Mar. 1887.
Bengal and N.-W. ...	13	92½	92½		
Darjeeling-Himalayan	15	50¾	50¾		
Deoghar	15	4	4		
Nalhati	12	27½	27½		
Total ...	...	1,948	2,010½	Or a net increase of 62½ miles.	

In his Administration Report of the Rajshahye Division for the year under review, the Commissioner remarks as follows:—"The opening out of lines of railway and their attendant feeder roads has given a great impetus to the extension of trade and commerce in the division, and this has re-acted favourably in improving the condition of the people. The cultivators have a readier market for their produce and can obtain better prices, and as a consequence cultivation has extended. During the last nine years a great change has taken place, and the effect of the impetus given to trade on the material condition and well-being of the people is very marked."

The development of traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway has been still more remarkable, but on this line the effect is largely due to extension of mileage; from 5¾ lakhs in 1881-82, gross receipts have risen steadily to 16 lakhs in the year now under review; judicious reductions of rates are answerable for a considerable share of this steady and satisfactory development.

It will be convenient here to record the terms of that portion of the new Provincial financial contract which relates to the Bengal State Railways. The Provincial balance sheet has been so arranged that all probable expenditure shall be met by probable receipts. Both expenditure and receipts have been taken at certain agreed upon figures, which, as regards railways, are as follows: gross earnings, Rs. 1,00,19,000; working expenses, Rs. 59,61,000; interest, Rs. 28,02,000. Now, subject to a condition affecting the Eastern Bengal State Railway which will be explained further on, all earnings in excess of, and all savings in working expenses and interest as compared with, the above assigned figures, will belong to the Bengal Government, to utilize as they may see fit during the five-year period ending 31st March 1892; and, *per contra*, if earnings fall off, or if expenses increase, the loss must be met from some other source of Provincial income. The condition above referred to, limiting the application of the contract within certain agreed upon bounds, is that, owing to the possibility of very large fluctuations, either up or down, of the earnings of the Eastern Bengal line, through variations in the jute crop or in the market price of that important staple, fluctuations so large that a contract which omitted to take them into consideration would partake somewhat of the nature of a gamble, it has been agreed between the Imperial and Provincial Governments that should the net receipts of the Eastern Bengal broad gauge line fall below Rs. 20,00,000, the loss shall be met by the Imperial Government, and that should they, on the other hand, be in excess of Rs. 30,00,000, such excess shall be handed over to the Imperial Government. These terms appear on the whole to be favourable ones; for not only are the figures, so far as they are known for 1887-88, an improvement on those which were assigned, but in arriving at the assigned figures the probable net earnings of the Assam-Behar line, which is now nearing completion, were omitted from consideration.

Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., and Mr. F. J. E Spring, M.I.C.E., were Secretary and Under-Secretary, respectively, during the year.

The several railways which interest the province, whether Imperial State, Provincial State, or assisted lines, will now be separately dealt with.

EAST INDIAN (IMPERIAL) RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

WORKED BY A COMPANY.

Various capital works were carried out on this line during the year under review, principally in the direction of the improvement of stations, and of conveniences to meet the development of traffic. The most important of these, and the one which principally affects Bengal, is the bridge over the Hooghly at Naihati, which was completed and opened for traffic by the Viceroy on the 21st February 1887. This great work consists of one central girder 360 feet long, resting centrally on two piers 120½ feet apart, sunk to a depth of 124 feet below high-water level; and of two side spans, each 420 feet long, resting on the extremities of the central cantilever and on the abutments. The total length of the girder is thus 1,200 feet, which is divided into one central span of 120 feet, and two side spans of 540 feet, centre to centre. The Hooghly bridge connects the East Indian Railway system with the Eastern Bengal line, and gives access to the Calcutta side of the river, and ultimately to the Kidderpore Docks, for the produce of the Ganges valley brought down by the East Indian Railway. Its full effect will not be felt until the docks are open; the bridge is expected, when completed, to cost about 50 lakhs.

Another matter, which is of some provincial interest, is a scheme for continuing the Burrakur branch across the Burrakur river to a point five miles to the west, so as to bring the coal-fields which are beyond the river into direct railway connection. It is roughly estimated that, if the surface rights only of the land are acquired, the total cost of this extension will not exceed 20 lakhs. The Agent reports favourably on the scheme, and considers that the increase of traffic would amply justify the expenditure.

About 287,000 tons of coal was got during 1886 from the Company's collieries at a cost of Rs. 1-13-0·17 per ton, and issued to the Locomotive Department at Rs. 2-12-0 per ton.

The length of railway open to traffic on the 31st December 1886 was—

East Indian Railway proper	...	...	1,514	miles.	4,562	feet.
Tarkessur Railway ...	...	...	22	„	1,214	„
Patna-Gya State Railway ...	...	...	57	„	1,056	„
Dildarnagur-Ghazipur Railway	...	...	11	„	5,239	„
Scindia State Railway ...	...	...	74	„	4,657	„
Indian Midland Railway (Cawnpore-Kalpi section)			42	„		
Rajputana-Malwa line, Agra	...	...	3	„	323	„
	Total	...	1,726	„	1,211	„
	Sidings	...	407	„	3,368	„

This mileage represents 2,603½ miles of single track. Since the previous year there has been a considerable decrease in the number of accidents to passengers, and also in the number of those which proved fatal. There were no derailments of importance. There were five collisions, resulting in damages to rolling-stock assessed at about Rs. 14,000. The number of persons employed by the Company was 43,262, of whom 1,000 were Europeans and 573 Eurasians. The children of employés are well provided with schools, both in the plains and in the hills. Medical and police arrangements are satisfactorily reported on. The enrolled strength of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps is 1,102 men, of whom nearly all were efficients. The number of subscribers to the Provident Fund was 6,340, and the amount standing at the credit of subscribers at the end of the year was Rs. 60,22,982. During the 4½ years from January 1882 to June 1886 there was an important reduction of 57 lakhs in the value of stores in stock; there are now about 51½ lakhs of stores in hand. Since the line was taken over by Government on the 1st January 1880, about 202 lakhs have been expended on capital account.

The following table exhibits the results of the working of the East Indian Railway since it was taken over by Government:—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Total preference charges.	Government share of profits.	Company's share of profits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880	4,29,45,116	1,41,90,698	2,87,54,418	1,98,90,943	70,90,760	17,72,691
1881	4,54,11,472	1,44,63,462	3,09,48,310	2,06,28,975	82,55,468	20,63,867
1882	4,71,17,594	1,74,05,084	2,97,12,510	2,07,72,146	71,52,291	17,88,073
1883	4,94,67,085	1,82,77,498	3,11,89,587	2,11,90,934	79,98,922	19,99,731
1884	4,38,38,713	1,64,89,014	2,73,49,699	2,14,88,086	46,89,290	11,72,323
1885	4,63,86,914	1,63,51,238	3,00,35,676	2,18,88,164	65,18,040	16,29,503
1886	4,66,70,853	1,61,44,628	3,05,26,225	2,30,39,846	59,89,103	14,97,276
Total ...	32,18,37,747	11,33,21,322	20,85,16,425	14,88,99,094	4,76,93,844	1,19,23,463

The preference charges consist of interest on debenture stock and on debentures paid off, at 4½ per cent. per annum; the annuity on the purchase-money, less the amount deferred in respect of £6,550,000 capital; the interest on this £6,550,000 at 4 per cent. per annum; the interest on the overdrawn capital on the 31st December 1879; interest on additional capital, and on stores in stock; and the contribution to the Provident Fund. After these preference charges are deducted from the net earnings, the balance is divided between Government, who own the line, and the Company, who manage and work it, in the proportion of four-fifths to the former, and one-fifth to the latter.

Coaching traffic on the East Indian Railway gives about 30 per cent. of the gross earnings. The number of passengers carried, as well as the weight of goods, continues to exhibit a steady and satisfactory increase. The average paying load of a goods train has increased since 1880 from 148 tons to 195 tons, and the wagon load from 5·20 tons to 5·93 tons; these results are ascribed to the introduction of 800-ton trains, and to increasing the paying load of wagons to 12 tons. Both the number of passengers and the weight of goods carried are nearly half as great again as in the year 1880, and this satisfactory result is ascribed to the lowering of rates. In the Consulting Engineer's report for the year 1886, from which the above particulars have been extracted, the following remarks are made, and they will be found to be of general interest:—"A study of the results of the year's working, in comparison with the results attained in former years, induces the belief that the various reductions in fares and rates in connection with passenger or goods traffic, which have been brought about by the pressure of competition or otherwise in the course of the last three or four years, have greatly benefited the public without causing any real loss to the railway, even in the present: while in the future it may be safely predicted that they will result in great gain to the railway, when the expansion of trade which they induce tends to bring about increased prosperity in the country."

The East Indian Railway competes with the lines converging on Bombay and Karachi for the trade of Northern India. The effect is a continual tendency towards reduced rates for the freight of grain and other principal staples to the seaports. The following table shows that there is a tendency towards the increase of Bombay trade as compared with that of Calcutta:—

Year.	Wheat.				Cotton.				Seeds.			
	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sindh.	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sindh.	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sindh.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1882 ...	759,962	222,656	418,511	118,007	331,313	35,351	253,934	7,706	671,304	293,620	284,743	33,525
1883 ...	1,111,424	405,891	488,096	217,347	300,589	24,114	242,109	4,156	821,085	302,133	403,086	69,833
1884 ...	700,451	130,004	376,833	193,494	289,623	25,418	227,815	2,007	884,635	328,317	412,407	83,521
1885 ...	1,102,725	213,759	565,376	322,503	183,523	18,583	136,709	5,459	922,110	333,577	465,416	73,889
1886 ...	1,098,710	339,395	606,864	151,692	257,603	25,915	196,095	7,185	825,329	341,635	358,642	53,577
Total ...	4,773,272	1,311,705	2,455,680	1,003,043	1,362,651	129,381	1,056,662	26,513	4,124,463	1,594,282	1,924,294	314,400

The question of the provision of improved accommodation for third class passengers on long journeys continues to receive attention at the hands of the Company and of the Consulting Engineer.

TARKESSUR (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

The receipts on this line were as follows:—Coaching traffic Rs. 2,38,444, goods Rs. 10,222, other traffic Rs. 337,—total Rs. 2,49,003. As compared with the previous year, there was a slight falling off in passenger earnings, and a decrease in goods earnings of about Rs. 9,000 It is significant that out of the total receipts, Rs. 2,16,004 were from third class passenger traffic. The average earnings per mile open per week amounted to about Rs. 215. These figures refer to the calendar year 1886. The Provincial expenditure which had been incurred upon land for this line up to the end of March 1887 amounted to Rs. 1,52,577, and in addition indirect charges amounted to Rs. 2,218. The shareholders are most fortunate in the arrangement under which their little line is worked by the great East Indian Railway as an integral part of the main system; such an arrangement would not have been possible had the original promoters, with a view solely to economy of first cost, built their line on any gauge other than that of the main line, or had they, in the choice of their permanent-way and in the design of their works, sacrificed efficiency to cheapness. A dividend of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was distributed for the year 1886.

PATNA-GYA (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

The receipts from passenger traffic on this line were higher in 1886 than in any previous year. The earnings per mile open per week were Rs. 180. The results of the working since the commencement are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Interest paid by Provincial to Imperial.	Profit or loss to Bengal.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1877-78	.....	.....	.....	57,261	—57,561	Financial year.
1879-80	3,39,643	1,87,061	1,52,582	1,23,828	28,754	Ditto.
1880-81	4,98,282	2,75,627	2,22,655	1,39,884	83,771	Ditto.
1881-82	5,36,364	3,41,173	1,95,191	1,36,087	59,104	Ditto.
1882	3,98,343	2,70,998	1,27,345	1,41,684	—14,339	Nine months.
1883	4,70,192	2,33,563	2,36,629	1,39,823	96,806	Calendar year.
1884	5,17,926	2,98,250	2,19,676	1,41,453	78,223	Ditto.
1885	5,17,500	2,71,790	2,45,710	1,46,669	99,204	Ditto.
1886	5,36,446	2,78,980	2,57,466	1,49,525	1,07,941	Ditto.

The entire capital outlay to the end of 1886-87 was Rs. 42,40,742. Under the arrangement whereby the Patna-Gya line is worked by the East Indian Railway, the Local Government's control over it has been merely nominal, and has consisted in little beyond receiving the net earnings. This has been taken into account in adjusting the terms of the new Provincial Financial contract, and from the end of the year under review the line ceased to be Provincial.

EASTERN BENGAL (IMPERIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

The important capital works which were referred to in last year's report continued for the most part under construction during the year under review. The doubling of the line between Sealdah and Naihati was completed and

opened on the 1st April 1886. The terminus at Sealdah was greatly extended and remodelled. The Kidderpore Dock extension line was practically completed as far as Tolly's Nullah. The important work of the entire remodelling and improvement of Chitpore yard, on the Hooghly, where the Port Commissioners' line joins the Eastern Bengal State Railway, was well in hand at the close of the year. Junction arrangements at Naihati were sufficiently advanced to permit of the East Indian Railway traffic being accommodated on the opening of the Hooghly bridge. Important improvements were carried out in the Kanchrapara workshops, and, generally, much was done to facilitate the handling and accommodation of traffic throughout the system.

Considerable expenditure was also incurred on revenue account on renewals and alterations; besides the normal renewals of sleepers and rails, some 26 miles of line were entirely relaid with steel rails. Important works were in progress near Goalundo with a view to securing a more permanent terminus from which lines can diverge towards temporary termini on the river bank. The Ganges at Damukdia gave some trouble, involving the laying of a considerable length of temporary line.

Most of the coal consumed was from the Bengal collieries, with which the Assam coal has not been able to compete in price. The opening of the Hooghly bridge will place the Assam collieries at a further disadvantage by reducing the freight on Bengal coal.

The old $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch axles used by the late Company are being replaced as rapidly as possible by new axles with 4-inch journals, which besides lessening the risk of accident will permit of the use of heavier loads. There were two serious accidents to stock, and 37 resulting in deaths, besides 13 minor accidents resulting in injury to limb.

The portion of the police force which is employed for purely watch and ward purposes is paid for by, and is under the orders of, the railway; but the investigation of crime is in the hands of a special railway police force, which is maintained at the cost of the general Provincial revenues. The working of this latter force is reported to have been satisfactory. There are schools for children, workmen, drivers and firemen at Narcaldanga and Bongong, but the attendance is not as satisfactory as might be desired. Revised arrrangements for the medical charge of the employés of the whole system of lines are under consideration. Although there was a very considerable increase in the value of stores in stock as compared with the previous year, the quantity of stores which are actually surplus is reported as being small.

The goods service of the Goalundo-Narainganj ferry is worked by the India General Steam Navigation Company, who hire from the Eastern Bengal State Railway the two steamers and 10 flats which they require. The passenger service on the same ferry is maintained in the hands of the railway. There is also a ferry between Diamond Harbour and Gewankhali across the mouth of the Hooghly. In his report the Manager remarks as follows on the important subject of the carriage of jute, which is the principal staple upon which the goods traffic of the line depends:—"The absence of severe steamer competition enabled the railway to obtain a fair rate for the carriage of jute, and the earnings of the line have greatly improved in consequence. The rate charged for the carriage of jute from Serajganj and Narainganj was below the average for previous years, and the quantity of jute, 54,69,587 maunds, carried by the railway in the calendar year 1886 was higher than in any former year except 1882, in which year there was a very exceptional jute crop." Some trouble was experienced in dealing with traffic at Goalundo towards the end of 1886, owing to severe damage having been caused by floods.

An agreement has been entered into between the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the East Indian Railway for the interchange of coaching and goods traffic *viâ* Naihati, and another giving the East Indian Railway powers to run to stations between Naihati and Sealdah and on the Chitpore branch. Under another agreement the Bengal Central Company's line is worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway for a percentage of the receipts, as will be explained further on.

The receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the year under review amounted to Rs. 53,71,360, against which working expenses were Rs. 32,67,561, leaving net receipts Rs. 21,03,799, which represented a little over

4 per cent. upon the capital outlay of Rs. 5,22,89,987, as detailed in the following statement:—

Capital outlay of late Eastern Bengal Railway Company to end of June 1884	...	Rs.	3,58,22,845
Outlay on Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway to end of 1883-84	...	„	93,64,759
Do. on Poradah section of Northern Bengal State Railway to end of 1883-84	...	„	15,60,000
Outlay during 1884-85, excluding purchase of line and overdrawn capital	...	„	13,45,872
Ditto 1885-86 „ „ „	... ...	„	22,15,990
Ditto 1886-87	... ...	„	17,56,061
Loss by exchange	... ...	„	2,24,460
Total Capital outlay on the Eastern Bengal State Railway system	...	„	5,22,89,987

Out of this amount Rs. 25,35,767 is Provincial expenditure on the Diamond Harbour branch, on account of which the Province received interest at 4 per cent., amounting to Rs. 1,01,430 per annum up to the end of March 1887.

BENGAL CENTRAL (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

This line continued as heretofore to be worked by the agency of the Eastern Bengal State Railway under an agreement which was sketched in general terms in last year's report. Much expenditure had to be incurred in the repairs of the breaches caused by the previous year's floods. It was decided to abandon altogether the location of about two miles of line, so as to secure a better site for a new bridge in substitution of one which had been seriously damaged by last year's floods. Various minor matters in the way of improved accommodation for traffic received attention during the year.

The decision on the question of the establishment of a bonded salt warehouse at Khulna was still deferred owing to the necessity for new legislation; the matter, however, was at the end of the year in a fair way for early settlement. It is expected that, as a result of the establishment of this godown, boats will frequent Khulna, the terminus of the railway, with cargo destined for despatch to Calcutta by rail, as they will then have a better chance of securing a return cargo of salt and other foreign produce. The police and medical arrangements were carried out under the supervision of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. There are no schools or volunteers in special connection with the Bengal Central Railway.

The total capital outlay up to the end of 1886 was Rs. 91,41,608. The earnings for 1886 were Rs. 5,66,489, working expenses were Rs. 5,81,777, so that the line was worked at a loss of Rs. 15,288. There was an increase of Rs. 26,000 in passengers and of Rs. 23,000 in goods, but this was partially counterbalanced by a falling off in sundry heads of earnings of about Rs. 19,000. The question of ballasting the line is under consideration, and it is expected that the Company will shortly be in a position to provide funds for this purpose.

The difficulty which the Bengal Central Railway has hitherto experienced, of competing with the boats that frequent the numerous navigable channels with which the country traversed is intersected, has become intensified owing to the introduction on these rivers of a class of small steamers with which the railway fails to successfully compete. The Company's Agent, however, expresses an expectation that the opening of the Hooghly bridge, and the direct connection thus given with the East Indian Railway, may gradually have the effect, by permitting longer distances of transit, of enabling the railway to compete with the rivers on better terms than heretofore.

The Secretary of State and the Board of Directors of the Bengal Centra Railway Company have arranged the terms of a new principal contract to supersede that originally entered into; under this new contract the Company are guaranteed a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., subject to a number of provisions which need not here be specified. With this guarantee the Government of Bengal has nothing to do, as it has not been considered in the provisions of the quinquennial provincial contract which came into force on the 1st April 1887. The imperial expenditure on account of land for the Company had at the end of March 1887 amounted to Rs. 7,30,402, and in addition indirect charges in connection with this land had amounted to Rs. 4,511. Heretofore the Bengal Government has had no financial interest in the Bengal Central Railway; but when, in the

year 1887-88, the Eastern Bengal State Railway becomes provincialised, the Local Government will be to some extent interested, inasmuch as the Company's line is worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway under a contract by which the latter receives a percentage of the gross receipts of the former.

RANAGHAT-BAGWANGOLA (IMPERIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

The work of land acquisition between Ranaghat and Krishnaghur has been finally closed, and the total expenditure on preliminaries, land and earthwork up to the end of the year under review has amounted to Rs. 3,01,755, out of which, as mentioned in last year's report, Rs. 66,008 was provincial. A further small expenditure of Rs. 126, which has been sanctioned for 1887-88, will apparently finally close all payments on account of this work, unless its construction should ultimately be decided on. Indirect charges had in addition to the above amounted to Rs. 13,272. As explained in previous reports, all land has been acquired, and earthwork nearly finished on the 21½ miles between Ranaghat and Krishnaghur, but nothing has been done beyond that point.

DACCA (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

Several important, though minor, capital works were carried out on this line during the year under review; these consisted principally in improving station accommodation, in completing the ballasting of the line up to the quantity that had been originally estimated for, and in adding minor bridges where the floods had proved additional waterway to be necessary. On revenue account various improvements in the way of sidings, &c., were carried out. Both Makum and Bengal coal were in use on the line, and it is expected that the former alone will be used during the ensuing year. The length of railway open for traffic continued unchanged. There were no accidents of any importance. There were no police cases calling for special notice; the preservation of law and order on the line is in charge of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Police staff. There were no regular schools in connection with this Railway. A few of the employés of the line are enrolled in the Dacca Volunteer Rifles. One hundred and thirty-three persons were depositors in the Provident Fund, and their deposits amounted to about Rs. 4,260. Medical arrangements were in charge of two Hospital Assistants under the orders of the Civil Surgeons of Dacca and Mymensingh, but this plan was not found to work satisfactorily; the medical organisation of the entire system of Eastern Bengal lines is under consideration with a view to its revision and improvement. There were about 1½ lakhs worth of stores on the line, and these were satisfactorily verified during the year under review. The entire capital expenditure which has been incurred upon the line up to the end of the year under review, including Rs. 3,08,886 loss by exchange, amounted to Rs. 66,08,746, which is equivalent to about Rs. 77,300 per mile of railway.

The following statement shows the results of the working of the Dacca State Railway since its opening for traffic:—

Year.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net. receipts.	Interest paid by Provincial to Imperial.	Net loss to Bengal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1884-85	.....	.....	18,518	1,51,484	—1,32,966
1885-86	1,27,229	1,84,576	—57,347	2,14,959	—2,72,306
1886-87	2,79,966	2,86,994	—7,028	2,42,697	—2,49,724

The goods traffic on the ferry between the Dacca and the Eastern Bengal State Railways continued to be worked satisfactorily by the India General Steam Navigation Company. The goods traffic on the Railway does not show such signs of rapid development as might be desired, but the passenger traffic is steadily improving.

NORTHERN BENGAL (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

No alteration was made in the length of this line during the year under review. Capital expenditure was confined to such matters as the general consolidation and improvement of permanent works, and to making the line generally more fit for the harder work which has devolved upon it owing to the increased weight of the engines now in use. The principal works in progress were new gate-lodges, improved station accommodation, additions at the workshops, police quarters and various staff quarters for the employés of the line. 17·22 miles of rails, 65,786 wooden sleepers and 1,664 iron sleepers were renewed during the year. The coal in use was principally procured from Burrakur. Some trouble was experienced at the ferry over the Ganges at Sara, and between October and December 1886 goods had to be despatched *viâ* Kushtea instead of as usual *viâ* Damukdia. There were 14 deaths from accidents, and seven accidents involving injury to limb, during the year. There were also 52 derailments, and a certain number of minor accidents, such as failures of engines, cattle run over, and hot axles.

The Northern Bengal State Railway is policed by the same Railway Police administration as the Eastern Bengal State Railway and connected lines. The schools supported, or partially supported, by the Railway were the night school at Saidpur, middle class English schools at Saidpur and Sara, English and vernacular schools at Tista, and a European day school and native girls' school at Saidpur. The attendance at these schools showed a considerable improvement as compared with the previous year. Seventy apprentices and workmen attended the Saidpur night school. The medical staff of the line consists of one Medical Officer, one Assistant Surgeon, and seven Hospital Assistants. The sanitary arrangements on the line are reported to be fairly good. The very considerable falling off from 101 to 82 in the number of Railway volunteers is ascribed to the Company having throughout the greater part of the year been without a Sergeant Instructor. The deposits in the Provident Institution amounted on the 31st December to about Rs. 29,000, to which was added a State bonus of Rs. 15,162. The stores account showed a reduction of nearly a lakh out of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The capital cost of the line up to the end of the year had amounted to Rs. 2,27,90,420, or about Rs. 91,550 per mile.

The results of the working of the line since its opening are as follows:—

Year.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Interest paid by Provincial to Imperial.	Profit or loss to Bengal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	1,71,114	1,64,016	7,098	6,00,930	—5,93,832
1878-79	10,92,892	1,95,730	1,97,162	7,90,580	—5,93,418
1879-80	14,67,806	12,98,647	2,39,159	9,05,281	—6,66,122
1880-81	17,03,253	9,25,189	7,78,064	9,41,138	—1,63,074
1881-82	19,27,411	9,60,160	9,66,951	8,40,956	1,25,995
1882-83	22,79,904	10,71,528	12,08,376	8,38,367	3,70,009
1883-84	21,32,741	12,35,430	8,97,311	8,49,304	48,007
1884-85	21,66,282	15,20,316	6,45,966	8,28,068	—1,82,102
1885-86	23,39,204	14,90,371	8,48,833	8,31,540	17,293
1886-87	26,24,013	14,11,742	12,12,271	8,36,161	3,76,110

The season was an exceptionally good one for jute, which is the principal staple carried on the line. There was also a very large increase in the grain traffic. Considering the difficulties experienced at the river banks, the working of the ferry during the year was satisfactory, and the traffic was carried on without undue delay or damage to goods. The train service was punctually and regularly maintained during the year; the want of intermediate stock was felt, but this will be remedied shortly.

On Major Savi's departure on furlough on February 19th, the management of the Northern Bengal State Railway was handed over, in addition to his own duties, to Major Boughey, R.E., the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in anticipation of the amalgamation of the whole system of railways east of the Hooghly, Ganges, and Kosi, which took place on the 1st April 1887,

KAUNIA-DHARLLA (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

2' 6" GAUGE.

The principal capital works carried out on this line during the year were the replacing of the temporary wooden bridges on the Mogul Hât branch by permanent culverts, and the construction of a carriage shed at Tista. On revenue account considerable expenditure was incurred on temporary river lines. Ordinary renewals of rails and sleepers were carried out as they became necessary. Of the coal which was in use on the line, about 18 per cent. was from Makum in Assam. Accidents were few, and none of them were fatal. The native drivers, by whom exclusively the Kaunia-Dharlla Railway is worked, are reported to have given satisfaction. The police of the line are under the same administration as those of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The result of improvements made in the steamer services on the Brahmaputra by the rival river Companies has been the desertion, to some extent, of the Kaunia-Dharlla route by passengers to Assam. In spite, however, of competition, the reductions which were made in passenger and goods rates in 1885-86 have resulted during the year under review in a satisfactory improvement in the earnings of the line. The following table shows the results of the working since the commencement:—

Year.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Interest paid by Provincial to Imperial.	Profit or loss to Bengal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	.....	.....	6,681	Nil	6,681
1882-83	1,06,275	90,392	13,174	„	13,174
1883-84	1,40,794	1,00,748	37,163	„	37,163
1884-85	1,56,755	1,19,799	34,217	„	34,217
1885-86	1,29,808	1,10,191	19,617	„	19,617
1886-87	1,45,428	1,12,288	33,140	„	33,140

The capital outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 9,64,134, so that the net receipts represented a percentage of 3·43 on the capital cost of the line. The steamer services of the Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway usually form an important part of the earning machinery. During the year under review the steamers earned Rs. 81,897, and the expenditure on their account was Rs. 41,769, so that the net earnings from them was Rs. 40,128. It follows, therefore, that, but for the steam-boat earnings on the long ferry between Jatrapur and Dhubri, the line would have been worked at a loss of about Rs. 7,000. Since January 1886, there has been through booking between this Railway and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, and to this has been attributed some of the improvement that has taken place.

Owing to the entire expenditure on the Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway having been met from Provincial Funds, the province has never been liable to interest on account of this line. The net profit therefore since the commencement to the Provincial Treasury has been Rs. 1,43,992.

ASSAM-BEHAR (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY, A.-B. SECTION.

METRE GAUGE.

The progress of work upon this line was much impeded throughout the year by its having become necessary to withdraw a large portion of the funds which had been originally allotted. When, later on, further funds became available labour had been scattered, and much time was wasted in getting it together again. During the rains of 1886 work was confined to the running of goods trains on the newly-completed section between Manihari and Kasbah, and the earnings thus derived were expended in keeping this portion of the line in working order. When funds became available in the beginning of the cold weather, all efforts were concentrated on getting the Manihari-Kasbah section completed, and in endeavouring to extend the Dinajpur branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway westward towards Raiganj. The former

object was attained, and the Manihari-Kasbah section, 38½ miles in length, was, on the 4th March 1887, formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor; but owing to the collision of the steam-ship *Goorkha* with another vessel in the Red Sea, the non-arrival of some girders seriously interfered with the progress of work upon the section between Dinajpur and Raiganj. Work, however, progressed favourably, and by the end of the year there appeared to be fair prospect of the 32 miles west of Dinajpur, to the important trade centre Raiganj, being ready for opening by the end of the rains of 1887. The goods traffic, which sprung up from Kasbah towards the East Indian Railway at Sahibganj, shows every prospect of steady development. In addition to the work on the sections above referred to, good progress was made with the foundations of some of the major bridges west of Raiganj. The Manihari-Kasbah section was opened for coaching traffic on the 1st of April 1887, and at the end of the same month its working was transferred to the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The total capital expenditure, which up to the end of the year under review had been incurred upon the sections of the Assam-Behar State Railway between the Kosi river and Dinajpur, was Rs. 63,43,176, and in addition indirect charges had amounted to Rs. 38,251. A careful study of the traffic concentrating on Kasbah gives every reason to believe that the extension northwards from this place in the direction of Nathpur will prove remunerative. Work upon this section still, however, remains in abeyance. When completed, the whole of the Assam-Behar section of the Assam-Behar State Railway will form an integral part of the Northern Bengal State Railway system, with which its capital will be amalgamated. Whether the traffic of the western end will tend towards the East Indian Railway or *viâ* the Northern Bengal line to the Eastern Bengal State Railway is a question which experience only can solve. The interest charges for which the Local Government is responsible on account of this work for the year under review amount to Rs. 2,06,705. Mr. F. B. Walker was the Engineer-in-Chief as heretofore.

TIRHOOT (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

The length of line under working was increased during the year under review from 226 miles to 246 miles, owing to the opening of the Jinjharpur-Gogardiha section of the Assam-Behar State Railway in April, and of the Gogardiha-Nirmali section in November 1886. These 20 miles formed part of what is known as the Tirhoot section of the Assam-Behar State Railway, the capital expenditure of which will be amalgamated with that of the Tirhoot line when it has been completed and opened for traffic. In December 1886 orders were given for the construction of a further extension, 10 miles in length, from Nirmali to Baptiahi, and by the end of the year the work was well forward, all land and earthwork, and nearly half the bridges having been well advanced. The Tiljuga bridge, near Baptiahi, four 60 feet spans, was expected to be completed early in 1887-88. When Baptiahi has been reached, a further distance of 14 miles will remain between that point and Pertabganj, the terminus of the system on the Kosi river, and for this section it is expected that funds may soon become available.

The Tirhoot State Railway was very severely tried by floods during the rains of 1886, but with the exception of the failure of one culvert the works stood the test satisfactorily. Considerable capital expenditure was incurred upon the open line, principally in the direction of the provision of additional station accommodation, and of conveniences for the handling of traffic. The fencing of the line made steady progress, and arrangements have been made so that within a limited period the line will be completely fenced. The old broad gauge branch line across the Ganges, which formed part of the Tirhoot State Railway, from Barh station of the East Indian Railway to the river, was dismantled, and the land and materials are being disposed of for credit to the capital account.

Watch and ward duties are carried out by men paid and controlled by the Traffic Department, but law and order are in the hands of the Railway police, who are paid out of the general provincial revenues. The staff of the line are

well supplied with schools and medical attendance. The Volunteer Corps consists of two officers, five non-commissioned officers, and 58 volunteers. The line was very badly in need of rolling-stock for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing traffic; this want was to some extent met by the provision during the year of 35 additional coaching and 95 additional goods vehicles. There has been a steady and important increase in the passenger traffic of the Tirhoot State Railway since the introduction of the extremely low third class passenger rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ pies per mile, about an anna per station distance; this result was somewhat impeded at first by the insufficiency of passenger stock, but this is being rapidly remedied. Decreseas in rates for goods have similarly resulted in an improvement both in the quantity of goods carried and in the earnings therefrom. The opening of the Gunduck bridge, which was carried out by the Viceroy at the close of the year, is expected to have an important effect in producing an interchange of traffic between the districts served by the Tirhoot State Railway and those served by the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The coal in use on the line was procured from the Bengal Coal Company at a cost of Rs. 7-11-6 per ton; the consumption per engine-mile was 25·89 lbs. The following table exhibits the results of the working of the line since its opening for traffic. The management continued in Mr. Horace Bell's hands:—

Year.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Interest paid by Provincial to Imperial.	Loss to Bengal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	48,042	44,057	7,983	Nil	Line imperial.
1876-77	2,13,578	1,41,899	71,679	Nil	Ditto.
1877-78	3,43,236	2,35,714	1,07,512	2,13,984	—1,06,472
1878-79	4,49,808	3,29,930	1,19,878	2,31,343	—1,11,465
1879-80	4,76,922	3,43,273	1,33,649	2,41,015	—1,07,366
1880-81	5,43,380	3,15,512	2,27,868	2,58,105	—30,237
1881-82	5,78,781	3,49,042	2,29,739	5,93,577	—63,842
1882-83	7,09,812	4,40,520	2,69,292	4,10,374	—1,41,282
1883-84	9,81,667	6,78,626	3,03,042	5,17,447	—2,14,405
1884-85	12,49,716	9,68,472	2,81,244	5,81,434	—3,00,190
1885-86	12,80,258	9,15,584	3,64,674	5,91,961	—2,27,287
1886-87	15,99,212	9,85,827	6,13,385	5,87,257	+26,128

The third class passenger traffic has increased, since the fares were lowered in 1883, in an extraordinary rapid manner; from 655 thousand passengers carried in that year the numbers have in 1884, 1885 and 1886 grown to 864, 1440, and 1761 thousands, while receipts on their account have increased steadily from Rs. 2,91,900 in 1883 to Rs. 5,36,500 in 1886.

TIRHOOT SECTION OF ASSAM-BEHAR (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

The section, 13 miles in length, from Jinjharpur to Gogardiha, was opened for goods traffic on the 8th April 1886, and for passenger traffic on the 6th May 1886. A further length of seven miles to Nirmali, which was opened for goods at the same time as the Jinjharpur to Gogardiha section, was opened for passengers on the 1st November 1886, thus adding 20 miles of additional running to the Tirhoot State Railway. So far as can at present be judged, the results appear likely to be satisfactory when the extension to Baptiahi is completed. Work was well advanced on this latter extension, 10 miles in length, at the end of the year under review, and land plans, estimates, &c., were ready in the event of orders being received to push on with the remaining 14 miles to Pertabganj on the Kosi river.

The year closed with the completion and opening of the Gunduck bridge, which had been little over two years under construction. This important work, which is 2,100 feet in length, consists of eight steel girders of 250 feet span each. The line on the west side of the bridge runs over a viaduct half a mile in length, and joins the Bengal and North-Western Railway at Sonpur station.

The total capital outlay which had been incurred on the Gunduck bridge and on 2½ miles of connected line, and on the extension east of Jinjharpur, up to the end of the year under review, was Rs. 37,84,891. In addition indirect charges had amounted to Rs. 28,590. Interest payable by Provincial to Imperial for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,28,117.

NALHATI (PROVINCIAL) STATE RAILWAY.

FOUR-FOOT GAUGE.

This line was maintained up to the standard necessary to permit of a speed for trains of 10 miles an hour. Nothing of any importance occurred during the year. Gross receipts were Rs. 86,542, working expenses were Rs. 67,106; net receipts were therefore Rs. 19,436. Interest paid by Local to Imperial Government was Rs. 13,497. The line continued, as heretofore, under the charge of Baboo Ramgotty Mookerji.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

Within the limits of Bengal little was done on this line during the year under review. Arrangements were in progress for greatly improving the ferry accommodation at the Paleza Digha ferry at the south-eastern terminus, where the traffic comes on to the East Indian Railway. By the opening of the Gunduck bridge of the Tirhoot State Railway that line and the Bengal and North-Western Railway were put into through communication at the close of the year. Beyond the limits of Bengal the Uska branch, 39¼ miles, and the Naipalganj extension, 35½ miles, were opened for traffic on the 15th December 1886. The Rapti bridge, 9 spans of 150 feet, was opened during June 1886. It is proposed to run a preliminary survey between Baraich and Sitapur. The earnings and working expenses since the opening of the line have been as follows:—

Year.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net earnings.	Dividend.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1884	77,670	1,03,891	—26,221	4
1885	12,05,540	6,39,425	5,66,115	4
1886	18,54,074	10,37,224	8,16,850	4

The capital called up and received to the end of 1886 was £1,925,000. The length of line open for traffic was 375 miles. There has been a very satisfactory increase in both the numbers of and receipts from third class passengers, which is attributed by the Agent to natural growth and to reduction of fares. A similar increase in goods traffic is attributed to the development of trade, the transfer of traffic from the river to the railway, and in some measure to the completion of the Rapti bridge. During the construction period, or practically up to the end of 1886, interest at the rate of 4 per cent. was paid to the shareholders; future dividends will be dependent upon earnings. Mr. A. Izat remained, as heretofore, the Company's Agent and Chief Engineer.

DEOGHAR (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

The Rohini branch of this line having, as mentioned in last year's report, been closed by permission of Government, the Company were requested to remove such materials as they desired to retain, and the dismantled branch reverted to Government under the term of the contract. Permission was accorded to the Company to extend their line a short distance to the town of Deoghar, but this permission has not hitherto been availed of. The capital of the Deoghar Railway stood at the same figure as last year, viz., 2¾ lakhs.

The improvement in the goods traffic referred to in last report was maintained during the year under review, as will be seen from the following table which shows the working results since the commencement:—

Year.	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net earnings.	Number of passengers.	Maunds of goods.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1883	19,639	13,397	6,242	141,087	11,803
1884	23,735	13,031	10,704	173,656	36,069
1885	23,987	14,078	9,909	183,132	57,596
1886	25,017	13,275	11,742	173,926	1,78,594

Messrs. Burn and Co. have guaranteed to the shareholders a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. since the commencement: this dividend is irrespective of earnings.

NAGPORE-BENGAL (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

The following information is taken from the Director-General's Administration Report for 1886-87:—

The Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company has been formed under the supervision and with the support of the Secretary of State for India for the purpose of carrying out a contract with him, by which the Company takes over the existing Nagpore-Chattisgarh Railway from Nagpore to Nandgaon (149 miles), converts it to broad gauge, and constructs other lines, embracing in all a system of railways 784 miles in length. These railways will be on the Indian standard gauge of 5′ 6″, and will extend from Sitarampore on the East Indian Railway, about 138 miles from Calcutta, to Nagpore the north-eastern terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 520 miles from Bombay, with a branch (161 miles) northwards from Bilaspore to the Umaria coal mines, where it joins the existing line between Umaria and Katni, a station on the Jubbulpore branch of the East Indian Railway. The contract contemplates the Umaria and Katni line being also taken over by the Company. The junction with the East Indian Railway may possibly be at Asansole; this question is still under consideration.

By the construction of the main line of this Railway, a new direct route will be opened up between Calcutta and Bombay, effecting a saving in distance of about 120 miles. This, however, is not considered the chief advantage likely to result from the proposed railway, for its greatest value, and the source from which its largest receipts are looked for, will be the opening out of an immense territory in the Central Provinces, which has hitherto been inaccessible to external trade, and the providing of an outlet for the produce of the great wheat and seed-producing country of Chattisgarh to the two ports Calcutta and Bombay.

The branch, 161 miles, to Umaria possesses a double value in being a connection between the main line and a valuable coal-field, and also in affording, by the line through Katni, communication with the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railway systems, which will prove of inestimable importance in placing the produce of Chattisgarh within reach of Central and North-Western India.

Work on the new section of the line was confined during the year to the purchase of land. The construction of a new bridge over the Kanhan river on the Nagpore-Chattisgarh line, suitable for the broad gauge, which was commenced in 1884, was expected to be open for traffic in May 1887. Mr. T. R. Wynne is the Company's Agent and Chief Engineer.

BENARES-CUTTACK-POOREE (IMPERIAL) RAILWAY SURVEYS.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

During the year under review the work of this survey was closed and the staff dispersed. At the end of the year the complete project was sent up to the Government of India with a recommendation in favour of the adoption of certain routes, namely, from Mogul Serai and Gya to Palamow, and thence *viâ* the

Damuda valley to Purulia, on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, with an alternative to Chandil. As regards the southern end of the line, the route which was recommended for adoption was that from Panchpara past Sumbulpore to Cuttack and Pooree. The alternatives *viâ* the Ranchi and Keunjhar plateaus were finally rejected. The entire cost of the survey was Rs. 7,73,063, and in addition indirect charges came to Rs. 41,851. This is equivalent to about Rs. 1,336 per mile for some 610 miles of line finally located ready for construction, inclusive of land plans and all other plans and estimates. After the departure on furlough of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. W. H. Parker, in April 1886, the work was in charge of Mr. F. B. Walker for three months, and then of Mr. T. Owen, by whom the project in its complete form was ultimately submitted to Government. The whole of the expenditure on this survey was met from Imperial funds upon which the Province pays no interest.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

TWO-FOOT GAUGE.

This line was worked very satisfactorily during the year. Passenger traffic was steadily kept going, but goods traffic was interrupted by slips for nine days in the year; this, however, is an improvement on the previous year. The sum of Rs. 30,000, which was transferred last year as a loan from Revenue to Capital, was retransferred this year to the credit of the revenue account, and divided amongst the shareholders. The capital of the Company was thus reduced from Rs. 27,25,000 to Rs. 26,95,000. The total capital outlay to the end of December 1886 was Rs. 26,83,035, which represents a mileage cost of Rs. 52,608. The year under review was remarkable for a considerable increase in earnings accompanied by a decrease in revenue expenditure, as will be seen from the following table, which gives the results of the working from the beginning:—

Year.	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net earnings.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.	Percentage of earnings to capital.	Train mileage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1882	3,66,475	2,44,490	1,21,984	66·72	5·17	144,724
1883	4,21,944	2,66,219	1,55,725	63·11	5·98	138,843
1884	4,35,024	2,88,259	1,46,765	66·25	5·52	123,205
1885	4,34,001	2,67,753	1,66,248	61·69	5·98	103,001
1886	4,36,476	2,54,367	2,42,109	51·23	8 86	108,878

The dividend for the year was 8 per cent. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of about 5,000 passengers and of about 73,000 maunds of goods carried. The number and weight carried were 35,305 passengers and about 20,000 tons of goods. The rates for carriage of wool, bone-dust, and oil-cakes were reduced by one-half, and the rates for baggage and parcels were also lowered. This little railway is of a type that has not hitherto been worked in any other country; a description of it is given in the Administration Report for 1884-85. The great and steady success which has attended its working is eminently satisfactory. Mr. F. Prestage continued as heretofore to be the Managing Director.

Statement showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal State Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts.

YEAR.	Capital outlay to end of previous year. Rs.	Capital outlay during year. Rs.	Capital outlay to end of year. Rs.	Amount of interest, Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Working expenses. Rs.	Net receipts. Rs.	Profit or loss to Local Government. Rs.	REMARKS.
				NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.					
1877-78 ...	1,13,00,117	43,37,360	1,56,37,537	6,00,930	1,74,114	1,64,016	7,098	—5,93,832	
1878-79 ...	1,56,37,537	38,61,802	1,94,99,339	7,90,580	10,92,892	8,95,730	1,97,162	—5,93,418	
1879-80 ...	1,94,39,339	12,36,023	2,07,35,362	9,05,281	14,67,806	12,28,647	2,39,159	—6,66,122	
1880-81 ...	2,07,35,362	3,57,343	2,10,93,005	6,41,138	17,03,253	9,25,189	7,78,064	+1,36,926	
1881-82 ...	2,10,93,005	64,613	2,11,57,618	8,40,956	19,27,411	9,60,460	9,66,951	+1,25,995	Rs. 2,02,833 Provincial; Dinajpur branch. Credit of Rs. 1,38,220 Imperial; on main line.
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—15,90,451	
1882-83 ...	2,11,57,618	4,94,593	2,16,52,211	8,38,367	22,79,904	10,71,528	12,08,376	+3,70,009	Rs. 4,85,790 Provincial; Dinajpur branch.
1883-84 ...	2,16,52,211	8,51,915	2,25,04,126	8,49,304	21,32,741	12,35,430	8,97,311	+48,007	Rs. 3,13,872 Provincial; Dinajpur branch.
1884-85 ...	2,25,04,126	—8,31,375	2,16,72,751	8,28,068	21,66,282	15,20,316	6,45,966	—1,82,102	Rs. 15,60,000, Imperial Capital, transferred to E. B. State Railway.
1885-86 ...	2,26,72,751	2,36,511	2,19,09,262	8,31,540	23,39,204	14,90,371	8,48,833	+17,293	
1886-87 ...	2,19,09,262	—5,511	2,19,03,751	8,36,161	26,24,013	14,11,742	12,12,271	+3,76,110	
	Loss by exchange since commencement ...		8,86,669						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		2,27,90,420		Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+6,27,679	
				TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.					
1877-78 ...	41,27,107	9,09,614	50,36,721	2,13,984	3,43,236	2,35,714	1,07,522	—1,06,462	
1878-79 ...	50,36,721	2,15,688	52,52,409	2,31,343	4,49,808	3,29,930	1,19,878	—1,11,465	Rs. 6,679 Provincial money; on extensions. ,, 504 ,, ,, ; on Hajipur branch.
1879-80 ...	52,52,409	2,24,908	54,77,317	2,41,015	4,76,922	3,43,273	1,33,649	—1,07,366	,, 555 ,, ,, ; on extensions. ,, 2,994 ,, ,, ; on Hajipur branch.
1880-81 ...	54,77,317	5,43,135	60,20,452	2,58,105	5,43,380	3,15,512	2,27,868	—30,237	,, 4,978 ,, ,, ; on Hajipur branch.
1881-82 ...	60,20,452	26,80,951	87,01,403	2,93,577	5,78,781	3,49,042	2,29,739	—63,838	,, 11,592 ,, ,, ; on Hajipur branch.
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—4,19,368	
1882-83 ...	87,01,403	31,71,559	1,18,72,962	4,10,374	7,09,812	4,40,520	2,69,292	—1,41,082	Rs. 1,072 Provincial money; on Hajipur branch.
1883-84 ...	1,18,72,962	21,82,976	1,40,55,938	5,17,447	9,81,667	6,78,626	3,03,041	—2,14,405	
1884-85 ...	1,40,55,938	10,16,642	1,50,72,580	5,81,434	12,49,716	9,68,472	2,81,244	—3,00,190	
1885-86 ...	1,50,72,580	—4,90,355	1,45,82,225	5,91,961	12,80,258	9,15,584	3,64,674	—2,27,287	
1886-87 ...	1,45,82,225	2,55,176	1,48,37,401	5,87,257	15,99,212	9,85,827	6,13,385	+23,128	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		7,03,702						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		1,55,41,103		Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—8,56,836	

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

1877-78 ...	.....	8,973	8,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 87,535 Provincial money.
1878-79 ...	8,973	33,146	42,119						
1879-80 ...	42,119	6,639	48,759						
1881-82 ...	48,758	38,777	87,535						
1882-83 ...	87,535	3,90,613	4,78,148	7,812	.....	.....	.....	—7,812	
1883-84 ...	4,78,148	23,58,134	28,36,282	62,787	.....	.....	.....	—62,787	
1884-85 ...	28,36,282	20,76,707	49,12,989	1,51,484	.....	.....	18,518	—1,32,966	
1885-86 ...	49,12,989	10,97,042	60,10,031	2,14,959	1,27,229	1,84,576	—57,347	—2,72,306	
1886-87 ...	60,10,031	2,89,829	62,99,860	2,42,697	2,79,966	2,86,994	—7,028	—2,49,725	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		3,08,886						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		66,08,746	Net loss during the five years' contract period ...				—7,25,596	

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY—A.-B. SECTION.

1882-83 ...	5,15	28,967	34,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 34,120 Provincial money.
1883-84 ...	34,120	3,67,517	4,01,637	7,350	.....	.....	.....	—7,350	
1884-85 ...	4,01,637	18,71,356	22,72,993	52,128	.....	.....	.....	—52,128	
1885-86 ...	22,72,993	21,31,052	44,04,045	1,31,769	.....	.....	.....	—1,31,769	Rs. 20,319 Provincial, transferred from survey.
1886-87 ...	44,04,045	16,36,055	60,40,100	2,06,705	.....	.....	.....	—2,06,705	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		3,03,076						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		63,43,176	Net loss during the five years' contract period ...				—3,97,952	

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY—T. SECTION.

1877-78 ...	49,701	2,352	52,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 52,053 Imperial money, but no interest charged till 1881-82.
1878-79 ...	52,053	*Nil.*	52,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1879-80 ...	52,053	,,	52,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1880-81 ...	52,053	,,	52,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1881-82 ...	52,053	3,729	55,782	2,082	.....	.....	.....	—2,082	Rs. 3,729 Provincial money.
				Net loss during the five years' contract period ...				—2,082	
1882-83 ...	55,782	25,068	80,850	2,082	.....	.....	.....	—2,082	Rs. 25,068 Provincial money.
1883-84 ...	80,850	66,701	1,47,551	3,416	.....	.....	.....	—3,416	
1884-85 ...	1,47,551	8,96,819	10,44,370	22,686	.....	.....	.....	—22,686	
1885-86 ...	10,44,370	18,69,450	29,13,820	78,012	.....	.....	.....	—78,012	
1886-87 ...	29,13,820	6,35,817	35,49,637	1,28,117	.....	.....	.....	—1,28,117	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		2,35,254						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		37,84,891	Net loss during the five years' contract period ...				—2,34,313	

Statement showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal State Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts—continued

Year.	Capital outlay to end of previous year. Rs.	Capital outlay during year. Rs.	Capital outlay to end of year. Rs.	Amount of interest. Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Working expenses. Rs.	Net receipts. Rs.	Profit or loss to Local Government. Rs.	Remarks.
PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.									
1877-78 ...	.....	18,780	18,780	442	.....	.....	.....	—442	
1878-79 ...	18,780	25,01,055	25,19,835	57,119	.....	.....	.....	—57,119	
1879-80 ...	25,19,835	7,48,796	32,68,631	1,23,828	3,39,643	1,87,061	1,52,582	+28,754	Rs. 3,15,000 Provincial money.
1880-81 ...	32,68,631	3,09,812	35,78,443	1,59,884	4,98,282	2,75,627	2,22,655	+62,771	
1881-82 ...	35,78,443	2,77,487	38,55,930	1,36,987	5,36,361	3,41,178	1,95,191	+59,104	
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+1,14,968	
1882-83 ...	38,55,930	2,365	38,58,295	1,41,634	3,98,343	2,70,998	1,27,345	—14,339	
1883-84 ...	38,58,295	—95,450	37,62,845	1,39,823	4,76,192	2,33,563	2,36,629	+96,806	
1884-85 ...	37,62,843	1,76,955	39,39,830	1,41,453	5,17,926	2,98,256	1,19,676	+78,223	
1885-86 ...	39,39,830	83,807	40,23,637	1,46,669	5,17,500	2,71,790	2,45,710	+99,041	
1886-87 ...	40,23,637	59,001	40,82,638	1,49,525	5,36,446	2,78,980	2,57,466	+1,07,941	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		1,58,100						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		42,40,738		Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+3,07,672	
NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.									
1877-78 ...	2,71,690	.....	2,71,690	12,260	.....	.....	3,980	—8,280	
1878-79 ...	2,71,690	69,682	3,41,372	13,794	.....	.....	40,521	+26,827	
1879-80 ...	3,41,372	6,078	3,47,450	15,498	.....	.....	31,180	+15,682	
1880-81 ...	3,47,450	—2,602	3,44,848	15,577	.....	.....	—2,385	—17,962	
1881-82 ...	3,44,848	—9,756	3,35,092	13,599	67,873	55,080	12,873	—726	
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+15,541	
1882-83 ...	3,35,092	—5,077	3,30,015	13,303	74,054	50,585	23,469	+10,166	
1883-84 ...	3,30,015	25,349	3,55,364	13,767	80,623	56,317	24,305	+10,538	
1884-85 ...	3,55,364	—7,030	3,48,334	14,074	76,375	72,129	4,246	—9,832	
1885-86 ...	3,48,334	—5,299	3,43,035	13,827	78,803	71,100	7,703	—6,124	
1886-87 ...	3,43,035	—11,205	3,31,830	13,497	86,542	67,106	19,436	+5,939	
	Loss by exchange since commencement		12,224						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		3,44,054		Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+10,747	

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

1877-78 ...	66,10,184	.....	66,10,184	.....	.....	.....	43,897	43,897
1878-79 ...	66,10,184	1,40,695	67,50,879	.....	.....	.....	1,42,573	1,42,573
1879-80 ...	67,50,879	—16,085	67,34,794	.....	.....	.....	34,297	34,297
1880-81 ...	67,34,794	85,074	68,19,868	.....	.....	.....	56,457	56,457
1881-82 ...	68,19,868	—31,846	67,88,022	.....	.....	.....	—36,948	—36,948
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+ 2,40,279
1882-83 ...	67,88,022	—7,565	67,80,457	.....	2,20,005	1,16,527	1,03,838	1,03,838
1883-84 ...	67,80,457	25,84,302	93,64,759	.....	3,18,057	1,95,126	1,22,931	1,22,931
1884-85 ...	.....	.....	.....	—76,073	1,17,164	86,006	31,148	1,07,221
1885-86 ...	.....	.....	.....	—1,01,430	30,000	*Nil.*	30,000	1,31,430
1886-87 ...	.....	.....	.....	—1,01,430	30,000	*Nil.*	30,000	1,31,430
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+ 5,96,850

Bengal paid no interest on this Imperial money.

Rs. 25,35,767 Provincial money, spent in this and former years.

Government of India pays Bengal Rs. 30,000 per annum in lieu of receipts, and 4 per cent. interest upon Rs. 25,35,767, the Provincial share of the capital. In 1884-85 a fifteen months' share of this accrued to the Province; and in the first three months of that year, Rs. 94,654 were received as earnings, against which Rs. 86,006 were working expenses.

KAUNIA-DHARLLA STATE RAILWAY.

1881-82 ...	.....	.....	6,32,492	.....	.....	.....	6,681	6,681
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+ 6,681
1882-83 ...	6,32,492	23,640	6,56,132	.....	1,06,275	90,392	15,883	15,883
1883-84 ...	6,56,132	49,957	7,06,089	.....	1,40,794	1,00,748	40,046	40,046
1884-85 ...	7,06,089	33,101	7,39,190	.....	1,58,755	1,28,799	30,956	30,956
1885-86 ...	7,39,190	21,581	7,60,771	.....	1,29,808	1,10,191	19,617	19,617
1886-87 ...	7,60,771	3,363	7,64,134	.....	1,45,428	1,12,288	33,140	33,140
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+ 1,45,642

The whole of the capital expenditure upon the Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway is Provincial money, and is consequently not liable for interest.

Loss by exchange has always been charged direct to capital.

Statement showing all Bengal State Railway Capital Expenditure,

Head of Account.	Railway.	Expenditure to end of 1881-82.		Expenditure in 1882-83.		Total to end of 1882-83.	Expenditure in 1883-84.		Total to end of 1883-84.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction of Railways charged against revenue.	Sonapur-Diamond Harbour Railway	.....	10,55,233	.....	11,81,226	22,36,459	.....	—22,36,459	Transferred
	Dinajpur, Branch of Northern Bengal S. Ry....	.....	2,02,833	.....	4,85,790	6,88,623	.....	—6,88,623	Transferred
	Kaunia-Dharlla Railway ...	.....	8,32,482	.....	23,640	8,56,122	.....	49,967	9,06,089
	Total ...	.....	20,90,548	.....	16,90,656	37,81,204	.....	—28,75,115	9,06,089
Subsidised Railways, land and surveys.	Tarkessur Railway (land and survey)...	.....	.....	.....	23,525	23,525	.....	45,92	69,445
	Deoghar Railway (land and survey)	.....	1,800	.....	7,762	9,562	.....	.....	9,562
	Total ...	.....	1,800	.....	31,287	33,087	.....	45,920	79,007
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.	Palamow Survey	.....	4,692	.....	.....	4,692	.....	.....	4,692
	Bengal Central Surveys ...	.....	66,008	.....	.....	66,008	.....	—66,008	Transferred
	Dacca-Mymensingh Surveys	.....	87,534	.....	—87,534	Transferred to construction on account of Dacca Railway			
	Dinajpur-Hyatpur Surveys (Northern Bengal extension)	.....	5,153	.....	28,967	34,120	.....	—34,120	Transferred
	Sitamarhi Branch Survey...	.....	16	.....	1,921	1,937	.....	5,138	7,075
	Chittagong Survey	.....	.....	.....	28,568	28,568	.....	34,692	69,260
	Calcutta Central Station ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	230
	Howrah-Ampta Survey ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900	2,900
	Administrative Charges ...	.....	.....	.....	53,596	53,596	.....	57,605	1,11,201
	Mozufferpur-Hajipur Survey	.....	20,068	.....	—20,068	Transferred to construction account of Hajipur Branch			
	Tirhoot Extension Surveys	52,053	3,729	.....	25,068	80,850	—52,053	—28,797	Transferred
	Sultanpur-Bogra Survey ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,376	1,376
	Rungpore-Dhubri Surveys	.....	35,664	.....	.....	35,664	.....	.....	35,664
	Assam-Behar Surveys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,937	6,937
	Total ...	52,053	2,22,864	.....	30,518	3,05,435	—52,053	—20,047	2,33,335
Construction of Railways.	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	67,88,022	.....	—7,565	.....	67,88,457	48,535	22,36,459 2,99,308	93,64,759
	Ranaghat-Bagwangola State Railway	.....	.....	12,496	.....	12,496	1,85,615	66,008	2,64,119
	Northern Bengal State Railway	2,09,54,785	.....	8,803	.....	2,09,63,588	5,38,043	6,88,623 3,13,872	2,25,04,126
	Tirhoot State Railway, main line	55,94,391	.....	8,64,752	.....	64,59,143	4,12,891 53,47,773	7,234	1,22,27,041
	Tirhoot State Railway, extensions	30,79,710	7,234	22,68,063	.....	53,55,007	—53,47,773	—7,234	Transferred
	Tirhoot State Railway, Hajipur Branch	.....	.....	7,672	20,068 1,072	58,812	17,70,085	.....	18,28,897
	Patna-Gya State Railway...	35,40,930	3,15,000	2,365	.....	38,58,295	—95,450	.....	37,62,845
	Nalhati State Railway ...	3,25,092	.....	—5,077	.....	3,30,015	25,349	.....	3,55,364
	Dacca State Railway ..	.....	.....	3,90,613	87,534	4,78,147	23,58,135	.....	28,16,282
	Assam-Behar State Railway, Tirhoot Section ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,053 66,701	28,797	1,47,551
	Assam-Behar State Railway, A.-B. Section ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,67,517	34,120	4,01,637
	Total ...	4,02,92,930	3,22,234	35,72,122	1,08,674	4,42,95,960	57,29,474	36,67,187	5,36,92,621

Imperial and Provincial, since the commencement.

Expenditure in 1884-85.		Total to end of 1884-85.	Expenditure in 1885-86.		Total to end of 1885-86.	Expenditure in 1886-87.		Total to end of 1886-87.	Loss by exchange since commencement.	Grand total to end of 1886-87.
Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
to Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway as a contribution.				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
to Northern Bengal Railway as a contribution.				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	33,101	9,39,190	.....	19,101 2,480	9,60,771	.....	3,363	9,64,134	.....	9,64,134
.....	33,101	9,39,190	.....	21,581	9,60,771	.....	3,363	9,64,134	.....	9,64,134
.....	56,090	1,25,535	.....	25,968	1,51,503	.....	1,074	1,52,577	.....	1,52,577
.....	.....	9,562	.....	.....	9,562	.....	.....	9,562	.....	9,562
.....	56,090	1,35,097	.....	25,968	1,61,065	.....	1,074	1,62,139	.....	1,62,139
.....	.....	4,692	.....	—4,692	Refunded by Government of India.			.....	.....	.....
to Ranaghat-Bagwangola Ry.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
as a contribution.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
to construction account of Assam-Behar Railway, A.-B. section, as a contribution.						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14,019	21,094	.....	12	21,106	.....	.....	21,106	.....	21,106
.....	—2,979	60,281	.....	.....	60,281	.....	.....	60,281	.....	60,281
.....	.....	230	.....	—230	Transferred to administrative charges.			.....	.....	.....
.....	2,204	5,104	.....	.....	5,104	.....	.....	5,104	.....	5,104
.....	54,378	1,65,579	.....	230 58,549	2,24,358	.....	54,866	2,79,224	.....	2,79,224
of Tirhoot Railway as a contribution.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
to construction account of Assam-Behar Railway, T. section, as a contribution.						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,376	.....	—1,376	Transferred to Famine Relief.			.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	35,664	.....	16,953	52,617	.....	.....	52,617	.....	52,617
.....	32,815	39,752	.....	—16,953 2,480 —20,319	Transferred to Rungpore-Dhubri Survey, Transferred to Kaunia-Dharlla Railway, Transferred to Assam-Behar Railway, A.-E. section.					
.....	1,00,437	3,33,772	.....	29,694	3,63,466	.....	54,866	4,18,332	.....	4,18,33
—68,28,992	—25,35,767	Taken over by the Government of India.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28,770	.....	2,92,880	.....	764	2,93,653	8,102	.....	3,01,755	.....	3,01,755
7,28,624 —15,59,999	.....	2,16,72,751	2,36,511	.....	2,19,09,262	—5,511	.....	2,19,03,751	8,86,669	2,27,90,429
4,33,827	.....	1,26,60,868	—4,90,355 23,90,572	21,140	1,45,82,225	2,55,176	.....	1,48,37,401	7,03,702	1,55,41,103
to construction account of Tirhoot Railway, main line.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,82,815	.....	24,11,712	—23,90,572	—21,140	Transferred to construction account of Tirhoot Railway,			.....	.....	.....
1,76,985	.....	39,39,830	83,807	.....	40,23,637	59,001	.....	40,82,638	1,58,100	42,40,738
—7,030	.....	3,48,334	—5,299	.....	3,43,035	—11,205	.....	3,31,830	12,224	3,44,054
20,76,707	.....	40,12,989	10,97,042	.....	60,10,031	2,89,829	.....	62,99,860	3,08,886	66,08,746
8,96,819	.....	10,44,370	18,69,450	.....	29,13,820	6,35,817	.....	35,49,637	2,35,254	37,84,891
18,71,356	.....	22,72,993	21,10,733	20,319	44,04,045	16,36,055	.....	60,40,100	3,03,076	63,43,176
—16,00,118	—25,35,767	4,95,56,736	49,01,889	21,083	5,44,79,708	28,67,264	.....	5,73,46,972	26,07,911	5,99,54,883

SYNOPSIS OF MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL ON THE 31ST OF MARCH 1887.

System.	Railway.	Main Sections and Branches. From	Main Sections and Branches. To	Gauge. Ft. In.	Miles open. State.	Miles open. Assisted.	Under construction. State.	Under construction. Assisted.	State Railways under survey.	Remarks.
East Indian Railway, and State Branches, and connected lines worked by the Agency of the East Indian Railway Co. Pages 3, 4, 5.	East Indian main line	Howrah	Khana junction ...	5 6	74½	.....	.....	.....	.....	In addition to the 738 miles of East Indian Railway which are here detailed as lying *within* the boundaries of the Province of Bengal, there are 777 miles of main and branch lines of the same railway which lie *outside* the Province. The main and chord lines through the Province, and as far as Mogul Sarai, the future junction with the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, are laid double: the branches are single. The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway traffic is caught at Mogul Sarai, that of the Bengal and North-Western Railway at Digah Ghât, that of the Patna-Gya State Railway at Bankipore, of the Tirhoot State Railway at Mokameh, and of the Tarkessur Railway at Sheoraphuli. In addition to the branch lines here shown there are some colliery branches belonging to Coal Companies.
		Khana junction ...	Lakesarai ,, ...	.....	250½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Lakesarai ,, ...	Karamnassa river ...	.....	159½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	East Indian chord line	Khana ,, ...	Sitarampore junction	.....	62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sitarampore ,, ...	Lakesarai ,, ...	.....	123½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	East Indian branches	Bhudreswar	River bank ,, ...	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Hughli junction ...	Naihati	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Oudal ,, ...	Tapasi	.....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sitarampore ,, ...	Burrakur	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Madhupore ,, ...	Kurhurbari	.....	26½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Tinpahar	Rajmehal	.....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Mokameh	River	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Jamalpore	Monghyr	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bankipore	Gya Railway	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bankipore	Digah Ghât	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Patna-Gya	Patna	Gya	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tarkessur	Sheoraphuli	Tarkessur	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	
			Total miles ...		795½	22	... ..	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...		817½		.....		...	
Eastern Bengal State Railway and connected lines worked under the same management. Pages 5, 6, 7, 8.	Eastern Bengal, main line ...	Calcutta	Poradah	5 6	103	... ..	.....	.....	.....	This whole system, containing 359½ miles of railway open to traffic, is now worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway management. The system consists of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Bengal Central Assisted Railway and the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway. The whole system is on the broad gauge, and is under Imperial control.
		Poradah	Damukdea	.....	17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Poradah	Gealundo	.....	49½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Branches	... ...	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Eastern Bengal, Southern Sect.	Calcutta	Sonarpore	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sonarpore	Port Canning	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sonarpore	Diamond Harbour ...	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Central Bengal	Dum-Dum	Bongong	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	
		Bongong	Khulna	.....	.....	61½	.....	.....	.....	
		Bongong	Ranaghat	.....	... ..	20½	.....	.....	.....	
	Ranaghat-Bagwangola	Ranaghat	Krishnagurh	.....	.....	.....	21½	.....	.....	No work, except earthwork between Ranaghat and Krishnagurh.
		Krishnagurh	Bagwangola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	
		Santipore	Maimari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	
	Dacca Railway	Narainganj	Mymensingh	3 3½	85½	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Dacca line is worked by the E. B. S. Railway.
			Total miles ...		319½	125½	21½	.....	93	
			Total mileage of the system ...		445		21½		93	
Northern Bengal State Railway and lines which are now or will, when completed, be worked as one system. Pages 8, 9, 10.	Northern Bengal	Sara	Parbatipur	3 3½	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	If the Kaunia-Dhubri section of the Assam-Behar State Railway should ever be constructed on the metre guage, the existing Kaunia-Dharlla line would get little or no traffic, and would probably cease to be kept up. Besides the 40½ miles of Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway, there are 40½ miles of ferries. The whole system is under provincial control.
		Parbatipur	Siliguri	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Parbatipur	Kaunia	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Parbatipur	Dinajpur	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Kaunia-Dharlla	Kaunia	Jatrapur	2 6	26½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Tista junction... ...	Mogulhat	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Dinajpur	Katiyar	3 3½	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	
		Katiyar	Manihari	.....	.....	.....	15½	.....	.....	
	Assam-Behar Section, A.-B.S.Ry.	Katiyar	Kasbah	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	
		Kasba	Nathpur	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	
		Mogulhat	Dhubri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	
			Total miles ...		289½	.....	155½	.....	39	
			Total mileage of the system ...		289½		155½		9	

Tirhoot and Bengal and North-Western system, which will ultimately be directly connected by the Gunduck bridge. Pages 11, 12, 13.	Tirhoot State Railway	Simuria Ghât ...	Samastipur junction...	.....	37¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	These 272¼ miles of railway, now under Provincial control, will, when completed, form one system for working.
		Samastipur junction...	Jinjarpur ...	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Samastipur ,, ...	Mozafferpur junction	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Mozafferpur ,, ...	Bettiah ...	.....	76½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Mozafferpur ,, ...	Hajipur ...	.....	33¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tirhoot section, A.-B. S. Ry. ...	Hajipur ...	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	
		Jinjharpur ...	Nirmali ...	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Nirmali ...	Pertabganj ...	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	283¾ miles of the Bengal and North-Western Railway are open *beyond* the boundaries of Bengal. The mileage shown in the schedule represents only the portion lying *within* the province.
	Bengal and North-Western Ry.	Sonpur ...	Mairwa ...	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	
		Banwari Chak ...	Paleza Ghât ...	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
		Paleza Ghât ...	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	3¾	.....	.....	.....	
			Total miles ...	.....	246	92¼	26¾	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...	.....	338¼		26¾		.....	
Chittagong and Assam	Assam Railway	Chittagong	Laksham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	Includes only the section *within* the Province of Bengal.
		Laksham	Chandpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
		Laksham	Kumilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	
		Kumilla	Assam frontier... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	
			Total miles ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...	.....	... ...		.....		188	
Imperial projects ... Page 14.	Bengal-Nagpore	Sitarampore ...	Central Provinces ...	5 6½	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	Does not include Central Provinces portion. 139 miles to Bilaspur. 16 additional miles in N.-W. Provinces, from Mogul Sarai to Rebhanpur. 80 miles additional in Central Provinces to Panchpara on B. N. S. Railway.
	Benares-Cuttack	Rebhanpore ...	Sukhua ...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	132½	
		Sukhua ...	Purulia ...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	160½	
		Central Provinces ...	Puri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	
		Gya ...	Sukhua ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	
			Total miles ...	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...	.....	.....		226		515	
Other railways which cannot be classed with either of the above system. Pages 12, 13, and 15.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway ...	Siliguri ...	Darjeeling ...	2 0	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	Company's Railway.
	Nalhati Railway	Nalhati ...	Ajimganj ...	4 0	27½	...	.....	.....	.....	Provincial State Railways.
	Deoghur Railway	Baidynath ...	Deoghar ...	3 3½	.....	4	... ..	.....	.....	Company's Railway.
			Total miles ...	.....	27½	55	.....	.....	.....	
			Total mileage ...	.....	82½		.....		.....	

Gross Railway Receipts, on Revenue Account.

Head of account.	Railway.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXVI, State Railways, gross receipts.	Northern Bengal State Railway ...	19,27,411	22,79,904	21,32,741	21,66,282	23,39,204	26,24,013
	Tirhoot State Railway	5,78,781	7,09,812	9,81,667	12,49,716	12,80,258	15,99,212
	Patna and Gya State Railway ...	5,36,364	3,98,343	4,70,192	5,17,926	5,17,500	5,36,446
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. Ry.	1,59,621	2,20,065	3,18,057	1,17,154	30,000	30,000
	Nalhati State Railway	67,873	74,054	80,622	76,377	78,803	86,542
	Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway ...	.....	1,06,275	1,40,794	1,56,755	1,29,808	1,45,428
	Dacca State Railway	.....	.....	.....	25,585	1,27,229	2,79,966
	Total ...	32,70,050	37,88,453	41,24,073	43,09,793	45,02,802	53,01,607

Railway Working Expenditure, on Revenue Account.

Head of account.	Railway.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38, State Railways, Working expenses.	Northern Bengal State Railway ...	9,60,460	10,71,528	12,35,430	15,20,316	14,90,371	14,11,742
	Tirhoot State Railway	3,49,042	4,40,520	6,78,625	9,08,472	9,15,584	9,35,827
	Patna and Gya State Railway ...	3,41,173	2,70,998	2,33,563	2,98,250	2,71,790	2,78,980
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. Ry.	1,96,569	1,16,227	1,95,126	86,006	.....	.....
	Nalhati State Railway	55,000	50,585	56,317	72,129	71,100	67,106
	Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway ...	.....	90,392	1,00,748	1,19,799	1,10,191	1,12,288
	Dacca State Railway	.....	.....	.....	7,067	1,84,576	2,86,994
	Administrative charges	.....	53,596	57,605	54,378	58,549	54,866
	Total ...	19,02,244	20,93,846	25,57,414	31,26,417	31,02,160	31,97,803
Interest	On all borrowed railway capital ...	12,86,300	14,13,622	15,93,832	17,15,253	19,07,307	20,62,528

Provincial share of interest charges for Railway Expenditure.

Head of account.	Railway.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38, State Railways, Working expenses, *Interest.*	Northern Bengal State Railway ..	8,40,956	8,38,367	8,49,302	8,28,067	8,31,540	8,36,161
	Tirhoot State Railway	2,30,605	2,44,278	4,34,408	5,39,461	5,91,961	5,87,257
	Patna and Gya State Railway ...	1,36,087	1,41,684	1,39,823	1,41,453	1,46,069	1,49,525
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. Ry.	.....	.....	.....	—76,073	—1,01,430	—1,01,431
	Nalhati State Railway	13,599	13,303	13,707	14,074	13,827	13,497
	Dacca State Railway, open section	.....	.....	.....	37,871	1,26,415	2,42,697
	Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Interest on open sections ...	12,21,247	12,37,632	15,37,240	14,84,843	16,07,982	17,27,706
	Tirhoot State Ry., unopen sect. ...	62,971	1,66,096	83,039	41,983	.....	.....
	Dacca State Railway ditto ...	.....	7,812	62,787	1,13,613	88,644	.....
	Assam-Behar S. Ry., A.—B. sect.	.....	.....	7,350	52,128	1,31,769	2,06,705
	Assam-Behar S. Ry., T. sect. ...	2,082	2,082	3,416	22,686	78,012	1,28,117
	Interest on unopen sections ...	65,053	1,75,990	1,56,592	2,30,410	2,98,325	3,34,822
	Total interest ...	12,86,300	14,13,622	15,93,832	17,15,253	19,07,307	20,62,528

NOTE.—Since the date on which the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway was taken over by the Government of India, the interest which is credited to the Provincial Government on account of Provincial expenditure on the Sonarpore-Diamond Harbour Branch has been treated as a reduction of the whole interest due from Provincial to Imperial upon borrowed capital, and not as a receipt from the railway. The Rs. 30,000, however, which Imperial pays annually to Provincial, as compensation for the loss of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, has been treated as a railway receipt on revenue account.

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

ALTHOUGH the number of telegraph offices opened during 1886-87 was less than in the previous year, yet the mileage increase for both lines and wires was much greater. The mileage of lines added during the year was 574, which, with the 4,271 (not 5,109 as entered in the last Administration Report) miles open at the end of 1885-86, made a total of 4,845 at the end of 1886-87. At the end of the previous year the mileage of wires open was 13,714 (not 18,070 as entered in the last Administration Report), and 1,471 miles were added during the year, thus making a total of 15,185 miles open at the end of the year under review. There were no lines dismantled.

The following tabular statement shows the number of offices open at the end of 1885-86, and the number added or closed during 1886-87 :—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.
Government offices	*133	6	.....	139
Railway and canal offices	287	15	2	300
Offices not open for paid messages ...	101	.....	20	81
Total ...	521	21	22	520

* Wrongly entered last year as 142.

The number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices was 421,700, or an increase of 26,388 over that of the previous year. The Indian share of the collections for these messages was Rs. 6,77,124-8-9, as compared with Rs. 6,07,223-4-9 for 1885-86.

The following list shows the number, class, and the localities where situated of offices opened or closed during the year :—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

Balliaghatta.
Uttarpara.
Datter Bazar.
Maimensingh.
Muktagacha.
Puthia.

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.

Pandarak.
Baidyabati.
Rajband.
Katiyar.
Kushba.
Tittaghar.
Ichapur.
Bherawara.
Tamuria.
Gangaria.
Nirmali.
Anarpur Junction.
Sonepur.
Chupra.

Tahsil Deoria.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

Nil.

RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.

Narayanganj Ghât.
Gopalnagar.

THE POST OFFICE.

Statistics of post-offices, letter-boxes, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It includes those paid for from the District Dâk Fund:—

Circle.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Bengal	1885-86 ...	1,253	3,501	1,148	976
	1886-87 ...	1,301	3,657	1,179	1,086
Behar	1885-86 ...	524	426	195	658
	1886-87 ...	530	433	202	672
Eastern Bengal ...	1885-86 ...	337	699	201	249
	1886-87 ...	353	783	203	273
Total ...	1885-86 ...	2,114	4,626	1,544	1,883
	1886-87 ...	2,184	4,873	1,584	2,031

Note.—The figures for 1885-86 are revised figures and differ slightly from those given in the last year's report.

Postal lines.

There were in the year 1886-87, 24,256¼ miles of postal lines in the Province maintained from both Imperial and zemindari revenues, against 24,169½ miles in the previous year, showing an increase of 86¾ miles. The lines are detailed below:—

Year.	Railway lines.	Mail cart lines.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer lines.	Total.
1885-86	1,929¼	127*	19,086	3,027¼	24,169½
1886-87	1,954	166	19,109	3,027¼	24,256¼

* This figure was incorrectly given as 154 in last year's report.

Correspondence.

The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, money-orders and postal notes received for delivery in Lower Bengal in 1886-87 is estimated, from the periodical enumerations, at 59,922,554, against 55,038,438 in the previous year, showing an increase of 8·87 per cent.

Insurance and value payable post.

The figures below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces and the commission realized on them:—

	Number.	Value declared.	Commission realized.
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured articles	47,125	155,35,031	38,666
Value-payable articles ...	312,996	30,96,109	63,857

Of the total number (312,996) of value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, 296,269 were posted in Calcutta alone, their declared value being Rs. 29,54,717. The number of value-payable articles posted in the year was 44·74 per cent. above the number posted in 1885-86.

Money-orders.

The number of money-orders issued during the year under review, including telegraphic and revenue money-orders, was 1,699,566, and their value Rs. 3,27,92,080. The number paid, including telegraphic and revenue money-orders, was Rs. 1,810,624, and their value Rs. 3,47,45,191. In the previous year the number issued was 1,469,819 of the value of Rs. 2,91,56,632, and the number paid was 1,519,654 valued at Rs. 2,94,56,261.

From the 1st October 1886, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized, as an experimental measure in the ten districts of the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, the remittance to the Collector by money-order of land revenue, road cess, and public works cess on account of estates the annual land revenue of which does not exceed Rs. 50. In the half-year of 1886-87 the revenue money-order system

was thus in force in two divisions, the number of money-orders issued and paid on account of land revenue, road cess, and public work cess was—

	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Issues	8,316	42,322
Payments	7,901	39,893

India Postal Notes.

The sales of postal notes having fallen owing to the greater conveniences afforded by the money-order system, it was decided to abolish the notes with effect from November 1886. The number sold of each class and the commission realized during the seven months of the past year will be seen from the table below:—

Class of Notes.	Number sold.	Commission realized.
		Rs. A. P.
A, value Re. 0-8	4,623	48 2 6
B „ „ 1-0	9,454	147 11 6
C „ Rs 2-8	3,321	103 12 6
Total ...	17,398	299 10 6

British Postal orders.

The total number of British Postal orders sold during the year 1886-87 was 2,140, against 2,173 in 1885-86. The orders most in demand were those for 20 shillings, 10 shillings, 5 shillings, 1 shilling and 15 shillings, in the order in which they are here mentioned.

Savings Banks.

The following figures show the transactions of the Post Office Savings Banks during the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened		29,715
Ditto ditto closed		7,219
Ditto deposits		142,359
Amount of deposits	Rs.	82,23,101
Number of withdrawals		77,727
Amount of withdrawals	Rs.	56,33,683
Number of accounts open at the close of the year ...		64,620
Value of accounts open at the close of the year	Rs.	89,12,885

Stock Notes.

Only 43 stock notes of the total value of Rs. 3,600 were sold in the year as compared with 54 stock notes of the value of Rs. 3,825 sold in 1885-86.

Government securities.

Details of the Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited during the year are given below:—

	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Purchased	329	2,03,900
Sold	14	8,500
Deposited	34	20,100

Postal Life Insurance.

During the year 57 policies were issued of the total value of Rs. 47,450, against 43 of an aggregate value of Rs. 53,250 issued in the previous year. Only one policy, valued at Rs. 1,000, fell due during the year, and was paid to the legal representatives of the insured. Below is a classification of the employés who insured their lives during the year:—

Miscellaneous officer drawing Rs. 200 and upwards	1
Inspectors	2
Post-masters and Sub-Post-masters	16
Clerks	28
Signallers	2
Postmen	7
Village postman	1

Privileged newspapers.

The total number of privileged papers at the beginning of the year was 116, and during the year the proprietors of 68 other papers availed themselves of the privilege of compounding with the Post Office by paying in advance for the postage on the number of copies that they estimated to post. There were thus in all 184 privileged newspapers in existence during the whole or part of the year. Of these, 6 ceased to exist, 44 did not renew the privilege, and 2 were amalgamated with other non-privileged papers, leaving 132 privileged newspapers existing at the close of the year 1886-87, against 116 at its commencement. Of the 184 privileged papers that were in existence during the whole or part of the year, only eight were above three tolahs in weight. The proprietors of the other 176 papers, by adopting the privileged system, obtained under the rules a reduction of the postage from half an anna to 3 pies per copy. The languages in which the privileged papers published during the year were printed are English, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Uriya, French, English and Bengali, Bengali and Sanskrit, Urdu and Persian, Uriya and English, Nagri and Urdu, English and Urdu and Bengali, Sanskrit and English.

Combined Post and Telegraph offices.

At the beginning of the year 1886-87 there were 100 combined post and telegraph offices in Bengal. During the year eight new combined offices were opened, and one at Budge-Budge was closed and replaced by a separate telegraph office. There were thus 107 combined post and telegraph offices open at the close of the year. Altogether 81,791 messages were despatched from these offices during the past year, the total value of the messages being Rs. 84,037; the total cost of all the offices for establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 28,497, leaving a credit balance of income over expenditure of Rs. 55,540. The number of messages received for delivery at these combined offices and the number passed in transit through them were 84,594 and 60,934, respectively.

Offences in connection with the Post Office.

There were 73 prosecutions of postal servants during the year, against 61 in the previous year. In 55 cases convictions were obtained, in 13 cases the accused were acquitted, and 5 cases were pending at the close of the year. In two cases the conviction of the lower court was reversed on appeal. The majority of the offences committed by postal servants were cases of misappropriation of portions of the cash balance, or of sums entrusted to them for the issue or payment of money-orders. The most serious case of the year was one in which two registered bags made up by the Barabazar town sub-office were abstracted while in transit through the General Post Office. The two registered bags contained 122 ordinary registered letters, the contents of which were chiefly hundis, cheques, whole currency-notes and half notes of the total nominal value of about Rs. 70,000, and one insured registered letter enclosing diamonds valued at Rs. 400. Part of the stolen property was recovered from one of the thieves, a cooly in the General Post Office, a larger portion was found on the Calcutta maidan, where the stolen bags appear to have been opened, and a still larger part consisted of cheques and other non-negotiable instruments which the senders were able to replace directly they were communicated with by the post office. The net loss to the public was thus reduced to Rs. 5,000. Of the two men concerned in the theft, one was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the other committed suicide by throwing himself into the Hooghly while in a boat in the custody of the police.

There was only one case of highway robbery of the mail just at the close of the year on the night of the 29th March 1887. The mail from the Raiganj post office to Dinajpur was robbed at a place known as Rajabheta, midway between Raiganj and Hemtabad post offices. Fortunately there was no cash in the mail bags and nothing of intrinsic value for the thieves to steal; and the whole mail was found by the police at a short distance from the scene of the robbery. The culprits, who are believed to be a gang of up-countrymen, have not been detected. There were no other attempts at highway robbery of the mail during the year under report.

Zemindari dâk.

At the beginning of the year under report there were 284 post offices in the Lower Provinces maintained from funds raised under the Zemindari Dâk Act, viz., 164 in Bengal, 91 in Behar, and 29 in Eastern Bengal. During the year 13 new offices were

opened and 10 closed, leaving a balance of 287 zemindari dâk offices at the close of the year. Of this number 171 are in Bengal, 91 in Behar, and 25 in Eastern Bengal. Of the 308 zemindari dâk letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, 23 were closed, while 34 new boxes were set up, giving a balance of 319 letter-boxes at the close of the year. Of these 250 are in Bengal, 52 in Behar, and 17 in Eastern Bengal.

The total mileage of runners' lines maintained during the year from the zemindari dâk cess was 12,086½ miles as compared with 12,172½ miles in 1885-86.

The total number of articles that travelled through the district post was 3,617,235, against 3,552,154 in 1885-86, showing an increase of 1·83 per cent. The total number returned undelivered was 104,967, against 109,772 in the previous year.

The receipts and charges on account of the district post according to figures received from the Accountant-General, Bengal, were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	2,04,356	2,01,342
Behar	92,035	94,899
Eastern Bengal	44,297	51,856
Total ...	3,40,688	3,48,097

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial receipts in 1886-87 *as compared with those of* 1885-86.

Major Heads.	Actuals of 1885-86.	Actuals of 1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	2,56,01,450	2,56,39,845	38,395	.....
Opium	6,35,64,035	6,21,24,045	.....	14,39,990
Salt	1,89,98,208	1,94,85,100	4,86,892	.....
Stamps	66,29,028	67,31,583	1,02,555	.....
Excise	47,92,347	50,62,913	2,70,566	.....
Customs	32,07,635	30,86,206	.....	1,21,429
Assessed Taxes	7,66,925	30,12,731	22,45,806	.....
Forest	2,98,716	3,26,817	28,101	.....
Registration	5,46,930	5,19,218	.....	27,712
Interest	7,46,813	6,46,864	.....	99,949
Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c. ...	1,57,345	1,84,611	27,266	.....
Stationery and Printing	.....	22,216	22,216	.....
Miscellaneous	1,17,617	83,299	.....	34,318
Total ...	12,54,27,049	12,69,25,448	32,21,797	17,23,398

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial receipts in 1886-87 as compared with those of 1885-86:—

Increase.

Land Revenue.—The increase was due to the issue of orders enjoining all efforts to collect within the year 1886-87 all demands of revenue falling due within the year.

Salt.—The increase was under "Import duty" indicating a revival of the import trade in salt.

Stamps.—The increase was under the head "Sale of Court-Fee Stamps," and was due partly to the realization of copying fees in stamps instead of in cash, and partly to increase of litigation under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Excise.—The increase was due to the settlements of outstills having been more favourable than those of the preceding year.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was due to the introduction of the Income Tax under Act II of 1886 from April 1886.

Forests.—The increase was chiefly under the head "Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency," and was due to State Railways having purchased sleepers from the Forest Department in larger quantities than in the preceding year.

Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.—The increase was chiefly under the head "Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund." In 1885-86 only ten months' subscriptions were included, the fund having been taken over in June 1885.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to a new head "Stationery Receipts" opened in 1886-87 to exhibit the cash payments made by the State Railways for their stationery supplies.

DECREASE.

Opium.—The decrease was due to the average price of 1886-87 having been Rs. 1,123, against Rs. 1,234 for 1885-86. This was counterbalanced to a considerable extent by the sale of a large number of chests, viz., 54,750 in 1886-87, against 50,994 in 1885-86.

Customs.—The decrease was under "Exports," owing to a decline in the exports of rice.

Registration.—The decrease was chiefly under "Fees for Registering Documents."

Interest.—There were special recoveries in 1885-86 on account of the Dankuni drainage advances, as also of arrears from the Calcutta Port Trust.

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure in 1886-87 *as compared with that of* 1885-86.

MAJOR HEADS.	Actuals of 1885-86.	Actuals of 1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds and Drawbacks	4,23,387	4,07,324	.....	16,063
Assignments and Compensations ...	62,870	1,64,976	1,02,106	.....
Land Revenue	1,49,615	1,66,378	16,763	.....
Opium	3,04,74,295	2,72,23,655	.....	32,50,640
Salt	18,615	217	.....	18,398
Stamps	2,46,214	2,42,575	.....	3,639
Excise	1,61,320	1,88,903	27,583	.....
Assessed Taxes	45,216	2,25,130	1,79,914	.....
Forest	1,85,185	2,11,390	26,205	.....
Registration	3,00,684	2,81,187	.....	19,497
Interest on Ordinary Debt	9,059	6,036	.....	3,023
Ditto on other Obligations... ...	1,66,568	1,07,650	.....	58,918
General Administration	2,63,744	2,63,711	.....	33
Police	70,753	70,813	60	.....
Ecclesiastical	1,98,985	1,88,242	.....	10,743
Political	29,400	26,790	.....	2,614
Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	6,200	6,259	59	.....
Territorial and Political Pensions ...	10,05,975	9,78,802	.....	27,173
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance...	26,424	8,575	.....	17,849
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	12,785	3,053	.....	9,732
Stationery and Printing	6,92,650	9,07,486	2,14,836	.....
Miscellaneous	40,426	46,306	5,880	.....
Total ...	3,45,90,374	3,17,25,458	5,73,406	34,38,322

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial charges in 1886-87 as compared with those of 1885-86 :—

INCREASE.

Assignments and Compensations.—The increase was due to the payment in 1886-87 of compensation to Bhootan Government for resumption of Dooars in Assam for the year 1885-86 as well as for 1886-87.

Excise.—The increase was due to administrative changes to carry out the recommendations of the Excise Commission.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was due to the introduction of the Income Tax Act from the 1st April 1886.

Forests.—The increase was due to larger payments made for the purchase of Live and Dead Stock and for Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency, and Establishment Charges.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was chiefly due to larger purchases of country-made paper from the local market for the Central Stores.

Miscellaneous.—The increase was under the head "Charges for Remittance of Treasure."

DECREASE.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The decrease was due to smaller payments under "Customs."

Opium.—The decrease was under "Benares Opium Agency." There was a bumper crop in 1885-86, and consequently there were larger payments in that year.

Salt.—The decrease was due to the transfer of the management of the salt works in the Orissa Division to Madras in 1886-87.

Registration.—The decrease was due to the transfer of Land Registration charges to "Land Revenue" and to smaller payments of commission to Sub-Registrars.

Interest on Ordinary Debt.—The decrease was due to smaller payments of Interest on Stock Notes.

Interest on other Obligations.—The decrease was due to the transfer of District Savings Bank deposits to the Postal Department in 1886-87 and to a decline in the balance of the Presidency Savings Bank.

Ecclesiastical.—The decrease was chiefly under "Church of England," and was due to the absence of Senior Chaplains on leave.

Political.—The decrease was due to smaller payments under "Durbar Presents" and "Miscellaneous charges." Larger charges were incurred in 1885-86 at Cuttack for Burmese refugees and State prisoners.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The decrease was chiefly due to the death of Khosro Kudr Syed Buhram Mirza, and Maharajah Sreeput Sing, son of the late Maharajah Moheeput Sing, and to the allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem to the Sikkim Rajah having been drawn for six months only during 1886-87.

Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.—The decrease was due to the smaller number of officers on furlough, whose leave allowances were chargeable to this head.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—The decrease was under "Pensions of the Bengal Civil Fund," and was due chiefly to the transfer of pensions from Bengal to other provinces or to the India Accounts.

Under the orders of the Government of India, dated the 4th January 1886, District Savings Banks were abolished. There is therefore nothing to report under this head.

Circulation of currency notes.

The following statement shows briefly the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the year ended 31st March 1887. The figures do not include the transactions at the Branches of the Bank of Bengal at Dacca and Patna. They also exclude the transactions of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and of the Reserve Treasury, but remittances from or to either of those to or from district treasuries are included in the receipts or in the issues of the treasuries:—

	Particulars.	Received from.	Issued to.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Bank of Bengal	18,75,050	65,58,905
2	Reserve Treasury	Nil	1,45,28,780
3	Other treasuries	94,960	94,960
4	Currency chests ... ... Rs. ...	2,49,500	1,994,25
5	Public in payment of Government dues { Home Circle 2,37,49,410 / Foreign „ 1,56,890 }	2,39,06,300	1,01,14,020
6	Public in exchange for silver	1,18,22,775	62,31,440
7	Ditto ditto for notes of other value	9,17,875	.....
	Total ...	3,88,66,460	3,86,45,405
	Balances as per cash balance report ...	40,66,790	42,87,845
	Grand Total ...	4,29,33,250	4,29,33,250

The receipts from the Bank of Bengal, Rs. 18,75,050, represent the notes sent from Calcutta to treasuries or indents to meet local requirements. The corresponding figure for 1885-86 was Rs. 15,74,250. The increase of three lakhs indicates a further compliance with local indents for notes, the compliance with which depends to a great extent on the state of the total balance of the indenting treasury.

The issues to the Bank of Bengal, Rs. 65,58,905, represent the notes sent to the Bank by Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, and the Calcutta Collectorate, which, under standing orders, unless specially ordered to remit to the Reserve Treasury, remit their surplus notes and cash to the Bank. The corresponding figure for last year was Rs. 56,07,905. Of the increase, Rs. 1,70,000 is

accounted for by the 24-Pergunnahs having sent that amount more to the Bank and less to the Reserve Treasury than in 1885-86. The remainder is probably due to the income-tax in Calcutta being paid largely in notes.

The issues to the Reserve Treasury, Rs. 1,45,28,780, represent the remittances of surplus notes made every month under standing orders by all treasuries. This is part of the process by which the cash surplus of the Province is made over to the Comptroller-General.

The receipts and issues of "Other treasuries," Rs. 94,960, represent the few note remittance transactions which treasuries have with other district treasuries, instead of, as under the usual rule, with the Bank of Bengal in the case of receipts and with the Reserve Treasury in the case of issues.

The receipts from currency chests, Rs. 2,49,500, represent notes drawn from the chests in exchange for silver paid into them from the treasury.

The issues to currency chests, Rs. 1,99,425, represent notes paid into the chests in exchange for cash drawn from them by the treasury. The corresponding figure of 1885-86 was Rs. 2,75,000. The figures in this and the preceding paragraph indicate that the chests were less used, and that the uses made of the chests in the two directions, obtaining and cashing notes, were less evenly balanced.

The remaining entries in the table above represent transactions with the public, the figures of which for the last seven years are given in the table below:—

Receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payments into treasuries	1,87,51,745	2,04,47,615	2,25,04,000	2,15,48,800	2,20,67,490	2,35,08,240	2,39,06,300
From the public in exchange for silver	98,54,460	1,17,03,445	1,37,24,000	1,30,78,325	1,19,67,940	1,28,64,270	1,18,22,775
From the public in exchange for notes of other value	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,000	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875
Total ...	2,88,71,940	3,25,12,340	3,67,16,000	3,51,57,335	3,45,83,295	3,71,89,050	3,66,46,950
Issues.							
To the public in payments ...	85,60,700	86,31,070	1,06,11,000	1,02,96,711	1,08,09,175	1,06,91,540	1,01,14,020
To the public in exchange for silver	48,76,695	51,34,700	58,10,000	68,85,925	65,41,510	67,19,450	62,31,440
To the public for notes	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,000	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875
Total ...	1,37,03,130	1,41,27,050	1,69,09,000	1,77,12,846	1,78,98,550	1,82,27,530	1,72,63,335

The general inference to be drawn from these figures is that the use of currency notes in Bengal is extending. The receipts from the public in payments into the treasuries, the receipts and issues in exchange for other notes are, it is true, the only items which show a steady increase throughout the period of seven years, but the other items, namely, the issues to the public in payments from the treasuries and the receipts and issues in exchange for silver, though they have all declined in the last year in comparison with the previous year and with some of the earlier years, are all on a higher level than at the beginning of the period. Moreover, the item which has most steadily increased throughout, the receipts from the public in payments into the treasuries, is the most important as a test of the extent of the use by the public of notes. It is quite independent of the state of the general balance of the treasuries, whereas the other items may be influenced by the action of the Accountant-General, rendered necessary by the state of the balances of the several treasuries. For example, the balance at a treasury may be such that it is necessary to add to its stock of silver; and to save expenditure by reducing or avoiding silver remittances to it, the Accountant-General may direct the encashment of notes to cease for a time. Such an order directly reduces the receipts of notes in exchange for silver and indirectly reduces the issues of notes in payment or in exchange for silver, as the supply of notes in the hands of the public is increased by the refusal of the treasury to cash them, and consequently fewer are required from the treasury. Again, if the general balance of a treasury is high, the Accountant-General is prohibited from further increasing it to any great extent by remitting notes to it, as to do so would tend to swell the silver remittances from the treasury, by which the surplus is

removed. This restriction in the supply of notes reduces the issues of notes of all three kinds.

The decrease in 1886-87, compared with 1885-86, in the receipts in exchange for silver and in the issues in payments and in exchange for silver, is probably partly due to the fact that in 1886-87 in some treasuries the encashment of notes was restricted during a great portion of the year, with the object mainly of collecting a sufficient supply of silver in the treasuries from which opium payments are made.

The total receipts from the public, as shown in the above table, amounted to Rs. 3,66,46,950, and the issues to Rs. 1,72,63,335, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,93,83,615, against a similar surplus of the preceding year of Rs. 1,89,61,520. This surplus was remitted to Calcutta to the Bank or the Reserve Treasury, as shown in paragraphs 7 and 8. The difference between the cost of making these remittances in notes and in silver represents the direct gain to the Government from the note transactions of the treasuries. There is of course a corresponding gain to the public, as individual members of the public were saved the cost of silver remittances in the opposite direction. Indeed, the gain to the public is greater; as all these dealings with the treasury in notes are for the convenience of the persons concerned, the gain to the public is proportional to the sum of the receipts and issues, instead of to the difference between them as in the case of Government.

Stock-notes.

The following statement shows the sales of stock-notes in the several districts of Bengal during the year 1886-87 as compared with 1885-86:—

Districts.	Amount of sales in 1886-87. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount of sales in 1885-86. Rs.	A.	P.
Backergunge	300	0	0	.....		
Balasore	12	8	0	.....		
Dacca	3,200	0	0	3,400	0	0
Dinagepore	25	0	0	.....		
Chittagong	500	0	0	.....		
Hazaribagh	75	0	0	150	0	0
Hooghly	1,612	8	0	62	8	0
Jessore	12	8	0	12	8	0
Midnapore	162	8	0	12	8	0
Mozufferpore	200	0	0	450	0	0
Nuddea	650	0	0	250	0	0
Sarun	1,825	0	0	.....		
24-Pergunnahs	12	8	0	212	8	0
Patna	.....			75	0	0
Lohardugga	.....			200	0	0
Howrah	.....			12	8	0
Chumparun	.....			100	0	0
Total ...	8,587	8	0	4,937	8	0

The total sales in 1886-87 aggregated Rs. 8,587-8, against Rs. 4,937-8 in 1885-86 and Rs. 21,475-8 in 1884-85. The scheme has little chance of success in Bengal.

Provincial and Local Finance.

Provincial finance.

THE quinquennial contract of 1882 expired with the year under report. A brief review is therefore given of the Provincial finances during the last five years. The following tables show (1) the revised (then called the "regular") estimates for 1881-82 of the Local Government under the terms of the contract of 1877; (2) the revised estimates for the same year as they would stand if the arrangements of 1882 had been applied to them; and (3) the actual receipts and expenditure of each year from 1881-82 to 1886-87:—

REVENUE.

RECEIPTS.	1881-82. Revised estimate under terms of the contract of 1877.	1881-82. Revised estimate as it would have stood if the terms of the contract of 1882 had been applied to it.	Actuals, 1881-82.	Actuals, 1882-83.	Actuals, 1883-84.	Actuals, 1884-85.	Actuals, 1885-86.	Revised estimate, 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	.....	.....	49,91,113	75,43,005	21,46,903	6,86,636	12,02,040	14,70,000
Principal heads of Revenue—								
I.—Land Revenue	.....	1,22,32,000*	.....	1,30,54,115	91,93,743	1,28,31,915	1,29,60,300	1,31,41,000
III.—Salt	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,47,035	1,64,999	99,984	1,24,556	1,01,470	1,02,000
IV.—Stamps	1,18,00,000	59,00,000	1,20,23,923	61,06,765	62,88,457	64,95,607	66,29,030	67,32,000
V.—Excise	98,00,000	49,55,000	93,73,925	48,94,483	52,12,696	50,26,110	47,92,350	50,63,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	35,40,000	35,40,000	35,49,641	36,06,713	38,14,746	37,64,961	38,71,170	39,99,000
VII.—Customs	80,000	80,000	85,732	71,276	54,224	61,032	51,180	69,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	3,50,000	8,25,000	3,50,000	7,60,169	7,58,727	7,48,243	7,66,800	7,67,000
IX.—Forest	.....	3,14,000	.....	3,46,979	3,47,167	2,85,576	2,98,710	3,27,000
X.—Registration	9,92,000	4,96,000	10,18,148	5,19,942	4,91,480	5,41,200	5,46,930	5,19,000
Total ...	2,67,22,000	2,85,02,000	2,65,48,404	2,95,25,441	2,62,61,294	2,98,79,200	3,00,17,940	3,07,19,000
XII.—Interest	20,000	20,000	21,298	44,227	67,614	74,242	73,340	79,000
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—								
XIV.—Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	22	50	1,000
Receipts by Civil Departments—								
XVI.—Law and Justice—								
Fees, fines and forfeitures of Judicial Courts	16,00,000	9,00,000	9,05,365	8,23,309	7,63,875	7,54,500	7,40,870	7,56,000
Jails		7,00,000	8,11,183	8,46,672	6,45,823	7,28,720	7,86,760	7,44,000
XVII.—Police	5,26,000	5,26,000	5,22,734	4,86,449	5,62,803	6,95,862	6,90,630	6,69,000
XVIII.—Marine	10,44,000	10,44,000	10,81,975	9,51,889	8,96,260	7,71,644	8,51,000	8,97,000
XIX.—Education	5,28,000	5,28,000	5,73,363	5,21,235	5,31,648	5,23,556	5,24,310	5,29,000
XX.—Medical	1,38,000	1,38,000	1,36,037	1,32,934	1,41,756	1,48,262	1,46,270	1,56,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,86,000	1,86,000	1,97,452	1,67,830	2,05,567	1,55,519	1,17,980	1,22,000
Total ...	40,22,000	40,22,000	42,28,109	39,30,318	37,47,732	37,78,063	38,57,820	38,73,000
Miscellaneous—								
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations...	.....	70,000	.....	72,798	75,347	61,669	52,650	46,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,34,000	1,34,000	1,22,130	1,46,615	1,20,715	1,08,493	1,93,970	2,02,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	6,89,000	6,90,000	7,00,803	5,53,726	7,14,621	8,37,682	6,07,550	7,03,000
Total ...	8,23,000	8,94,000	8,22,933	7,73,139	9,10,683	10,07,844	8,54,170	9,51,000
Railways—								
XXVI.—State Railways (gross earnings)	32,19,000	32,19,000	32,70,051	37,88,454	41,24,074	42,87,293	44,72,800	52,72,000
Irrigation—								
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts)	17,62,000	17,62,000	19,54,548	13,03,246	11,69,841	13,07,521	15,84,930	13,87,000
XXX.—Minor works and Navigation... ...	.....	.....	.....	7,68,259	7,92,338	7,77,818	10,32,040	8,47,000
Total ...	17,62,000	17,62,000	19,54,548	20,71,505	19,62,179	20,85,339	26,16,970	22,34,000
Buildings and Roads—								
XXXII.—Civil Works—								
By Public Works Department ...	6,90,000	7,05,000	2,39,957	2,13,126	2,02,292	6,39,152	2,28,670	3,86,000
By Civil Department			5,36,191	5,22,510	5,88,345	6,21,363	5,17,700	4,81,000
Total ...	6,90,000	7,05,000	7,76,148	7,35,636	7,90,637	12,60,455	7,46,370	8,67,000
Contributions ...	2,000	2,000	1,39,497	21,754	.....	20,000	.....	16,000
Imperial allotment ...	34,35,700†	.....	83,69,459‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Revenue ...	4,06,95,700	3,91,26,000	4,61,30,357	4,08,90,474	3,78,64,307	4,23,92,458	4,26,39,460	4,40,12,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	5,11,21,470	4,84,33,479	4,00,11,210	4,30,79,094	4,38,41,500	4,54,82,000

* Includes Rs. 88,000 on account of cinchona receipts, and Rs. 10,000 on account of Inter-provincial Adjustments. These items were under the old scheme included in the Imperial allotment.

† This is the ordinary Imperial allotment, after eliminating special items.

‡ Includes 20 lakhs, being the refund of the special contribution from Provincial given during the Afghan War; and 28½ lakhs being the special grant to Provincial as an incident of the contract.

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.	1881-82. Revised estimate under terms of the contract of 1877.	1881-82. Revised estimate as it would have stood if the terms of the contract of 1882 had been applied to it.	Actuals, 1881-82.	Actuals, 1882-83.	Actuals, 1883-84.	Actuals, 1884-85.	Actuals, 1885-86.	Revised estimate, 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demands on the Revenues—								
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	7,04,000	6,57,800	2,33,430*	1,21,264	1,42,429	1,39,772	1,28,920	1,20,000
Charges in respect of collection—								
3. Land Revenue	26,93,000	28,90,800	27,57,615	30,93,566	33,03,038	32,75,069	33,67,300	34,65,000
4. Opium	...	.....	12,748†	19,017	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Salt	17,000	17,000	17,789	17,626	18,320	21,048	18,130	11,000
6. Stamps...	4,34,000	2,17,000	4,23,701	2,13,830	2,20,359	2,33,664	2,46,210	2,43,000
7. Excise	2,65,000	1,32,500	2,73,004	1,33,958	1,36,147	1,44,333	1,61,320	1,89,000
8. Provincial Rates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,000
9. Customs	6,95,000	6,95,000	6,55,793	5,57,547	4,85,898	4,98,143	4,90,160	5,14,000
10. Assessed taxes	1,00,000	50,000	96,137	47,416	43,342	46,947	43,780	44,000
11. Forests...	.....	1,98,000	.....	1,91,063	1,93,849	2,05,663	1,85,180	2,11,000
12. Registration	6,00,000	3,04,500	6,29,019	3,13,650	2,78,933	2,96,741	3,00,630	2,81,000
Total ...	55,77,000	51,62,600	51,29,236	47,08,937	48,27,306	48,61,380	49,41,630	51,15,000
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—								
16. Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,814	955	640	1,000
Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments—								
18. General administration ...	14,86,000	14,86,000‡	14,71,855	15,10,493	15,45,027	16,05,594	15,82,360	15,94,000
19. Law and Justice—								
Judicial Courts	84,23,000	88,33,000	87,43,302	92,76,255	93,18,108	94,09,177	97,39,430	79,53,000
Jails								16,66,000
20. Police	41,32,000	41,32,000	40,86,589	44,60,624	45,85,892	48,02,147	47,87,530	47,00,000
21. Marine (including River Navigation).	10,97,000	10,97,000	10,55,248	9,51,039	8,69,143	8,47,151	8,29,070	8,54,000
22. Education	26,77,000	26,77,000	27,76,480	30,16,318	31,55,409	34,00,405	32,94,530	33,72,000
23. Ecclesiastical...	8,000	.....	8,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Medical	10,93,000	14,51,000	10,75,386	13,71,873	13,63,645	14,56,187	14,39,010	14,64,000
25. Political	.....	.....	39	.....	447	.....	.....	.....
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	3,00,000	3,00,000	5,03,150	3,50,541	3,97,685	3,59,866	3,54,230	2,95,000
Total ...	1,92,16,000	1,99,76,000	1,97,20,204	2,09,37,143	2,12,35,356	2,18,71,527	2,20,26,210	2,18,98,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—								
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions.	5,000	9,50,000	4,658	11,79,455	11,40,086	11,99,258	12,39,270	12,67,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	9,37,000	10,17,000	8,79,915	10,51,283	9,27,844	10,86,430	11,13,920	10,39,000
32. Miscellaneous	3,15,000	3,15,000	6,64,971	4,52,573	3,70,628	3,97,467	4,51,730	3,77,000
Total ...	12,57,000	22,82,000	15,49,544	26,83,311	24,38,558	26,83,155	28,04,920	26,83,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—								
33. Famine Relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,770	1,23,840	.....
37. Construction of Railways	.....	.....	.....	.....(a)	.....(a)	.....(a)	21,580	3,000
Railway Revenue Account—								
38. State Railways—								
Working expenses ...	32,16,000	32,16,000	30,34,463‡	20,40,250	24,09,810	30,72,039	30,39,260	31,43,000
Interest on debt ...	12,91,000	12,91,000	12,26,301	14,13,620	15,93,830	17,15,257	19,07,310	20,63,000
40. Subsidized Companies, Land, &c.	.....	.....	.....	10,600	39,723	57,984	25,970	1,000
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	18,49,463	−27,60,039	1,31,643	29,690	55,000
Total ...	45,07,000	45,07,000	43,20,769	53,13,933	13,73,324	49,76,923	50,02,230	52,62,000
Irrigation—								
42. Major Works—								
Working expenses ...	37,61,000	37,61,000	36,60,235	11,47,967	10,69,394	11,79,758	11,53,420	13,93,000
Interest on debt ...	20,80,000	20,80,000	20,75,188	21,15,506	21,60,760	22,12,627	22,49,190	22,91,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation.	.....	.....	.....	23,67,231	11,77,816	8,16,172	10,62,950	7,93,000
Total ...	58,41,000	58,41,000	57,35,423	56,30,704	44,07,970	42,08,557	44,65,560	44,77,000
Buildings and Roads—								
45. Civil Works—								
By Public Works Department.	66,19,000	66,78,700	66,87,239	66,82,211	45,75,267	27,15,149	27,26,650	88,85,000
By Civil Department...	73,000	73,000	70,315	46,679	1,43,549	2,99,183	58,070	77,000
Total ...	66,92,000	67,51,700	67,57,554	67,28,890	47,18,816	30,14,332	27,84,720	89,62,000
Contributions ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,65,735	2,83,663	3,20,431	2,54,451	2,00,310	2,01,000
Total ...	4,34,23,000	4,48,53,300	4,35,78,465	4,62,86,581	3,93,24,575	4,18,77,050	4,23,71,690	4,36,02,000
Closing balance ...	−27,27,300§	−57,27,300§	75,43,005	21,46,898	6,86,635	12,02,044	14,69,810	18,80,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,06,95,700	3,91,26,000	5,11,21,479	4,84,33,472	4,00,11,210	4,30,79,094	4,38,41,500	4,54,82,000

(a). Included under 41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
* Decrease owing to the miscellaneous refunds now being charged against the particular service heads to which they refer.
† This is for cost of European stores included in accounts and future estimates under contingencies of the minor heads of service for which the stores are purchased.
‡ Includes Rs. 11,31,862 on account of 42 (now 41)—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
§ Provincial deficit.

These statements show the operation of the contract of 1882 in a striking form. As applied to the revised estimates of 1881-82, the new arrangements reduced the revenues at the disposal of the Bengal Government from Rs. 4,06,95,700 (including the ordinary Imperial allotment of Rs. 34,35,700)

to Rs. 3,91,26,000, or by Rs. 15,69,700; while they increased the expenditure chargeable against those revenues from Rs. 4,34,23,000 to Rs. 4,48,53,300, or by Rs. 14,30,300, the net result being unfavourable to the Local Government by 30 lakhs of rupees. As a partial set-off against this, and by way of easing off the difficulty of suddenly adjusting its expenditure to its reduced resources, the Local Government received a special lump grant of 28½ lakhs, and was also repaid the sum of 20 lakhs which it had advanced to the Imperial Treasury in 1879-80 and 1880-81 at the time of the Afghan war. In addition to these special grants, the Local Government had at its credit a balance which was then estimated at Rs. 23,99,000, but which actually amounted to Rs. 26,93,000. Practically, therefore, the contract of 1882 presented the following problem for the solution of the Local Government:—The Province had an initial revenue estimated at Rs. 3,91,26,000, and an initial expenditure estimated at Rs. 4,48,53,300, showing an annual deficit of Rs. 57,27,300. The Government was required to restore and maintain the financial equilibrium partly by increasing its revenue, partly by reducing its expenditure, and partly by drawing upon its opening balance of Rs. 75,43,000.

According to the above statements, the revenue of the Province was Rs. 4,08,90,000 in 1882-83, Rs. 3,78,64,000 in 1883-84, Rs. 4,23,92,000 in 1884-85, Rs. 4,26,39,000 in 1885-86, and Rs. 4,40,12,000 in 1886-87; while the corresponding expenditure in each year was Rs. 4,62,87,000, Rs. 3,93,25,000, Rs. 4,18,77,000, Rs. 4,23,72,000, and Rs. 4,36,02,000. The expenditure of the last year included an adjustment of Rs. 5,55,000 on account of the Burrakur Iron Works. The initial expenditure and purchase-money of these works, amounting to Rs. 4,66,127, was charged off to the grant for Imperial Civil Works in the accounts of 1885-86, but the subsequent expenditure from 1882-83 and cost of up-keep was kept in the deposit account, and was finally debited in the Provincial account of the year 1886-87. Similarly, the receipts of the year were also increased by Rs. 2,49,000. These figures may be eliminated for the purposes of the comparison made below. The figures for 1883-84 also require adjustment on both sides of the account. Prior to that year the Local Government had spent from its surplus revenues a sum of Rs. 22,36,459 on the construction of the Sonarpore-Diamond Harbour branch of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, and a sum of Rs. 6,88,623 on the Parbatipore-Dinagepore branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway. During 1883-84 further sums of Rs. 3,47,843 and Rs. 3,13,872, respectively, were similarly expended from Provincial funds on these works. In the course of the year the Government of India decided to treat this expenditure, which aggregated Rs. 35,86,797, as a contribution from Provincial to Imperial; and this sum was accordingly deducted from the Provincial share of Land Revenue, while a corresponding write-back was made in the Provincial expenditure under head 41—Miscellaneous Railway expenditure. To get the true revenue and expenditure of the year therefore it is necessary to increase both sides of the account by Rs. 35,87,000, and the correct figures are therefore Rs. 4,14,51,000 and Rs. 4,29,12,000 respectively. The increase in revenue in each year was as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Increase over previous year.	Increase since 1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82 (contract estimate) ...	3,93,21,000*	.....	.....
1882-83	4,08,90,000	15,69,000	15,69,000
1883-84	4,14,51,000	5,61,000	21,30,000
1884-85	4,23,92,000	9,41,000	30,71,000
1885-86	4,26,39,000	2,47,000	33,18,000
1886-87	4,37,63,000	11,24,000	44,42,000
	Average increase ...	8,88,000	

The total increase in five years was nearly 44½ lakhs, of which more than one-third occurred in the first year of the contract, and the average annual increase was less than 9 lakhs. These results are in strong contrast with those

* This includes Rs. 1,95,000, being 10 per cent. of the estimated collections from Government estates. This was added to the Provincial Revenues after the original calculations had been completed.

of the previous contract in the last four years, of which the revenue, exclusive of the special Imperial allotment of 48½ lakhs made in 1881-82, increased at the rate of 14¾ lakhs, although no new taxation was imposed during that period.

The following figures are instructive as showing the progress of the Province since the terms of the contract were settled :—

Revenue.

	(Contract estimate).	1882-83.	1886-87.	Increase since 1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	1,22,32,000	1,30,54,000	1,31,41,000	9,09,000
Stamps ...	59,00,000	61,07,000	67,32,000	8,32,000
Excise ...	49,55,000	48,94,000	50,63,000	1,08,000
Provincial Rates ...	35,40,000	36,07,000	39,99,000	4,59,000
Assessed taxes ...	8,25,000	7,60,000	7,67,000	—58,000
Forests ...	3,14,000	3,47,000	3,27,000	13,000
Registration ...	4,96,000	5,20,000	5,19,000	23,000
Law and Justice (proper)	9,00,000	8,23,000	7,56,000	—1,44,000
Jails ...	7,00,000	8,47,000	7,44,000	44,000
Marine ...	10,44,000	9,52,000	8,97,000	—1,47,000

Expenditure.

	(Contract estimate).	1882-83.	1886-87.	Increase since 1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	28,91,000	30,94,000	34,65,000	5,74,000
Forests ...	1,98,000	1,91,000	2,11,000	13,000
Law and Justice (proper) } Jails ... }	88,33,000	92,76,000	{ 79,53,000 / 16,66,000 }	7,86,000
Police ...	41,32,000	44,61,000	47,00,000	5,68,000
Education ...	26,77,000	30,16,000	33,72,000	6,95,000
				Decrease.
Registration ...	3,05,000	3,14,000	2,81,000	24,000
Marine ...	10,97,000	9,51,000	8,54,000	2,43,000
Civil Works ...	67,52,000	67,29,000	34,07,000*	33,45,000
Contributions ...	3,33,000	2,84,000	2,01,000	1,32,000

* Exclusive of Rs. 5,55,000 on account of expenditure on Burrakur Iron Works.

The figures shown in the last paragraph against LAND REVENUE receipts were the net sums credited to Provincial, after all adjustments had been made. Eliminating these, the following result was obtained :—

	Contract estimate.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue (proper)	1,21,34,000	1,22,28,000	1,22,20,000	1,20,60,000	1,24,28,000	1,24,96,000
Grant for Government estates ...	1,95,000	3,94,000	3,69,000	3,94,000	3,85,000	4,25,000
Total ...	1,23,29,000	1,26,22,000	1,25,89,000	1,24,54,000	1,28,13,000	1,29,21,000

For the five years the contract grant under Land Revenue (proper) would have aggregated Rs. 6,06,70,000, while the actual collections amounted to Rs. 6,14,32,000. The Province therefore benefited to the extent of Rs. 7,62,000 in five years, or at the rate of Rs. 1,52,000 a year. When it is remembered that only a small part of Bengal is temporarily settled, and that 1884-85 and 1885-86 were years of unfavourable harvests, this improvement seems fairly satisfactory. The improvement on the grant for the management of Government estates (which is fixed at 10 per cent. on collections) was much greater than in the case of Land Revenue (proper). This, however, does not represent any real relief to the Provincial revenues, as the whole amount of this grant is devoted to the improvement of the estates in question.

The expenditure charged under Land Revenue, which is wholly Provincial (except the charge for Surveys and Settlements, which is divided in the same proportion as the receipts are divided) rose from Rs. 28,91,000 to Rs. 34,65,000, or by Rs. 5,74,000 in five years. The chief causes of increase under this head were the creation of the district of Khoolna, the improvement in the pay and position of the Subordinate Executive Service (half of whose salary is shown against Land Revenue and half against Law and Justice), and

the additional expenditure on Government estates, which is balanced by the higher receipts referred to above. The pay of the new Directorship of Agriculture, which was sanctioned in 1884 temporarily for two years, is also shown under this head. as well as the Provincial share of the survey of Mozuffepore under the Tenancy Act.

Under the head of STAMPS the development of the revenue was steady and continuous. The total receipts, which had risen from Rs. 1,08,15,000 in 1877-78 to Rs. 1,20,24,000 in 1881-82, again rose to Rs. 1,32,58,000 in 1885-86 and to Rs. 1,34,63,000 in 1886-87. The contract estimate of receipts (Provincial share) was taken at 59 lakhs, while the actuals were Rs. 61,07,000, Rs. 62,88,000, Rs. 64,69,000, Rs. 66,29,000, and Rs. 67,32,000 respectively. The profit of the Local Government on the contract under this head was therefore about 2 lakhs in the first year, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the second, nearly 6 lakhs in the third, $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the fourth, and $8\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in the fifth. The increase was uniformly distributed over the whole period of the contract. There was no legislation affecting the stamp laws, but a material portion of the improvement in the revenue was undoubtedly due to the arrangements under which process-serving fees in revenue courts and copying fees are now levied in court-fee stamps instead of in cash. The remainder of the increase is attributable to improved administration and greater facilities for obtaining justice. The expenditure of this Department, the contract grant for which was fixed in 1881-82 at Rs. 2,17,000, was Rs. 2,14,000, Rs. 2,20,000, Rs. 2,34,000, Rs. 2,46,000, and Rs. 2,43,000, in each year of the contract, the ultimate increase being only Rs. 26,000. More than half of this increase, small as it is, was due to the greater cost of the new description of court-fee stamps introduced for greater security against fraud. The direct cost of raising the stamp revenue in Bengal is nearly $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Under the contract of 1877, the extraordinary development of the revenue from EXCISE and the consequent profit to the Provincial revenues were among the most striking features of the financial history of the period. Between 1877-78 and 1881-82 the receipts from this source rose from Rs. 68,68,000 to Rs. 93,74,000, or by more than 25 lakhs of rupees; and the whole of this, except 4 lakhs, represented clear gain to the Local Government. Simultaneously the corresponding charges were reduced by improved administration from Rs. 3,06,000 to Rs. 2,73,000. This remarkable increase, which was noticed in the Administration Reports for 1880-81 and 1881-82, was due in a considerable degree to the introduction and development of the outstill system. But a much more powerful stimulant was to be found in the bumper harvests, the activity of trade, and the general prosperity of the country which marked the three years 1879-80, 1880-81, and 1881-82. The importance of this factor was clearly understood by the Lieutenant-Governor, who lost no opportunity of impressing on the Imperial Government that the rapid increase in the Excise revenue was abnormal, and could not be expected to continue. Strict orders were issued against the undue multiplication of shops, and it was thought not improbable that the increase under this head would receive a check.

These anticipations were fulfilled to the letter during the currency of the contract. The flood tide of commercial and agricultural prosperity reached high-water mark in 1883, and the ebb was swift and extreme. The rainfall in that year was deficient and unevenly distributed; and though no actual distress occurred at that time, the advance in the price of food and the recession in the wages of labour in the western districts injuriously affected the settlement of the outstills, which are highly sensitive to seasonal influences. The revenue from country spirits in 1884-85 fell short of that of the previous year by Rs. 1,13,000 (the decrease being almost entirely in the Patna Division), and this would have been more than doubled but for a large apparent increase of Rs. 1,28,000 in Calcutta, which represented advance payments for the triennial period 1884-87. In 1884 and 1885 the rainfall was again unfavourable in quantity and distribution, and the failure of the crops was so serious in parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Rajshahye Divisions as to exhaust the reserves of the villagers and necessitate the opening of relief works by Government. The downward movement of the Excise revenue continued, and the actual receipts in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 95,84,000. There was an improvement in 1886-87,

and the actuals amounted to Rs. 1,01,26,000. This improvement is due to the settlements of outstills having been more favourable than those for the preceding year.

The contract estimate of the Provincial share of Excise revenue was taken at Rs. 49,55,000, whereas the actuals in each year were Rs. 48,94,000, Rs. 52,13,000, Rs. 50,26,000, Rs. 47,92,000, and Rs. 50,63,000. The Local Government therefore made a profit of Rs. 2,58,000 in 1883-84, of Rs. 71,000 in 1884-85, and of Rs. 1,08,000 in 1886-87; and in the other years a loss of Rs. 61,000 in 1882-83 and of Rs. 1,63,000 in 1885-86. The net result, as far as the receipts are concerned, is therefore a profit of Rs. 2,13,000 during the whole term of the contract. This, however, was reduced to Rs. 1,11,500 by the progressive increase in the expenditure, which was Rs. 1,34,000, Rs. 1,36,000, Rs. 1,44,000, Rs. 1,61,000, and Rs. 1,89,000, against the contract grant of Rs. 1,32,500 per annum. This increase of expenditure, which was greatest in the last two years of the quinquennial term, as well as some part of the retardation in the receipts, was due to the recommendations of the Excise Commission. The sudder distillery system was reintroduced into all considerable towns where country liquor is the principal alcoholic drink of the people; the hours of working and sale were contracted; the sale of liquor to children was rigidly prohibited; District Officers were instructed to allow District and Municipal Boards a voice in the selection of sites and other matters of local interest; and a large addition was made to the supervising and detective staff, including Special Deputy Collectors, who were selected for their knowledge of, and aptitude for, excise work, and who were employed on that work alone. The increase of expenditure incurred in giving effect to these proposals was considerable, being upwards of Rs. 50,000 in 1886-87 alone.

The head PROVINCIAL RATES, which represents the proceeds of the public works cess, and rates for the management of wards' and attached estates, is wholly Provincial. The contract estimate of receipts was taken in 1881-82 at Rs. 35,40,000, and the actuals in each year were Rs. 36,07,000, Rs. 38,15,000, Rs. 37,65,000, Rs. 38,71,000, and Rs. 39,99,000. The actuals of 1886-87 include Rs. 36,000 on account of the recoveries of the cost of establishment for collecting road cess in the districts in which the Local Self-Government Act has been introduced. After deduction of these the profit of the Local Government was Rs. 67,000 in 1882-83, Rs. 2,75,000 in 1883-84, Rs. 2,25,000 in 1884-85, Rs. 3,31,000 in 1885-86, and Rs. 4,23,000 in 1886-87. This increase was due to revaluations, which were in progress in almost every district during the period of the past contract, and to the transfer of large estates, such as the Burdwan, Dighaputtea, and Tikari estates, to the Court of Wards. The only charge against this head of revenue was a lump annual payment of about Rs. 47,000, which was made to District Road Committees for collecting the cess along with the road cess, and which was shown under Contributions. The expenditure of Rs. 37,000 shown in 1886-87 represents the proportionate cost of establishment for collecting road cess on behalf of the District Boards.

The head ASSESSED TAXES, which was wholly Imperial under the contract of 1877, and was equally divided between Imperial and Provincial in the contract of 1882, represented the receipts of the lately-abolished License-tax. The Income-tax was wholly reserved as Imperial in 1886-87; and the figures shown under this head for that year merely represent the grants made by the Supreme Government of amounts equal to those credited to Provincial in 1885-86 to avoid the disturbance of the contracts. The depression of trade which marked the greater part of the last five years, and which was for Bengal intensified by special causes, such as the through opening of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway in the latter part of 1881, and the consequent diversion of a part of the trade of Northern India to Bombay, injuriously affected the receipts from this source. The contract of 1882 was framed on the basis of a revenue of Rs. 8,25,000 (Provincial share) from this source, whereas the actuals were Rs. 7,60,000, Rs. 7,59,000, Rs. 7,48,000, Rs. 7,67,000, and Rs. 7,67,000 respectively. The aggregate loss to the Provincial revenues was therefore $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees during the currency of the contract, notwithstanding that special efforts were made to ensure the accuracy of the assessments, and to prevent the escape of persons legally liable.

Under the heads of FORESTS and REGISTRATION, figures of gross receipts are misleading, as the revenue of any year must depend largely on the expenditure of that year, and *vice versâ*. The following figures compare the net revenue in each year with the contract estimates:—

FORESTS—(*Imperial and Provincial.*)

	Contract estimate.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	6,28,000	6,94,000	6,94,000	5,72,000	5,98,000	6,54,000
Expenditure ...	3,96,000	3,82,000	3,88,000	4,12,000	3,70,000	4,22,000
Net revenue ...	2,32,000	3,12,000	3,06,000	1,60,000	2,28,000	2,32,000
Provincial share ...	1,16,000	1,56,000	1,53,000	80,000	1,14,000	1,16,000

REGISTRATION—(*Imperial and Provincial.*)

	Contract estimate.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	9,92,000	10,40,000	9,82,000	10,82,000	10,94,000	10,38,000
Expenditure ...	6,09,000	6,28,000	5,58,000	5,94,000	6,02,000	5,62,000
Net revenue ...	3,83,000	4,12,000	4,24,000	4,88,000	4,92,000	4,76,000
Provincial share ...	1,91,000	2,06,000	2,12,000	2,44,000	2,46,000	2,38,000

The Forest Department in Bengal is of comparatively little importance from a revenue point of view; and the prevailing depression of trade caused a slackness in the demand for timber, especially for railway sleepers. The operations of the five years resulted in a small aggregate profit of Rs. 39,000. From 1883-84 Revenue record-room receipts and charges were transferred from Registration to Land Revenue. These averaged about Rs. 85,000 and Rs. 70,000 a year, respectively, so that the net revenue under registration was really about Rs. 15,000 a year more from 1883-84 than appears from the above statement. After inclusion of these, the net revenue from this source increased in the five years from Rs. 3,83,000 to Rs. 4,91,000, while the profit of the Provincial Government amounted to Rs. 2,31,000 during the whole period of the contract. These satisfactory results were due to the steady introduction of rural in place of official agency, and to the increase of registrations consequent on the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Under the heads of LAW AND JUSTICE (proper) and JAILS the contract worked very unfavourably for the Local Government. On the receipt side the contract estimate was taken at 9 lakhs and 7 lakhs respectively, the former including an item of 8 lakhs under the sub-head of general fines, fees and forfeitures, while the latter was almost wholly composed of the sale proceeds of jail manufactures. Under the latter head the estimate was realized, except in 1883-84, when the orders of Government restricting jail manufactures reduced the receipts from that source to Rs. 6,38,000. The total receipts from Jails in each year were Rs. 8,47,000, Rs. 6,46,000, Rs. 7,29,000, Rs. 7,87,000, and Rs. 7,44,000, against the contract estimate of 7 lakhs. The receipts from fees and fines, however, never came up to the estimate, and the total receipts under Law and Justice (proper) were Rs. 8,23,000, Rs. 7,64,000, Rs. 7,55,000, Rs. 7,41,000, and Rs. 7,56,000, against the contract estimate of 9 lakhs. The loss of the Local Government on the contract on both heads was therefore Rs. 1,90,000 in 1883-84, Rs. 1,17,000 in 1884-85, Rs. 72,000 in 1885-86, and Rs. 1,00,000 in 1886-87, against which there was a profit of Rs. 70,000 in 1882-83. The net loss on the whole contract was therefore about 4 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure on these two branches of the administration rose from a contract estimate (1881-82) of Rs. 88,33,000 to Rs. 96,19,000 in the last year, and the deficit which had to be made up from other sources was

Rs. 4,43,000, Rs. 4,85,000, Rs. 5,76,000, Rs. 9,06,000, and Rs. 7,86,000 in each year since the contract was framed.

Under the head of POLICE the contract grant was fixed at Rs. 41,32,000, and the actual expenditure in 1881-82 was Rs. 40,87,000. From the beginning of 1882-83, however, the cost of police in mofussil municipalities was assumed by Government, and a charge of about 4½ lakhs per annum, for which the terms of the contract made no provision, was thus added to the Provincial burdens. There was a set-off against this of about one lakh under Medical, and half a lakh under Education, on account of various charges which were simultaneously transferred to Municipal Boards; and the net cost of this reform was about 3 lakhs a year from the beginning of the contract. This was increased from the beginning of 1884-85, when by Act IV (B.C.) of 1884 a similar measure of relief was extended to the Howrah and Suburban Municipalities, which now pay only one-fourth instead of one-half of the total cost of the police as formerly.

Under MARINE the chief receipts are pilotage fees of vessels entering and leaving the Hooghly, and the chief heads of charges are the payments made to pilots, the cost of pilot vessels, of the Indian Marine S. S. *Undaunted*, and of the Calcutta Port Officer and his establishment. The net receipts and charges of the Department in each year since 1882-83 were as follow :—

	Contract estimate.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts*	11,09,000	10,17,000	9,61,000	8,37,000	9,16,000	9,62,000
Charges	10,97,000	9,51,000	8,69,000	8,47,000	8,29,000	8,54,000
Net receipts	12,000	66,000	92,000	.....	87,000	1,08,000
Net charges	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....

* Includes in each year a special allotment of Rs. 65,000 for the cost of the *Undaunted*, credited under Land Revenue.

The falling off in receipts in 1884-85 was wholly due to the stagnation of trade. In 1881-82 the number of vessels which entered the Port of Calcutta was 1,074 with a total tonnage of 1,808,005, while the number of clearances was 1,058 with a total tonnage of 1,774,084. In 1884-85 the shipping had fallen to 903 entries with a tonnage of 1,729,874 and 923 clearances with a tonnage of 1,745,271.

The only matters of note during the five years were the grant of a subsidy of Rs. 35,000 a year to Messrs. MacNeill and Company from 1883-84 for a rapid steamer service between Dhubri and Dibrughar; and a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year to the India General Steam Navigation Company, sanctioned for a similar service between Naraingunge and Cachar. In both cases the subsidies were supplementary of similar grants made by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The expenditure on EDUCATION was taken in the contract estimates at Rs. 26,77,000. The actual expenditure in each year was Rs. 30,16,000, Rs. 31,55,000, Rs. 34,00,000, Rs. 32,95,000, and Rs. 33,72,000. Up to 1884-85 it was possible to provide annually increasing allotments for this branch of service, but from that time the demands of other Departments swallowed up the scanty increments of the Provincial revenues, and educational expenditure remained stationary. The large decrease in 1885-86 was due to the general reduction made in all branches of service in consequence of the complications in the North-Western Frontier, and a part of it was due to the abolition of the law classes in the Presidency College.

The operation of the contract of 1877 was felt in the PUBLIC WORKS Department more than in any other branch of the public service. The Government of India originally proposed to settle the terms of the contract on the basis of a normal expenditure of 75 lakhs a year for public works of all kinds, including the maintenance, repair and working expenses of all railways and canals, the construction of new works, and the construction, maintenance and repair of civil roads and buildings, but exclusive of interest charges. It was urged at the time that the grant should not be less than 99 lakhs, the

average of the past three years, but eventually by a compromise the offer of the Government of India was accepted with the modification that a lump sum of 15 lakhs, equivalent to 3 lakhs a year, was credited to the Local Government. Virtually therefore the contract proceeded on the basis of an annual grant of 78 lakhs for public works of all kinds. To make a comparison of any value, however, it is necessary to deduct the amounts devoted to the working expenses of State Railways and Canals. The actual sums so expended in 1881-82 were Rs. 19,03,000 for railways, and (approximately) Rs. 14,51,000 for canals. Apart from these, the total sum available for civil works of all kinds, and for capital expenditure on railways and canals, was only Rs. 44,46,000, including the special grant of 15 lakhs. The following table shows the actual expenditure in each year since 1881-82:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Railways (Capital)	11,32,000	18,49,000	8,27,000	1,32,000	51,000	58,000
Subsidized Railways ...	.....	11,000	40,000	58,000	26,000	1,000
Irrigation (Capital) ...	22,09,000	17,18,000	5,03,000	2,02,000	3,77,000	3,09,000
Civil works ...	66,87,000	66,82,000	45,75,000	27,15,000	27,27,000	33,30,000*
Total ...	1,10,28,000	1,02,60,000	59,45,000	31,07,000	31,81,000	36,98,000

* Exclusive of the adjustment of Rs. 5,55,000 on account of Burrakur Iron Works.

The dwindling of the grants under every head is striking. During the first two years of the contract funds were provided, though with difficulty, for the Dinagepore branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and for the Kaunia and Dharlla Railway, and for the completion of the Diamond Harbour branch of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, the whole cost of which was found from Provincial revenues. With the completion of these works, the construction of railways from Provincial funds was entirely suspended, the small sums shown in 1884-85 and subsequent years being merely on account of administrative charges of State Railways in the Secretariat, and for a trifling expenditure on the Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway. In respect of Irrigation works, the course of events was almost precisely similar. No new work of any kind was undertaken during the term of the contract, and it was with difficulty that funds were provided for the improvement of the Calcutta canals and the prosecution of the Orissa Coast Canal, both of which works had been undertaken before the contract of 1882 came into operation.

During the first two years of the term of the contract an endeavour was made to provide for the completion of works in progress and to meet the demand for new works to the full extent of the balance at credit of the Province. By the end of 1883-84, however, the Provincial balances had been reduced to Rs. 6,87,000, and at this juncture the Secretary of State issued orders that they should not ordinarily be allowed to fall below 20 lakhs. The Public Works expenditure for 1884-85 was therefore restricted to Rs. 27,15,000; and that for 1885-86 was, under pressure of the complications on the North-West frontier, cut down to Rs. 27,27,000. With these allotments it was not found possible to do more in the matter of original works than finish one or two of the more important buildings already in progress, and nothing could be done to meet the demand for other works.

Under Civil Works by Civil Department the expenditure was Rs. 47,000, Rs. 1,44,000, Rs. 2,99,000, Rs. 58,000, and Rs. 77,000 against the contract grant of Rs. 73,000. The expenditure by the Civil Department represents the charges for the maintenance of ferries and grants to Municipalities and Excluded Local Funds, such as the grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Municipality of Burdwan in aid of local scheme of water-supply; of Rs. 30,000 to the Darjeeling Municipality for the construction of a market, a wire tramway for the removal of rubbish, and other local works; of Rs. 10,000 for the improvement of the town of Chittagong; of Rs. 15,000 for drainage works in Serampore; and of numerous smaller amounts to Municipal Boards for miscellaneous objects. The large expenditure in 1884-85 includes a write-off of Port Canning loan, amounting to Rs. 2,36,000.

The following table shows the net financial result of the working of all Provincial railways and canals during each year from 1881-82 to 1886-87:—

RAILWAYS.

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts ...	32,70,000	37,88,000	41,24,000	43,10,000*	45,03,000	53,02,000
Working expenses ...	19,03,000	20,40,000	25,00,000	30,72,000	30,39,000	31,43,000
Net earnings ...	13,67,000	17,48,000	16,24,000	12,38,000	14,64,000	21,59,000
Interest	12,86,000	14,14,000	15,94,000	17,15,000	19,07,000	20,63,000
Net profit ...	81,000	3,34,000	30,000	.....	.....	96,000
Net loss	.....	.....	.....	4,77,000	4,43,000	.....

* From the 1st July 1884 the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway was resumed by the Imperial Government, and its receipts and charges disappeared from the Provincial account. A lump sum of Rs. 22,500 for 1884-85 and of Rs. 30,000 for each succeeding year (credited on this account under Land Revenue) is here added to gross earnings, and the interest charges are also diminished by the amount credited to Provincial on this account.

CANALS.

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts ...	19,55,000	20,72,000	19,62,000	20,85,000	26,17,000	22,34,000
Working expenses ...	14,51,000	17,97,000	17,44,000	17,93,000	18,39,000	18,77,000
Net earnings ...	5,04,000	2,75,000	2,18,000	2,92,000	7,78,000	3,57,000
Interest ...	20,75,000	21,16,000	21,61,000	22,13,000	22,49,000	22,91,000
Net loss ...	15,71,000	18,41,000	19,43,000	19,21,000	14,71,000	19,34,000

The table shows that while the gross receipts on the State Railways rose from Rs. 32,70,000 to Rs. 53,02,000, this improvement was accompanied by so heavy an increase of working expenses and interest that the net result to the Provincial Government was to convert a gain of Rs. 81,000 into a heavy loss of Rs. 4,77,000 in 1884-85 and Rs. 4,43,000 in 1885-86. A considerable part of the loss in 1884-85 and 1885-86 was due to the locking up of capital on lines not then open for traffic, or still in their infancy. For instance, close upon 102½ lakhs of rupees had been spent by the end of the last year upon the Assam-Behar line, a part of which only has now been opened for traffic. But much of the retrogression was undoubtedly due to the stagnation of trade during the two years since 1883-84, combined with the failure of the food-grain harvests in parts of Behar, and of the jute crop in Bengal. On the Northern Bengal State Railway the net earnings of 1884-85 were diminished by heavy charges for re-sleepering.

The net results of the working of the canals under the Bengal Government fluctuated less, chiefly for the reason that deficient rainfall, which tends to contract the traffic on railways, stimulates the demand for water for irrigation purposes.

The power of the Local Government in making contributions from the Provincial revenues to District Road and other Incorporated Local Funds was greatly circumscribed. The expenditure in no one year exceeded Rs. 3,20,000, and averaged about 2½ lakhs a year; and when it is remembered that more than 1½ lakhs a year represent compulsory payments of an official nature, the available balance is seen to be exceedingly small.

The general financial result of the contract of 1882 may be summarised thus: the revenue, which was estimated at Rs. 3,93,21,000, averaged Rs. 4,15,59,000, giving an increase of Rs. 22,38,000; the expenditure, which was estimated at Rs. 4,48,53,000, averaged only Rs. 4,26,92,000, being a reduction of Rs. 21,61,000. The total resources placed at the disposal of the Local Government for expenditure on Provincial administration during the five years 1882-83 to 1886-87 aggregated Rs. 20,77,99,000, and the total expenditure amounted during the same period to Rs. 21,34,62,000, showing a deficit of

Rs. 56,65,000. This deficit was met by drawing upon the accumulated balances of the Province, which stood at Rs. 75,43,000, and was reduced at the close of the contract to Rs. 18,80,000. The chief branches of revenue which contributed to the increase in receipts were Land Revenue, Stamps, Provincial Rates, and Registration; while the reduction in expenditure was almost wholly confined to the Public Works Department, in which the grants for Civil Works, for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Canals, and for Irrigation (net charges) were cut down so as not merely to balance the account, but to provide for a large increase of expenditure on Revenue establishments, Judicial Courts, Jails, Police, Education, Superannuations, and the net charges of Provincial State Railways.

Such were the results of the five years' contract of 1882, the term of which expired with the financial year 1886-87. A new contract has been made for another period of five years, under which no material advance in the system of decentralization has been made, but by a redistribution of the shares of the Provincial and Imperial Governments in the three principal heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and by certain reductions in expenditure which were considered feasible, a general standard of normal revenue and expenditure has been obtained, which has been adopted as the "Ruling Account" in settling the contract. This Ruling Account showed a surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure of Rs. 7,30,000, and this surplus the Government of India have decided to appropriate to the Imperial Revenues through the Land Revenue head, leaving the Province with a revenue and expenditure exactly equal. Some proposals for savings in expenditure, however, for which credit has been taken in framing the contract, have been reconsidered. The Government of India have agreed on this account to increase the provincial resources by an additional grant of Rs. 40,000 a year, and the grant will be adjusted under the head of Land Revenue.

The following are the principal changes made in the Provincial Receipts and Charges under the new scheme. The Government of Bengal has been admitted to a quarter share in the Land Revenue collections, except those from the Government estates, in the place of 32·2284 per cent. on the entire collections, inclusive of those from the Government estates; while its share under Stamps and Excise have been altered from one-half under the last contract to three-fourths and one-fourth, respectively, in the new contract. The cost of "Surveys and Settlements" under Land Revenue, which under the last contract was divided between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments in the proportion of 67·7716 and 32·2284 per cent., has been made entirely Provincial. The assignment for these charges, based on the actual expenditure of the past two years, has been provisionally fixed at Rs. 2,90,000. The allotment will be finally determined on the preparation of a regular programme of work. Under Stamps and Excise the Imperial Government will only retain the same percentage on charges for collection as has been retained of the receipts under those heads. To the present Provincial charges has been added the cost of maintenance of agricultural works and embankments, which was Imperial under the last contract. "Refunds and Drawbacks" will follow the new proportions assigned for the revenues. The Patna-Gya State Railway has been made Imperial, while the Eastern Bengal State Railway has been made Provincial, with this reservation, that any excess over 30 lakhs in the net revenue will be credited to Imperial Revenues, and that any deficiency below 20 lakhs will be made good by Imperial to Provincial. Hitherto no interest was charged on funds provided for from Provincial revenues, or from Famine Insurance grant, for outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Major Works entrusted to the administration of the Local Government: under the new contract the interest is to be calculated on the entire capital outlay, including "loss by exchange," from the commencement of operations, irrespective of the sources from which the outlay has been met and the head under which it has been recorded, *i.e.*, Productive, Frontier, Protective, or Ordinary.

The new contract has made no provision for—

(1) A new pilot brig for the Sandheads to replace the *Cassandra*, which has been condemned.

(2) Outlay required to complete the Orissa Coast Canal.

(3) Transfer to Government of the whole cost of the Presidency Police, if approved by the Government of India.

(4) Any outlay required in connection with a new census.

These and any other new charges which may be imposed upon Bengal have been left to be provided for by special grants from Imperial revenues. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has already been allotted by the Imperial Government for a new pilot brig; but as it is supposed not to undertake the construction during the current year, credit for the amount has not been taken. A further sum of Rs. 3,10,000 has been allotted for outlay on the Orissa Coast Canal, which has been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department. No formal decision has yet been arrived at about the Presidency Police or a new census.

No change was made during the year in the rates at which the cesses were levied, the maximum rates having been levied in all the districts in which the Act is in force, except Backergunge, where the Public Works Cess was levied at full and the Road Cess at half rates. In many districts there has been a reduction of the demand on revaluation, yet upon the whole both cesses continue to show an increase. It is estimated that this increase will continue at the rate of Rs. 62,265 a year, which is the average of the last three years. This is at the rate of about four-fifths per cent. per annum, showing an increase of nearly ten lakhs per annum in the annual value of the property assessed.

The following table compares the results of the year with those of three preceding years:—

	Demand.			Balances.			Deduct remissions.	Net arrears.	Percentage of net balances on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1882-83	73,10,811	11,42,296	84,53,107	10,09,330	1,77,390	11,86,720	27,490	11,58,780	13·7
1883-84	73,75,697	12,60,272	86,35,969	13,56,778	2,64,196	16,20,974	26,993	15,93,981	18·4
1884-85	74,36,830	15,63,317	90,00,147	11,60,697	3,07,191	14,67,288	38,657	14,28,631	15·8
1885-86	74,97,608	14,65,317	89,62,925	11,24,146	3,03,303	14,27,449	39,351	13,88,098	15·4

The gross demand was thus Rs. 89,62,925. Of this Rs. 75,38,825 was collected and Rs. 39,351 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,88,098 outstanding at the close of the year. Though there has been a slight reduction, both in arrear and in current balances, the general result is unsatisfactory.

On comparing the arrear collections with the arrear demand, it is observed that in the following districts the arrear collections fell short of 90 per cent.—

	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
Burdwan	30·9	82·8
Bhagulpore	58·8	91·0
Bankoora	61·1	84·9
Hooghly	65·6	73·0
Balasore	70·6	77·0
Shahabad	72·8	76·7
Manbhoom	75·4	96·3
Mozufferpore	78·6	76·7
Furreedpore	79·1	61·8
Pooree	79·9	66·7
Cuttack	81·4	86·5
Durbhunga	83·2	79·4
Monghyr	86·9	85·9
Patna	88·3	83·2
Sarun	88·5	84·1
Chittagong	88·7	87·6
Backergunge	89·9	81·3

Of these 17 districts, 13 are the same as those which appeared in the list of the previous year. Moorshedabad, Maldah, Midnapore, Pubna, Dacca, and Nuddea have disappeared from the list, and Manbhoom, Pooree, Sarun, and Chittagong have been added. Burdwan, which was the second worst district in regard to arrear collections in 1882-83, has during the past three years headed the list. In 1883-84 the percentage collected was 33·3, in 1884-85 43, and in

1885-86 30·9. The unsatisfactory result is due to the difficulty of collecting three years' back demand from numerous petty rent-free holdings assessed under Chapter IV, Part II of the Act. The same cause is, however, in operation in the adjoining district of Hooghly, where the percentage of arrear collections has never fallen below 61, and in the past year was 65. Proposals for a general revaluation of the Burdwan district are now under the consideration of Government. The failure in Bhagulpore is attributed to drought. The Collectors of the Patna Division, where the collections were indifferent, ascribe their failure to inundation and to the delay inseparable from the certificate procedure. In Hazaribagh, Purneah, Darjeeling, Bogra, and Rajshahye the whole of the arrear demand, and in Dinagepore 99·2, Beerbhoom 98·4, Lohardugga 97·6, and Rungpore 95·1 per cent., was realized. In Durbhunga the Collector observes that the falling off is due chiefly to the abolition of the long-standing practice of demanding payment of cesses before accepting the revenue challans during the kist days from the beginning of the current cess year. The Board rightly observe that this illegal practice ought never to have been tolerated by the Collectors of the district.

In some districts of the Patna Division it has been found necessary to resort, as an exceptional measure, to the provisions of section 99 of the Cess Act for the realization of arrears. This is a salutary provision for meeting cases of inveterate contumacy, but when it is employed, the strictest supervision should be exercised.

The list given above shows the districts in which the arrear collection fell short of 90 per cent. In the following districts, though the arrear collections were not less than 90 per cent., the current collections fell below that amount:—Singbhoom (57·0), Midnapore (77·1), Dacca (78·0), Gya (79·1) Tipperah (80·4), Chumparun (81·0), Nuddea (84·1), Jessore (85·5), Julpigoree (87·0), 24-Pergunnahs (87·2), Maldah (87·6), and Khulna (89·6). Of these, Singbhoom was brought under the operation of the Cess Act only last year.

The percentages of collection on current demand was in Lohardugga 99·8, in Hazaribagh 99·6, in Purneah 98·1, in Beerbhoom 97·7, in Darjeeling 97·3, and in Dinagepore and Rungpore 95.

The number of certificates filed and disposed of for the recovery of cess during the preceding three years is as follows:—

	Number filed.	Number disposed of.
1883-84	74,674	73,386
1884-85	77,631	78,385
1885-86	77,577	80,273

The increase in the number of disposals is simultaneous with a trifling decrease in the number of institutions. The smallest number of certificates filed was, as usual, in the Chota Nagpore Division, viz., 894, being less than the total of a single district in many of the other divisions. Next comes the Presidency Division with 4,657. The largest numbers occur in the Patna Division, 23,490, and the Burdwan Division, 15,753.

A complete revaluation of the district of Cuttack has resulted in an increase in the gross annual value of Rs. 4,32,274 and in the demand of cesses of Rs. 24,152. In Pooree a revaluation has been completed, except in the Government estate of Khoorda, where it is still in progress. In Balasore the work is still incomplete. General revaluations are proceeding in Gya, Chumparun, and Shahabad. In Purneah also a general revaluation has been sanctioned, but it was not commenced during the year. Operations in Mozufferpore have been temporarily postponed, as it was deemed inexpedient to undertake the work while a survey and record of rights under the Tenancy Act was being effected in a considerable portion of the district. Partial valuations and revaluations are in progress in several districts, particulars of which are not of much importance. During the year 6,235 separate accounts were opened, under section 44 of the Act, for Rs. 93,584 payable as cess. At the close of the year the number of accounts remaining open was 32,000 for Rs. 13,29,846 of cess. The number of separate cess accounts opened in revenue-free estates under section 46 of the Act is 37, against 59 in the preceding year.

The transactions of the Incorporated Local Funds in the year under report were as follows:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	16,92,710	48,90,489	65,83,199	{ 49,02,372 (4,94,719) }	11,86,108
Ditto Account	19,139	80,936	1,00,075	84,938	15,137
District Fund	(4,94,719)	11,47,747	{ 11,47,747 (4,94,719) }	8,79,318	7,63,148
District Post Fund	1,52,037	3,40,965	4,93,002	3,48,077	1,44,925
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	1,193	26,315	27,508	26,315	1,193
Total ...	18,65,079	64,86,452	83,51,531	62,41,020	21,10,511

The account of the *District Road Fund* includes the transactions of the first six months of the year of the 16 districts to which the Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885 was extended with effect from 1st October 1886, and of the whole year for other districts. The payments were within the receipts of the year except in nine districts, in which the expenditure exceeded the receipts. The excess was, however, met from the balance which was at credit of the fund at the beginning of the year. There was no overdrawal in any district during the year. The *District Road Account* was in existence only in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Singbhoom excepting the pergunnah of Dhalbhoom, where the Cess Act was not extended. The Fund was kept solvent by contributions from Provincial revenues.

The *District Fund* was a new fund opened in the year, absorbing the District Road Fund in the 16 districts to which the Local Self-Government Act was extended from the 1st October 1886. Its receipts were (1) the balance of the road cess collections after payment of the expenses of collections, revaluations, &c.; (2) fines and penalties levied under the Act; (3) surplus collections from funds outside the limits of municipalities; (4) surplus receipts from ferries placed under the management of the District Boards; (5) all receipts in respect of any schools, hospitals, dispensaries, &c., placed under the control and management of the District Boards; and (6) contributions by Government from the Provincial revenues. The payments were on account of expenses incurred by the District Boards in paying their establishments and in the performance of the duties imposed by the Act. The fund is administered in each district by a Board, of which the members are partly appointed by Government and partly elected by the cess-payers. The *District Post Fund* consists of the receipts and charges of the local postal lines maintained, where there is no imperial post, under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1862. The payments were within the resources of the fund except in Tipperah, where there was a small debit balance since made good. The transactions of the Inland Labour Transport Fund occur in Assam as well as in Bengal. The charges in Bengal in 1886-87 exceeded the receipts by Rs. 16,948. The excess was debited to the Assam Fund under orders of the Government of India, and consequently there was exact equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure on the Bengal Fund.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Excluded Local Funds for the year 1886-87:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1).—Police Funds—					
Railway Police Clothing	3,330	1,840	5,170	3,832	1,338
(2).—Marine Funds—					
Hospital Port Dues	72,273	77,018	1,49,291	80,192	69,099
Balasore Port	(—)3,752	3,659	(—)93	14,537	—14,630
Cuttack and Pooree Ports	102	6,523	6,625	21,262	—14,637
Chittagong Port	27,626	51,363	78,989	32,010	46,979
Total ...	96,249	1,38,563	2,34,812	1,48,001	86,811

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(3).—Education Funds—					
Hindu College	1,840	5,202	7,042	4,954	2,088
Durga Churn Laha's Scholarship ...	1,575	2,704	4,279	2,979	1,300
Jagiarah Estate	15	1,323	1,338	1,323	15
Vizianagram Scholarship	3,275	5,402	8,677	870	7,807
Khond Mehal School	8,483	2,405	10,888	3,549	7,339
Bruce Legacy	59	30,283	30,342	30,342	.....
Total ...	15,247	47,319	62,566	44,017	18,549
(4).—Medical and Charitable Funds—					
Pilgrims' Lodging-house	7,359	27,421	34,780	21,461	13,319
Balasore Pilgrim Hospital	193	950	1,143	764	379
Choonee Lall Seal's Dispensary ...	1,573	2,000	3,573	1,874	1,699
Unnochutter	86	6,235	6,321	6,300	21
Total ...	9,211	36,606	45,817	30,399	15,418
(5).—Public Works Funds—					
Khond Mehal Road	7,217	6,025	13,242	1,232	12,010
Darjeeling Improvement	11,098	20,798	31,896	18,649	13,247
Juggarnath Road	5,961	3,672	9,633	939	8,694
Wahabee Fund	44,611	.....	44,611	159	44,452
Total ...	68,887	30,495	99,382	20,979	78,403
(6).—Miscellaneous Funds—					
Zoological Garden	6,933	40,608	47,541	40,650	6,891
Burial Board	229	9,683	9,912	8,837	1,075
Moshin Endowment	45,041	1,09,129	1,54,170	1,02,495	51,675
Total ...	52,203	1,59,420	2,11,623	1,51,982	59,641
(7).—Cantonment Funds	21,942	46,738	68,680	50,622	18,058
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,67,069	4,60,981	7,28,050	4,49,832	2,78,218

The rate of the *Hospital Port Dues* has been reduced from one anna to nine pies per ton with effect from 1st October 1886. The receipts will now probably be reduced to equilibrium with the payments. The port dues leviable at the *Balasore Ports* have been raised from 6 annas per 100 maunds to 3 annas per ton, or nearly doubled in the case of Balasore and Chandbally, and to 2 annas per ton in the case of other ports. A Port Trust has been formed in the port of Chittagong, and the Port Fund has been made over to the Commissioners appointed for the improvement of the port. The Maharajah of Vizianagram has discontinued the donation for the *Vizianagram scholarship*, and the fund will cease to exist when the balance has been expended. The Bruce Legacy Fund has ceased to exist. The balance of the fund has been made over to the Honorary Secretary to the Bruce Institution. The Wahabee Fund has also ceased to exist. The fund closed the year with a balance of Rs. 44,452, out of which a donation of Rs. 15,000 has been made to the Anglo-Arabic School at Patna. A further contribution of Rs. 5,000 has also been promised towards the cost of acquiring a new site for the school.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS OPERATIONS FOR THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST OCTOBER 1886 TO THE 31ST MARCH 1887.

The Cess year of 1885-86 commenced on 1st October 1885 and ended on 30th September 1886. In consequence of the recent introduction of the Local Self-Government Act into most of the districts of the Lower Provinces, it was decided that the Cess year should coincide with the Financial year, and from 1st April 1887 run from the 1st April to the 31st March. It is necessary therefore to review the interval between the old and the new cess years.

Both the Road and Public Works Cesses continued to be levied in all the districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force at the maximum rates, except in the district of Backergunge, where the Public Works Cess was levied at full and the Road Cess at half rates. As the figures contained in the Report

under review are only for the half-year, no comparison is made with the figures of previous years. The current demand for the half-year amounted to—

	Rs.
Road Cess	20,66,279
Public Works Cess	21,11,356
Total ...	41,77,635

The arrear balance outstanding on the 30th September 1886 amounted to Rs. 14,28,853. The gross demand for both cesses for the half-year thus amounted to (Rs. 41,77,635+Rs. 14,28,853) Rs. 56,06,488, of which Rs. 40,21,986 were collected and Rs. 6,164 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 16,00,365 at the close of the half-year. The closing balance of the half-year under review was thus greater than the opening balance by Rs. 1,71,512. The Board explained that there was hardly time to complete the collection of the kists which fell due on the 12th January and the 28th March in some districts.

In 32 districts, as against 17 in the previous year, the arrear collections during the half-year under review fell short of 90 per cent., and in nine of these the collections were below 60 per cent. The Burdwan record was, as in the four preceding years, the worst. The question of a general revaluation of the district is under the consideration of Government, and the Board have recommended that at first a revaluation of lakhiraj holdings only should be made. The short collections in the districts of Durbhunga, Cuttack, Singbhoom, Chittagong and Moorshedabad have been sufficiently explained by the Board. The only district in which the whole of the arrear demand was collected was Hazaribagh. The results of the following districts as regards arrear collections are satisfactory—viz., Darjeeling (98·9), Julpigoree (97·5 , Dinagepore (97·3), Purneah (96·8), Chumparun (96·1), Bogra (94·9), Maldah (94·3), Noakholly (93·4), and Lohardugga (91·1).

In addition to showing short arrear collections, the following districts failed to collect 60 per cent. of the current demand—viz., Singbhoom (*nil*), Chittagong (56·6), Mozufferpore (52·8), Dacca (59·3), Tipperah (58·1), Furreedpore (19·3), and Manbhoom (38·8). The general reasons assigned by the Board have been alluded to above. In Tipperah heavy floods spoilt the harvests and interrupted collections.

In the following districts, though the arrear collections were not less than 90 per cent., the current collections were below that figure—Chumparun (63·2), Dinagepore (65·8), Maldah (69·5), Noakholly (75·4), Julpigoree (78·5), Bogra (84·). The current collections of the following districts were good—Darjeeling (99·6), Lohardugga (98·9), Hazaribagh (92·4), and Purneah (92·4). The advance collections during the half-year amounted to Rs. 1,83,960 against Rs. 1,70,178 in the corresponding period of 1885-86.

During the half-year 36,535 certificates were filed for the recovery of cess arrears, and this, together with 35,240 pending at the close of 1885-86, brings the total number of certificates for disposal up to 71,775. The number of certificates disposed of was 38,651, leaving 33,154 pending at the end of March 1887. The number of objections filed against certificates was 1,348, of which 1,136 were disposed of. In 171 cases the certificates objected to were cancelled, and in 84 cases the amount certified was reduced. In Chota Nagpore, as usual, the number of certificates filed, viz. 259, was smallest. Next comes the Rajshahye Division with 1,716. The largest numbers occur in the Patna and Burdwan Divisions—9,846 and 6,781 respectively.

A complete revaluation of the district of Pooree has resulted in an increase in the annual demand for cess by Rs. 11,144. The only other districts in which revaluations have been attended by a substantial increase in revenue are Bogra, where an increase of Rs. 2,728 has been made in the cess demand, and Julpigoree, where 66 new tea gardens have been assessed at an annual total of Rs. 2,822. During the period under review 1,977 separate accounts were opened under section 44 of the Act for Rs. 8,717 payable as cess. On the 31st March 1887 the number of accounts remaining open was 33,963 for Rs. 12,31,581 payable as cess. The number of separate accounts opened in revenue-free estates under section 46 of the Act was 20 for Rs. 533.

Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the Cess year 1885-86.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3+4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5–6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, columns 3–8.	Current balance, column 4—columns (6+9).	Gross balance, columns 12+13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14–15.	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns 4–6.	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan	Road Cess	73,493	1,72,206	2,45,699	4,505	2,41,194	22,695	1,38,957	2,571	1,64,223	50,798	28,744	79,542	66	79,476	4,584	.....	2,013	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	73,414	1,72,206	2,45,620	4,505	2,41,115	22,695	1,38,958	2,571	1,64,224	50,719	28,743	79,462	67	79,395	4,584	.....	2,013	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,46,907	3,44,412	4,91,319	9,010	4,82,309	45,390	2,77,915	5,142	3,28,447	1,01,517	57,487	1,59,004	133	1,58,871	9,168	.....	4,026	30·9	82·8	95·3
Bankoora	Road Cess	13,481	39,450	52,931	224	52,707	8,245	33,329	250	41,824	5,236	5,897	11,133	3	11,130	221	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	13,482	39,450	52,932	224	52,708	8,245	33,330	250	41,825	5,237	5,896	11,133	3	11,130	221	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	26,963	78,900	1,05,863	448	1,05,415	16,490	66,659	500	83,649	10,473	11,793	22,266	6	22,260	442	58	.....	61·1	84·9	106·0
Beerbhoom ...	Road Cess	7,885	56,221	64,106	1,053	63,053	7,766	50,613	501	58,880	119	4,555	4,674	40	4,634	1,053	.....	552	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	7,885	56,222	64,107	1,053	63,054	7,765	50,614	502	58,881	120	4,555	4,675	40	4,635	1,053	.....	551	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	15,770	1,12,443	1,28,213	2,106	1,26,107	15,531	1,01,227	1,003	1,17,761	239	9,110	9,349	80	9,269	2,106	.....	1,103	98·4	91·7	104·7
Midnapore ...	Road Cess	47,010	1,40,779	1,87,789	1,014	1,86,775	43,921	1,07,754	1,844	1,53,519	3,089	32,011	35,100	2,805	32,294	1,049	795	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	47,010	1,40,779	1,87,789	1,013	1,86,776	43,921	1,07,755	1,844	1,53,520	3,089	32,011	35,100	2,805	32,295	1,049	795	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	94,020	2,81,558	3,75,578	2,027	3,73,551	87,842	2,15,509	3,688	3,07,039	6,178	64,022	70,200	5,611	64,589	2,098	1,590	.....	93·4	77·1	109·0
Hooghly	Road Cess	49,910	1,05,019	1,54,929	2,540	1,52,389	32,783	74,876	3,852	1,11,511	17,127	27,603	44,730	1,086	43,644	2,686	1,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	49,910	1,05,019	1,54,929	2,541	1,52,388	32,782	74,876	3,852	1,11,510	17,128	27,602	44,730	1,085	43,645	2,686	1,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	99,820	2,10,038	3,09,858	5,081	3,04,777	65,565	1,49,752	7,704	2,23,021	34,255	55,205	89,460	2,171	87,289	5,372	2,332	.....	65·6	73·0	106·1
24-Pergunnahs ...	Road Cess	7,994	1,06,221	1,14,215	792	1,13,423	7,943	91,960	2,274	1,02,177	51	13,469	13,520	21	13,499	835	1,439	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	7,994	1,06,222	1,14,216	793	1,13,423	7,943	91,960	2,274	1,02,177	51	13,469	13,520	22	13,498	834	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	15,988	2,12,443	2,28,431	1,585	2,26,846	15,886	1,83,920	4,548	2,04,354	102	26,938	27,040	43	26,997	1,669	2,879	.....	99·3	87·2	96·2
Nuddea	Road Cess	11,363	61,875	73,238	452	72,786	10,447	51,689	277	62,413	916	9,734	10,650	303	10,347	579	.....	302	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	11,363	61,874	73,237	451	72,786	10,447	51,688	278	62,413	916	9,735	10,651	303	10,348	579	.....	301	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	22,726	1,23,749	1,46,475	903	1,45,572	20,894	1,03,377	555	1,24,826	1,832	19,469	21,301	606	20,695	1,158	.....	603	91·9	84·1	100·8
Jessore	Road Cess	13,557	78,812	92,369	499	91,870	13,548	66,972	637	81,157	9	11,341	11,350	4	11,346	539	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	13,557	78,812	92,369	499	91,870	13,548	66,972	638	81,158	9	11,341	11,350	3	11,347	538	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	27,114	1,57,624	1,84,738	998	1,83,740	27,096	1,33,944	1,275	1,62,315	18	22,682	22,700	7	22,693	1,077	198	.....	99·9	85·5	102·9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
District.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3+4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5—6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, columns 8—8.	Current balance, column 4—columns (6+9).	Gross balance, columns 12+13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14—15.	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns 4—6.	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Khulna	Road Cess	7,532	61,448	68,980	543	68,437	6,779	54,595	445	61,819	753	6,310	7,063	10	7,053	543	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	7,531	61,448	68,979	543	68,436	6,778	54,594	446	61,818	753	6,311	7,064	10	7,054	543	.....	97	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	15,063	1,22,896	1,37,959	1,086	1,36,873	13,557	1,09,189	891	1,23,637	1,506	12,621	14,127	20	14,107	1,086	.....	195	90·0	89·6	100·6
Moorshedabad ...	Road Cess	12,239	61,746	73,985	906	73,079	5,818	55,299	1,125	62,242	6,421	5,541	11,962	5,847	6,115	928	197	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	12,041	61,747	73,788	907	72,881	5,818	55,299	1,125	62,242	6,223	5,541	11,764	5,763	6,001	928	197	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	24,280	1,23,493	1,47,773	1,813	1,45,960	11,636	1,10,598	2,250	1,24,484	12,644	11,082	23,726	11,610	12,116	1,856	394	.....	91·9	90·8	100·8
Dinagepore	Road Cess	4,775	8·,959	85,734	1,425	84,309	4,737	75,610	1,279	81,626	38	3,924	3,962	5	3,957	1,399	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	4,774	80,960	85,734	1,425	84,309	4,736	75,611	1,280	81,627	38	3,924	3,962	5	3,957	1,398	.....	118	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	9,549	1,61,919	1,71,468	2,850	1,68,618	9,473	1,51,221	2,559	1,63,253	76	7,848	7,924	10	7,914	2,797	.....	238	99·2	95·0	100·8
Rajshahye	Road Cess	12,008	77,771	89,779	601	89,178	12,008	70,233	834	83,075	.....	6,937	6,937	.....	6,937	626	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	12,009	77,771	89,780	601	89,179	12,009	70,232	834	83,075	.....	6,938	6,938	.....	6,938	625	209	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	24,017	1,55,542	1,79,559	1,202	1,78,357	24,017	1,40,465	1,668	1,66,150	.....	13,875	13,875	.....	13,875	1,251	417	.....	100·	91·0	106·8
Rungpore	Road Cess	10,633	1,29,059	1,39,692	9	1,39,683	10,131	1,22,688	131	1,32,940	512	6,362	6,874	143	6,731	14	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	10,652	1,29,060	1,39,712	8	1,39,704	10,121	1,22,689	130	1,32,940	531	6,363	6,894	143	6,751	15	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	21,285	2,58,119	2,79,404	17	2,79,387	20,242	2,45,377	261	2,65,880	1,043	12,725	13,768	286	13,482	29	232	.....	95·1	95·0	103·0
Bogra	Road Cess	4,280	43,740	48,020	637	47,383	4,280	40,875	560	45,715	.....	2,228	2,228	.....	2,228	729	.....	169	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	4,281	43,739	48,020	637	47,383	4,281	40,874	561	45,716	.....	2,228	2,228	.....	2,228	729	.....	168	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	8,561	87,479	96,040	1,274	94,766	8,561	81,749	1,121	91,431	.....	4,456	4,456	.....	4,456	1,458	.....	337	100·	94·8	104·5
Pubna	Road Cess	5,400	47,051	52,451	1,608	50,843	4,922	41,300	1,739	47,961	478	4,143	4,621	253	4,368	1,692	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	5,400	47,050	52,450	1,608	50,842	4,922	41,299	1,739	47,960	478	4,143	4,621	252	4,369	1,693	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	10,800	94,101	1,04,901	3,216	1,01,685	9,844	82,599	3,478	95,921	956	8,286	9,242	505	8,737	3,385	93	.....	91·1	90·8	101·9
Darjeeling	Road Cess	403	18,446	18,849	356	18,493	403	17,604	768	18,775	.....	486	486	395	91	378	390	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	403	18,447	18,850	357	18,493	403	17,604	768	18,775	.....	486	486	396	90	378	390	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	806	36,893	37,699	713	36,986	806	35,208	1,536	37,550	.....	972	972	791	181	756	780	.....	100·	97·3	101·7
Julpigoree	Road Cess	3,140	41,214	44,354	55	44,299	3,140	35,815	54	39,009	.....	5,344	5,344	.....	5,344	56	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	3,140	41,214	44,354	54	44,300	3,140	35,814	55	39,009	.....	5,346	5,346	.....	5,346	57	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,280	82,428	88,708	109	88,599	6,280	71,629	109	78,018	.....	10,690	10,690	.....	10,690	113	.....	4	100·0	87·0	94·6

Dacca	Road Cess	21,859	68,864	90,723	2,890	87,833	20,075	51,473	3,485	75,033	1,784	14,501	16,285	.....	16,285	3,047	438	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	21,916	68,936	90,852	2,889	87,963	20,132	51,517	3,494	75,143	1,784	14,530	16,314	.....	16,314	3,048	446	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	43,775	1,37,800	1,81,575	5,779	1,75,796	40,207	1,02,990	6,979	1,50,176	3,568	29,031	32,599	.....	32,599	6,095	884	.....	91·8	78·0	108·9
Furreedpore ...	Road Cess	24,602	55,833	80,435	223	80,212	19,644	34,449	242	54,335	4,958	21,161	26,119	152	25,967	223	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	25,297	56,165	81,462	225	81,237	19,827	34,562	249	54,638	5,470	21,378	26,848	153	26,695	225	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	49,899	1,11,998	1,61,897	448	1,61,449	39,471	69,011	491	1,08,973	10,428	42,539	52,967	305	52,662	448	43	.....	79·1	61·8	97·2
Backergunge ...	Road Cess	31,490	97,785	1,29,275	2,488	1,26,787	28,248	77,573	826	1,06,645	3,244	17,724	20,968	.....	20,968	501	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	62,577	1,92,449	2,55,026	4,977	2,50,049	56,408	1,52,322	1,652	2,10,382	6,169	35,150	41,319	.....	41,319	1,001	651	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	94,067	2,90,234	3,84,301	7,465	3,76,836	84,654	2,29,895	2,478	3,17,027	9,413	52,874	62,287	.....	62,287	1,502	976	.....	89·9	81·3	109·2
Mymensingh ...	Road Cess	10,653	1,40,742	1,51,395	3,265	1,48,130	9,637	1,24,861	3,511	1,38,009	1,016	12,616	13,632	.....	13,632	3,173	338	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	10,654	1,40,742	1,51,396	3,266	1,48,130	9,638	1,24,860	3,512	1,38,010	1,016	12,616	13,632	.....	13,632	3,173	339	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	21,307	2,81,484	3,02,791	6,531	2,96,260	19,275	2,49,721	7,023	2,76,019	2,032	25,232	27,264	.....	27,264	6,346	677	.....	90·4	90·7	98·0
Tipperah ...	Road Cess	19,034	94,460	1,13,494	491	1,13,003	17,355	75,561	363	93,279	1,679	18,408	20,087	.....	20,087	491	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	19,034	94,460	1,13,494	491	1,13,003	17,356	75,560	364	93,280	1,678	18,409	20,087	.....	20,087	491	.....	127	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	38,068	1,88,920	2,26,988	982	2,26,006	34,711	1,51,121	727	1,86,559	3,357	36,817	40,174	.....	40,174	982	.....	255	91·1	80·4	98·7
Chittagong	Road Cess	12,717	89,070	1,01,787	846	1,00,941	11,278	77,302	765	89,345	1,439	10,922	12,361	163	12,198	817	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	12,718	89,070	1,01,788	847	1,00,941	11,278	77,303	764	89,345	1,440	10,920	12,360	162	12,198	817	.....	53	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	25,435	1,78,140	2,03,575	1,693	2,01,882	22,556	1,54,605	1,529	1,78,690	2,879	21,842	24,721	325	24,396	1,634	.....	105	88·7	87·6	100·3
Noakhally	Road Cess	3,399	69,027	72,426	206	72,220	3,218	63,758	473	67,449	181	5,063	5,244	.....	5,244	210	263	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	3,571	69,695	73,266	205	73,061	3,390	64,193	473	68,056	181	5,297	5,478	.....	5,478	211	262	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,970	1,38,722	1,45,692	411	1,45,281	6,608	1,27,951	946	1,35,505	362	10,360	10,722	.....	10,722	421	525	.....	94·8	92·5	97·6
Patna	Road Cess	37,960	1,80,409	2,18,369	3,561	2,14,808	33,529	1,47,141	3,433	1,84,103	4,431	29,707	34,138	.....	34,138	3,964	.....	531	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	37,960	1,80,409	2,18,369	3,562	2,14,807	33,528	1,47,140	3,434	1,84,102	4,432	29,707	34,139	.....	34,139	3,964	.....	530	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	75,920	3,60,818	4,36,738	7,123	4,29,615	67,057	2,94,281	6,867	3,68,205	8,863	59,414	68,277	.....	68,277	7,928	.....	1,061	88·3	83·2	102·0
Gya	Road Cess	30,579	1,96,561	2,27,140	2,862	2,24,278	29,325	1,53,285	3,188	1,85,798	1,254	40,414	41,668	.....	41,668	3,263	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	30,579	1,96,561	2,27,140	2,862	2,24,278	29,325	1,53,284	3,188	1,85,798	1,253	40,415	41,668	.....	41,668	3,264	.....	76	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	61,158	3,93,122	4,54,280	5,724	4,48,556	58,651	3,06,569	6,376	3,71,596	2,507	80,829	83,336	.....	83,336	6,527	.....	151	95·9	79·1	94·5
Shahabad	Road Cess	37,679	1,45,901	1,83,580	.....	1,83,580	27,461	1,12,025	.....	1,39,486	10,218	33,876	44,094	12	44,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	37,679	1,45,901	1,83,580	.....	1,83,580	27,460	1,12,026	.....	1,39,486	10,219	33,875	44,094	11	44,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	75,358	2,91,802	3,67,160	.....	3,67,160	54,921	2,24,051	.....	2,78,972	20,437	67,751	88,188	23	88,165	.....	.....	.....	72·8	76·7	95·6
Mozufferpore ...	Road Cess	40,443	1,39,126	1,79,569	3,665	1,75,904	31,796	1,03,921	3,108	1,38,825	8,647	31,540	40,187	391	39,796	3,649	.....	541	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	40,443	1,39,125	1,79,568	3,664	1,75,904	31,796	1,03,920	3,109	1,38,825	8,647	31,541	40,188	391	39,797	3,649	.....	540	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	80,886	2,78,251	3,59,137	7,329	3,51,808	63,592	2,07,841	6,217	2,77,650	17,294	63,081	80,375	782	79,593	7,298	.....	1,081	78·6	76·7	99·7
Durbhunga	Road Cess	33,647	2,07,166	2,40,813	17,372	2,23,441	28,012	1,50,747	14,757	1,93,516	5,635	39,047	44,682	1,282	43,400	15,818	.....	1,061	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	33,648	2,07,166	2,40,814	17,373	2,23,441	28,013	1,50,746	14,758	1,93,517	5,635	39,047	44,682	1,283	43,399	15,820	.....	1,062	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	67,295	4,14,332	4,81,627	34,745	4,46,882	56,025	3,01,493	29,515	3,87,033	11,270	78,094	89,364	2,565	86,799	31,638	.....	2,123	83·2	79·4	93·4
Sarun	Road Cess	43,165	1,69,051	2,12,216	1,808	2,10,408	38,205	1,40,749	4,349	1,83,303	4,960	26,494	31,454	5,784	25,670	1,907	2,442	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	43,372	1,69,050	2,12,422	1,809	2,10,613	38,441	1,40,748	4,349	1,83,508	4,961	26,493	31,454	5,785	25,669	1,907	2,442	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	86,537	3,38,101	4,24,638	3,617	4,21,021	76,646	2,81,497	8,698	3,66,811	9,921	52,987	62,908	11,569	51,339	3,814	4,884	.....	88·5	84·1	108·4

* Of the arrear demand Rs. 24,280, Rs. 11,610 were remitted. The percentage on the net arrear demand will thus be nearly 92 per cent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3+4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5—6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, columns 3—8.	Current balance, column 4—columns (6+9).	Gross balance, columns 12+13.	Remission.	Net alance, columns 14—15.	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns 4—6.	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Chumparun ...	Road Cess	15,402	75,688	91,090	479	90,611	15,328	60,949	534	76,811	74	14,260	14,334	.....	14,334	502	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	15,401	75,688	91,089	479	90,610	15,327	60,949	535	76,811	74	14,260	14,334	.....	14,334	503	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	30,803	1,51,376	1,82,179	958	1,81,221	30,655	1,21,898	1,069	1,53,622	148	28,520	28,668	.....	28,668	1,005	64	.....	99·5	81·0	101·4
Maldah	Road Cess	5,378	28,522	33,900	168	33,732	5,369	24,835	483	30,687	9	3,519	3,528	155	3,373	159	324	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	5,377	28,523	33,900	168	33,732	5,369	24,836	482	30,687	8	3,519	3,527	154	3,373	160	322	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	10,755	57,045	67,800	336	67,464	10,738	49,671	965	61,374	17	7,038	7,055	309	6,746	319	646	.....	99·8	87·6	107·4
Bhagulpore	Road Cess	18,020	1,46,555	1,64,575	6,089	1,58,486	10,584	1,27,944	7,633	1,46,161	7,436	12,522	19,958	.....	19,958	8,120	.....	487	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	17,982	1,46,555	1,64,537	6,089	1,58,448	10,585	1,27,943	7,633	1,46,161	7,397	12,523	19,920	.....	19,920	8,119	.....	486	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	36,002	2,93,110	3,29,112	12,178	3,16,934	21,169	2,55,887	15,266	2,92,322	14,833	25,045	39,878	.....	39,878	16,239	.....	973	58·8	91·0	99·7
Purneah	Road Cess	1,569	79,704	81,273	955	80,318	1,569	77,299	876	79,744	.....	1,450	1,450	.....	1,450	954	.....	78	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	1,569	79,704	81,273	956	80,317	1,569	77,299	875	79,743	.....	1,449	1,449	.....	1,449	954	.....	79	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	3,138	1,59,408	1,62,546	1,911	1,60,635	3,138	1,54,598	1,751	1,59,487	.....	2,899	2,899	.....	2,899	1,908	.....	157	100·	98·1	100·
Monghyr	Road Cess	17,865	1,24,477	1,42,342	2,310	1,40,032	15,527	1,05,048	2,599	1,23,174	2,338	17,119	19,457	651	18,806	903	1,696	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	17,858	1,24,477	1,42,335	2,311	1,40,024	15,527	1,05,048	2,599	1,23,174	2,331	17,118	19,449	651	18,798	903	1,696	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	35,723	2,48,954	2,84,677	4,621	2,80,056	31,054	2,10,096	5,198	2,46,348	4,669	34,237	38,906	1,302	37,604	1,806	3,392	.....	86·9	85·9	98·9
Cuttack	Road Cess	8,277	65,619	73,896	6,814	67,082	6,738	50,918	6,422	64,078	1,539	7,887	9,426	.....	9,426	3,346	3,076	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	8,278	65,619	73,897	6,814	67,083	6,739	50,917	6,422	64,078	1,539	7,888	9,427	.....	9,427	3,345	3,077	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	16,555	1,31,238	1,47,793	13,628	1,34,165	13,477	1,01,835	12,844	1,28,156	3,078	15,775	18,853	.....	18,853	6,691	6,153	.....	81·4	86·5	97·6
Pooree	Road Cess	9,720	30,358	40,078	461	39,617	7,771	19,951	390	28,112	1,949	9,946	11,895	.....	11,895	461	.....	71	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	9,720	30,359	40,079	462	39,617	7,772	19,951	390	28,113	1,948	9,946	11,894	.....	11,894	462	.....	72	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	19,440	60,717	80,157	923	79,234	15,543	39,902	780	56,225	3,897	19,892	23,789	.....	23,789	923	.....	143	79·9	66·7	92·6
Balasore	Road Cess	5,638	30,392	36,030	364	35,666	3,987	23,145	223	27,355	1,651	6,883	8,534	40	8,494	364	.....	141	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	5,653	30,392	36,045	364	35,681	3,987	23,146	222	27,355	1,666	6,882	8,548	40	8,508	364	.....	142	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	11,291	60,784	72,075	728	71,347	7,974	46,291	445	54,710	3,317	13,765	17,082	80	17,002	728	.....	283	70·6	77·0	76·1

Hazaribagh ...	Road Cess ...	1,986	45,526	47,512	50	47,462	1,986	45,297	76	47,359	.....	179	179	.....	179	51	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	1,986	45,525	47,511	51	47,460	1,986	45,296	77	47,359	.....	178	178	.....	178	50	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	3,972	91,051	95,023	101	94,922	3,972	90,593	153	94,718	.....	357	357	.....	357	101	52	.....	100·	99·6	104·0
Lohardugga...	Road Cess ...	169	51,155	51,324	43	51,281	165	51,045	33	51,243	4	67	71	3	68	43	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	169	51,155	51,324	42	51,282	165	51,046	34	51,245	4	67	71	4	67	42	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	338	1,02,310	1,02,648	85	1,02,563	330	1,02,091	67	1,02,488	8	134	142	7	135	85	.....	18	97·6	99·8	100·1
Singbhoom ...	Road Cess ...	.....	3,786	3,786	.....	3,786	.....	2,158	.....	2,158	.....	1,628	1,628	.....	1,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	.....	3,786	3,786	.....	3,786	.....	2,158	.....	2,158	.....	1,628	1,628	.....	1,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	7,572	7,572	.....	7,572	.....	4,316	.....	4,316	.....	3,256	3,256	.....	3,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	57·0	57·0
Manbhoom ...	Road Cess ...	337	43,142	43,479	418	43,061	254	41,166	634	42,054	83	1,558	1,641	102	1,539	153	481	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	339	43,149	43,479	418	43,061	256	41,164	633	42,053	83	1,558	1,641	103	1,538	154	479	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	676	86,282	86,958	836	86,122	510	82,330	1,267	84,107	166	3,116	3,282	205	3,077	307	960	.....	75·4	96·3	97·4
Total of all districts	Road Cess ...	7,16,691	37,00,936	44,17,627	75,047	43,42,580	5,66,615	30,72,769	77,544	37,16,928	1,50,076	5,53,120	7,03,196	19,717	6,83,479	70,030	13,945	6,431	.....	.....	.....
	Public Works Cess ...	7,48,626	37,96,672	45,45,298	77,543	44,67,755	5,95,399	31,48,103	78,395	38,21,897	1,53,227	5,71,026	7,24,253	19,634	7,04,619	70,536	14,284	6,425	.....	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,65,317	74,97,608	89,62,925	1,52,590	88,10,335	11,62,014	62,20,872	1,55,939	75,38,825	3,03,303	11,24,146	14,27,449	39,351	13,88,098	1,40,566	28,229	12,856	79·3	84·7	100·5

Land Revenue.

THE current demand on account of the four classes into which estates are divided is compared below with that of the year 1885-86:—

CLASS OF ESTATE.	CURRENT DEMAND.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently-settled estates	3,22,99,680	3,22,97,484
Temporarily-settled do.	27,14,942	27,26,304
Government estates	21,97,439	22,36,201
Ryotwari tracts	8,21,318	8,35,309
Total ...	3,80,33,379	3,80,95,298
Increase during the year ...	Rs. 61,919	

It was stated in the report of the previous year that there was a diminution in the rate of development of the land revenue owing to the greater moderation now exercised in enhancing rents, and the greater readiness to reduce them when they are found to be excessive. This tendency continued to be felt during 1886-87, the increment being less than half that which was annually gained on the average of the years before 1884-85. It is, however, somewhat in excess of the increase during the last two years; and in future it is probable that the elasticity of this branch of the revenue will be maintained by the more active policy which it is proposed to adopt in the matter of surveys and re-settlements. To the current demand of Rs. 3,80,95,298 must be added an arrear of Rs. 25,13,482, making the total demand Rs. 4,06,08,780.

Remissions.

The remissions made by Government voluntarily, classified as "of grace" amounted to Rs. 83,390, as against Rs. 38,072 in 1884-85 and Rs. 56,458 in 1885-86.

Collections.

There was a general falling off in the work of revenue collections in the year 1885-86, and instructions were issued for making the collections during the year 1886-87 as complete as possible. It is satisfactory to notice that the instructions have been followed by a general improvement in the results obtained. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,84,07,773, and thus compares favourably with the current demand of Rs. 3,80,95,298. There has been, therefore, a considerable decrease in the outstanding balances, as appears from the following statement:—

CLASS OF ESTATE.	Current demand of 1886-87.	BALANCES.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently-settled estates...	3,22,97,484	9,03,603	7,87,572
Temporarily-settled do. ...	27,26,304	5,10,711	4,97,438
Government estates ...	22,36,201	9,59,385	6,50,442
Ryotwari tracts ...	8,35,309	82,187	87,822
Total ...	3,80,95,298	24,55,886	20,23,274
Diminution of balances during 1886-87			Rs. 4,32,612

On permanently-settled estates under the management of the Court of Wards, the outstanding balance decreased from Rs. 1,52,659 at the end of 1885-86 to Rs. 1,12,803. On temporarily-settled estates there was also a considerable advance in the collections with regard to those held by farmers,

and the disappointing results on those managed direct owing to the recusancy of proprietors are in great part attributable to the large reductions made by orders of Government in the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates. The reduction of balances has been most marked on Government estates, the outstandings on which have been reduced from Rs. 9,59,385 to Rs. 6,50,442, the collections being 102·6 per cent. on the current demand. But, on the other hand, the balances have slightly increased on ryotwari tracts, owing to a falling off in the collections in two districts—Julpigoree and Lohardugga.

Direct management of estates.

The annual rental of Government and other estates shows an increase of over one lakh and a quarter: it now amounts to Rs. 28,88,803, and the collections were in excess of this sum, being Rs. 29,63,798. The percentage of collections to rental during the last ten years has been on the average 99·5 per cent.; so that, although there has always been an outstanding balance of considerable amount, the actual income has during the period been very little less than the demand. The cost of management during the year was 7·3 per cent. on the demand, against 7·1 per cent. in the previous year. The large number of these estates (they amount to 1,617), and the fact that many of them have become Government property because they were in so declining a state as to be unable to pay the revenue assessed, renders it most difficult to introduce generally a system of management which can be considered satisfactory in every respect. A sum of Rs. 58,174 was this year available for improvements, roads, and education.

Payment of land revenue by money-orders.

The experimental measure of permitting in two divisions the payment of small demands on account of land revenue by postal money-orders has proved a success, and the measure has been extended to the province generally. The system is convenient to those who live at a distance from the district head-quarters, or who have reason to dread any exaction or detention at the treasury. Its operation will be attentively watched with a view to the introduction of any improvement in detail which experience may indicate as desirable. Out of 6,682 money-orders received during the year, 111 were rejected as not giving full particulars, or as out of time. Every effort should be made to prevent such an incident as the sale of an estate for arrears of revenue in consequence of the rejection of a money-order on technical grounds. The Bengal Tenancy Act empowers the Local Government to make rules, either generally or for any specified local area, authorizing tenants to send their rent by postal money-orders, and it is proposed to consider the advisability of exercising this power as soon as the working of the system on the wider scale, which has been sanctioned in regard to revenue, has been ascertained.

Land registration.

The work of initial registration under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 which remained to be done at the end of the previous year in certain districts was small, and it is hoped that it will be finally disposed of during the current year. These remarks do not apply to the Cuttack district, as to the large amount of cases still pending in which special orders have been issued. The number of applications for changes in the register on account of successions by inheritance is very small when compared with that of entries, and cannot be reconciled with the average death-rate. Thus in the Presidency Division there were only 621 successions out of 62,724 interests registered, or less than one per cent.

Operation of sale laws.

The number of estates which became liable to sale during the year for arrears of revenue was 14,456, of which 1,859 were in fact sold, against 1,770 in the preceding year.

Acquisition of land for public purposes.

Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-four acres of land were acquired for public purposes during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,99,888, or about Rs. 68 an acre.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

The number of certificates filed during the year was 177,618, against 199,262 in 1885-86, and the disposals exceeded the institutions, so that the balance pending was less at the end of the year than at its commencement. So far the working of this department was satisfactory; but, on the other hand, the number of cases in which it was necessary to proceed to the actual sale of property increased from 6,284 to 9,112.

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act and relation between landlords and tenants.

The time which has elapsed since the Bengal Tenancy Act came into operation in November 1885 has not been sufficiently long to admit of a decided expression of opinion as to the working of a measure of such importance. It is doubtful whether its provisions are as yet sufficiently appreciated either by the zemindars or the ryots; even where they are understood, there is, as might be expected, a feeling of hesitation on either side to have free recourse to them. Applications were received for the extension of the Act to the districts of Balasore and Lohardugga. There is, however, no present intention of introducing the Act in Orissa, and it is intended to await further reports as to its working before taking any final action on the communication from Lohardugga.

Rent receipts.

The introduction of a new form of receipt, in which the landlord is bound to specify the area and annual rental of the holding, if he is in a position to do so, is the part of the Act which has produced the most immediate and striking impression. Its ultimate object is of very great importance, being no less than the removal of the principal grievance of the ryots, and the main difficulty of courts in deciding suits for arrears, namely, the uncertainty which almost everywhere exists as to the rents which are actually in force. That this object cannot be easily attained is proved by the failure of successive enactments on the subject for the best part of a century; and there was considerable apprehension that the somewhat drastic provisions of the new law might lead at their first introduction to very serious complications. At one time it seemed as if this fear might be in some measure realized; and it was found necessary to issue instructions to district officers to explain to the ryots the real significance of the Act in this respect. The misunderstandings and complaints on the subject have since subsided; but the Collector of Backergunge thinks that there is still some difficulty in making the ryots understand the point, and recommends a verbal change in the form of receipt in order to make it more clear to them. The subject is under consideration.

Over four and a half million of the new receipt forms were sold by Government during the year, and private presses which sell at cheaper rates have presumably done a much larger business. Manuscript forms are, moreover, as valid in law as those printed, and must be frequently used. It seems, therefore, that very considerable progress has been made; and perhaps this is as much as could have been fairly expected under all the circumstances of the case. The Collector of Dinagepore states that the knowledge that the ryot is bound to pay nothing but what is entered on the receipt is now generally widespread; the Collector of Furreedpore that the printed forms have done much to prevent fraud; the Collector of Mymensing that they are making their way, but slowly; the Collector of Bhagulpore that "the operation of the Act in its most important provision, namely, the issue of proper receipts, has been more extensive than I could have hoped for at this time last year." Even the statement of the Joint-Magistrate of Mozufferpore, that complaints are frequent that the landlords do not give receipts for rent, is in one respect hopeful, as if this old abuse has now become a subject of general complaint, it is the more likely to be remedied. On the other hand, it is equally evident from the reports that have been received on the subject that the use of the receipts is by no means universal. Probably they are not as yet given in the majority of cases. It is possible that as the novelty of the Act wears off they may fall into disuse, and that further remedial measures may be necessary; but the weight of opinion seems to be on the side of those who anticipate that the forms will by degrees receive the sanction of general custom. As to the statement made in the Mozufferpore report, that receipt forms for rent have in some cases been used as a lever of enhancement, by inducing the ryots to accept a document upon which an enhanced rental has been entered, it is observed that the forms were not expected to prevent enhancement with the consent of the tenants, nor could they do so in the nature of things; and that under the old law an enhanced rent would with equal or greater facility have been entered on any receipts which the ryots might have been willing to accept. This statement is, however, made not as an objection to the law as to receipts, but as an argument in favour of supplementing its provisions by a record of rights.

Miscellaneous proceedings under the Act.

The following table has been prepared to show the working of certain sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act which immediately concern revenue officers:—

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division.	Transfer of tenures.			Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraising of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87(2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 90.	Application by Collector for appointment of common managers under section 93.	Applications made for the survey and record of rights under chapter X.	Applications made for the survey and record of proprietors' private lands under chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by order of a court, section 168.
	(a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By decree sale, sections 13 (2), 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.										
Burdwan	10,098	295	3	31	21	345	.....	9	.....	.....	7	1	1
Presidency	22,378	1,085	10	6	.....	31	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2
Rajshahye	3,511	154	9	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Dacca	4,678	1,407	49	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	7	1	.....
Chittagong	13,390	373	15	.....	.....	31	2	338	1	.....	5	.....	13
Patna	8,715	10	9	5	397	264	33	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
Bhagulpore	4,795	76	4	.....	66	305	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	54
Total ...	67,565	3,400	99	42	484	978	39	538	1	1	25	3	172

The most numerous transactions were the issue of notices and payments of landlords' fees in respect to the transfers of tenures, under which heading is also included transfers of ryots' holdings at fixed rates, and it is doubtful how far the result of this provision of the law has been advantageous. At first some administrative difficulties were felt in carrying out the prescribed procedure, but these have since been surmounted. It is said that there is a general feeling of repugnance on the part of landlords to accept the fees, and should this continue, it will constitute a more serious objection to the continuance of a provision of the law to which no importance is attached in the interests of the ryots.

Preparation of price-lists.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division supports a proposal that in future price-lists of staples, prepared with a view to the future determination of rent-rates, shall be prepared monthly instead of fortnightly. This suggestion is under consideration. It receives some countenance from the fact that no one has hitherto shown a practical interest in these lists, when locally published as required by the Act, by lodging an objection under section 39 (3). It is of course possible that the subject may excite more attention hereafter as the important, though remote, consequences of inaccuracies in these statements come to be more fully understood.

Applications for survey under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The Government of Bengal attaches much importance to prompt compliance with reasonable applications from landlords or tenants under the Tenancy Act for surveys and the preparation of records of right. During the winter several surveys of this kind will be taken in hand, notably that of the Srinagar and Banaili Raj estates, which extend over an area of half a million acres. No suitable opportunity will be lost of complying with the applications of those interested in land for surveys to be made at their expense. It is only after those concerned have observed the effects of such operations that any general recourse can be expected to the means afforded by the new law for securing a settlement of all agrarian disputes.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

The year was marked by a very satisfactory increase in the sea-borne trade of the Province, and the aggregate value, which had fallen from Rs. 73,62,56,388 in 1883-84 to Rs. 68,72,16,029 in 1885-86, rose again to Rs. 73,19,10,281. The most striking features in the import trade of Calcutta were an increase from rather more than $10\frac{3}{4}$ crores to a little less than $13\frac{1}{2}$ crores in cotton goods, the latter figure being the highest ever yet reached; a considerable increase in silk piece-goods, woollen piece-goods and shawls, apparel, umbrellas, mineral oil, corals and agricultural implements; a small falling off in metals and liquors, and a considerable falling off in spices and raw silk. In the export trade jute, gunny-bags, tea, oilseeds, opium, paddy, gram, wheat, indigo, myrobolams, raw cotton and raw silk show an increase. The increase in gram, raw cotton and wheat was no less than 93, 85, and 68 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, there was a decline in rice, hides and skins, silk piece-goods, lac, sugar and tobacco. The most marked variations in the distribution of the trade were an increase from 64·48 to 65·94 per cent. with the United Kingdom, and a decrease from 12·6 to 9·6 per cent. with China. There was an increase in the trade with the United States, France, Mauritius, Italy, Austria and "other countries," and a decrease in that with Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Australia. No explanation has been offered of the falling off in the imports of treasure from China, Hong-Kong showing a decrease from Rs. 1,11,56,806 to Rs. 25,24,797 simultaneously with an increase of Rs. 16,32,281 in the value of Indian merchandise received; but the Lieutenant-Governor understands it to be an incident in the method of adjusting a circular trade, which is regulated by fluctuations in exchange and in specie shipments.

The following statement shows the gross and net customs revenue collected in Bengal during the past five years:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	14,87,018	15,13,590	13,25,339	13,99,392	15,05,764
Ditto on salt	1,74,72,613	1,73,13,587	1,91,86,114	1,80,35,154	1,94,85,102
Export duty	21,28,492	19,92,100	16,24,288	18,10,621	15,80,340
Total gross duty ...	2,10,88,123	2,08,19,277	2,21,35,741	2,12,45,167	2,25,71,206
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports	3,20,636	2,10,991	2,43,338	2,20,064	2,48,992
Exports	1,16,841	1,20,921	84,539	62,202	40,363
Total ...	4,37,477	3,31,912	3,27,877	2,91,266	2,89,355
Total net duty ...	2,06,50,646	2,04,87,365	2,18,07,864	2,09,53,901	2,22,81,851

The total receipts during the year under review show a marked improvement, the figures being higher than those of any other year under comparison. In the net duty an increase of Rs. 13,27,950, or 6·3 per cent., over the previous year is observed, owing principally to larger clearances of salt. Import duty, exclusive of salt, also advanced by Rs. 1,06,372, or 7·6, in consequence chiefly of heavy quantities of spirituous liquors having been cleared from bond immediately before the passing of Act II of 1887 in January last. The decline in the export duty of Rs. 2,30,281, or 12·7 per cent., follows from the falling off in the shipments of rice. From the returns of the several ports, it is seen that

the net revenue of Calcutta has risen by 6·7 per cent., and that of Chittagong by 25 per cent., while the net receipts of all other ports have fallen off in varying proportions.

The total value of the imports into Bengal, exclusive of Government transactions, rose from Rs. 27,87,05,795 to Rs. 29,79,29,855. The improvement occurred chiefly in foreign merchandize, where it exceeded 3 crores and 35 lakhs. The imports of treasure, on the other hand, declined by more than 1 crore and 56 lakhs. In the coasting trade the imports of merchandize advanced by about 9 lakhs, and those of treasure by over 4 lakhs.

The value of the export trade of the year amounted to Rs. 43,39,80,426, against Rs. 40,85,10,234 in 1885-86. In the foreign trade there was an improvement of Rs. 2,52,27,147, consisting of an increase of Rs. 2,48,62,322 in the value of merchandize entirely of Indian produce, and of Rs. 3,64,825 in treasure. The total exports of the coasting trade advanced by Rs. 2,43,045, or ·3 per cent.

OPIUM.

General character of the season.

The weather during the year 1885-86 (September to August) was, on the whole, exceptionally favourable until the commencement of March, when a very heavy storm of rain passed over the whole extent of the Benares Agency. As collections were generally in progress, the loss was severe. Even in the districts least affected the juice exuding from the plants was washed off. Hail, too, fell very generally. The eastern districts escaped with comparatively slight damage, but in the western and northern tracts the loss was very great. In the Bareilly division it was estimated that the storm had reduced the outturn by nearly a half, and in the southern portions of Allahabad the loss was nearly as heavy. In Oudh and the Doab the outturn was also materially affected, although not to the same extent as in the two divisions above referred to. Where the crop escaped injury from hail it was attacked by blight; and, although this fortunately made its appearance too late in the season to ruin the crop, it undoubtedly diminished the outturn which had at first been expected.

There was a strong desire on the part of the ryots to sow new lands with opium, as the crop had proved very profitable during the two previous seasons, owing to the good outturn. But the stock in hand had been increased by the same cause, and on a consideration of all the facts of the case it was decided that the area of cultivation should not be extended. The following statement gives a comparative view of the results obtained:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation.	Produce at 70° consistence.
Behar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds. s. c.
1884-85	442,326	445,588	433,163	55,802 7 8¼
1885-86	459,461	463,835	453,516	59,865 22 8¾
Increase	17,135	18,247	20,353	4,063 15 0½
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benares.				
1884-85	460,218	475,195	471,232	78,001 28 2¾
1885-86	465,861	500,946	498,361	61,634 0 0
Increase	5,643	25,751	27,129	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	16,367 28 2¾

The produce during 1885-86 was 1,21,499 maunds of opium at 70° consistence, against 1,33,803 in the previous year. The decrease of 12,304 maunds is due to the loss caused in some places by the unfavourable weather in March; but for this the outturn would have somewhat exceeded that of 1884-85, which was the largest ever obtained. The average yield per bigha was 5 seers 4¼ chittacks in Behar, 4 seers 14¾ chittacks in the Benares Agency. In the latter Agency the

average produce in 1884-85 was 6 seers 9 chittacks a bigha, and the falling off indicates the unfavourable character of the season. The gross produce was smaller, and there was a further loss on its conversion into damdata at 70° consistence.

The balances of advances made for cultivation outstanding at the end of the year 1885-86 were Rs. 17,288 in Behar and Rs. 11,316 in the Benares Agency, making a total of Rs. 28,604, against Rs. 26,753 in 1884-85. The amount is not large relatively to the sums advanced, but there is a considerable increase in Behar, although the loss of crop was not so great in that Agency as in Benares, where the balances have been reduced.

The amount advanced to opium cultivators for the construction of wells was Rs. 69,929 in 1885-86, against Rs. 1,38,061 in the previous year.

There were 1,265 prosecutions for breach of the Opium Law during 1885-86, against 1,928 in 1884-85, and in the great majority of cases convictions were obtained. The most important seizure reported was that of 19¼ maunds of opium discovered in Azimgunge, packed in tobacco.

Government has lately passed orders which will have the effect of requiring the sanction of the officers of the Opium Department to the prosecution in Bengal of opium cultivators for such petty offences as the retention of infinitesimal quantities of the drug.

The practice of purchasing opium in Malwa was continued during the year 1885-86, but abandoned at its close. Malwa opium is considerably dearer than that produced at the Agencies, and is somewhat less popular.

The following statement shows the receipts, charges and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1886-87 as compared with the official years 1870-71, 1871-72, 1880-81, 1884-85, and 1885-86. Some of the figures for 1885-86 will be found to differ from those given in the last general Administration Report, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1886-87 are open to correction:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official year.	Number of chests sold			Amount realized.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	27,365	21,665	49,030	3,13,39,084	2,36,50,095	14,53,462	5,64,42,641	2,01,19,390	3,63,23,251
1871-72	29,985	19,710	49,695	4,19,81,111	2,69,93,925	11,960	6,89,86,996	1,59,23,458	5,30,63,538
1880-81	28,800	28,200	56,400	3,91,05,862	3,77,29,720	9,69,153	7,78,04,735	2,02,66,974	5,75,37,761
1884-85	22,200	24,498	46,698	2,91,52,305	3,13,67,990	8,76,641	6,13,96,936	2,95,96,253	3,18,00,678
1885-86	25,050	25,944	50,994	3,15,06,245	3,14,53,895	6,03,894	6,35,64,034	3,04,74,295	3,30,89,739
1886-87	28,275	26,475	54,750	3,22,72,415	2,91,97,370	6,43,996	6,21,13,781	2,72,67,388	3,48,46,393

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department for the following years.

Items.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1880-81.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency	5,49,89,179	6,89,75,036	7,68,35,582	6,05,20,295	6,29,60,140	6,14,69,785
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medical purposes	14,43,642	4,385	9,090	12,524	4,313	16,093
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal	.....	.....	5,18,437	5,48,396	5,38,444	5,51,838
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts ...	9,817	7,555	4,41,626	3,15,721	61,107	76,065
Confiscations	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts ...	5,64,42,641	6,89,86,996	7,78,04,735	6,13,96,936	6,35,64,034	6,21,13,781
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	7,29,883	7,72,040	7,78,945	8,97,324	8,86,788	8,88,812
Manufacturing charges	14,65,249	10,48,581	16,42,474	31,28,573	28,63,224	24,60,574
Payment for cultivation	1,79,28,832	1,40,73,900	1,78,35,761	2,55,61,534	2,67,07,446	2,39,10,799
Confiscations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	5,436	28,937	9,794	8,827	11,837	7,203
Total charges ...	2,01,19,390	1,59,23,458	2,02,66,974	2,95,96,258	3,04,74,295	2,72,67,383
Net revenue ...	3,63,23,251	5,30,63,538	5,75,37,761	3,18,00,678	3,30,89,739	3,48,46,393

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue on account of abkari opium for the following years.

YEAR.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1870-71	30,42,407	10,17,168	20,25,239	The practice of debiting to the Abkari Department the cost of opium at Rs. 7-4 per seer was discontinued from 1871-72.
1871-72	31,09,876	6,965*	31,02,911	
1880-81	13,95,143	4,736*	13,90,407	
1884-85	15,60,270	7,262*	15,53,008	
1885-86	15,35,114	9,482*	15,25,632	
1886-87	15,69,468	5,343*	15,64,125	

The number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year 1886-87 amounted to 54,750, being 3,756 chests in excess of the number sold during the previous twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,21,13,781 and the charges to Rs. 2,72,67,388, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,48,46,393, being Rs. 17,56,654 in excess of that of the previous year, and Rs. 30,45,715 more than that of 1884-85. The average price realised per chest amounted to Rs. 1,122-11-9¼, against Rs. 1,234-10-6¼ in 1885-86, showing a decrease in the price of Rs. 111-14-9 as compared with the previous year.

The administration of the Opium Department in 1886-87 will be reviewed in the General Administration Report for 1887-88.

SALT.

The following table compares the financial results of the department since 1881-82 :—

HEADS.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase in 1886-87 compared with 1885-86.	Decrease in 1886-87 compared with 1885-86.
RECEIPTS	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
Import duty on salt	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,614	1,73,15,875	1,91,90,460	1,80,36,071	1,94,85,100	14,49,029	.....
Excise ditto	9,73,170	7,27,526	8,82,118	10,11,999	9,62,137	4,71,214	.....	4,90,923
Total ...	2,46,89,098	1,82,00,140	1,81,97,993	2,02,02,459	1,89,98,208	1,99,56,314	9,58,106	.....
Provincial—								
Rent of warehouses	1,07,409	1,23,582	60,160	85,245	65,192	68,444	3,252	.....
Miscellaneous	39,626	41,417	39,824	39,311	36,283	33,639	.....	2,644
Total ...	1,47,035	1,64,999	99,984	1,24,556	1,01,475	1,02,083	608	.....
Total Receipts ...	2,48,36,133	1,83,65,139	1,82,97,977	2,03,27,015	1,90,99,683	2,00,58,397	9,58,714	.....
CHARGES.								
Imperial—								
Salaries, establishments and contingencies.	.....	.....	9,728	5,324	6,253	.....	.....	6,253
Compensation paid under conventions with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Salt preventive establishment in Orissa and Naraingunge.	19,400	16,064	15,117	13,109	12,362	217	.....	12,145
Refunds of Customs duty on salt	2,54,497	2,84,801	1,87,068	2,11,905	1,85,726	2,05,957	20,231	.....
Total ...	2,93,897	3,20,865	2,31,913	2,50,338	2,24,341	2,26,174	1,833	.....
Provincial—								
Salaries, establishments and contingencies.	17,789	17,626	18,320	21,048	18,130	11,047	.....	7,083
Refunds other than Customs and Excise duty.	94	.....	.....	65	59	.....	.....	59
Total ...	17,883	17,626	18,320	21,113	18,189	11,047	.....	7,142
Total charges ...	3,11,780	3,38,491	2,50,233	2,71,451	2,42,530	2,37,221	.....	5,309
Approximate net revenue ...	2,45,24,353	1,80,26,648	1,80,47,744	2,00,55,564	1,88,57,153	1,98,21,176	9,64,023	.....

The results of the year under review, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of Rs. 9,58,714, or 5 per cent. in the receipts, and a decrease of Rs. 5,309, or 2·1 per cent. in the charges, the increase appearing under the heads "Import duty" and "Rent of warehouses" only, while there has been a decrease under the heads "Excise duty" and "Miscellaneous." The advance in import duty is due to larger clearances, and that in the receipts from the

rent of warehouses is attributable to the heavier importations during the year. The falling off in the charges is nominal, as the cost of the Preventive establishments employed in Orissa is no longer shown under Bengal, the Salt Department in Orissa having been transferred to the control of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras. The net receipts of the year under review were the highest of any year except 1884-85, since the reduction of duty in 1882.

The total quantity of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 9,82,909 maunds, comprising 6,15,645 maunds of imported salt and 3,67,264 maunds of excise salt, against 15,41,259 maunds of both descriptions of salt in 1885-86. During the year 1,04,46,171 maunds were imported or manufactured, against 94,01,468 maunds in the previous year. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 10,14,529 maunds.

Calcutta and Chittagong were the only ports into which salt was imported during the year. There was an increase in the importations into both ports, amounting to 14,25,286 maunds, as compared with 1885-86. The chief sources of supply were the United Kingdom, Hamburg, Arabian and Persian Gulfs and Italy. The receipts from Bombay fell off owing chiefly, it is said, to the advance payment of duty in that Province. Over 62,000 maunds of salt were imported from Aden and a small quantity from Cape Town. A profitable trade seems likely to spring up in salt from Aden, where an enterprising firm has started manufacturing Kurkutch on a very large scale. This salt will have the advantage of low freights, as vessels taking coal to that port have hitherto been unable to get cargo there and have had to return in ballast.

The clearances of salt from shipboard increased by 7,28,031 maunds, or 10·1 per cent., in Calcutta, and by 21,487 maunds, or 35·1 per cent., in Chittagong. An additional quantity of 2,000 maunds was cleared from shipboard at Chittagong under bond for Naraingunge. The total quantity cleared from bond in all ports amounted to 18,09,213 maunds, against 19,06,624 maunds in 1885-86, and realised a duty of Rs. 36,18,426, against Rs. 38,13,248.

Salt was manufactured under the Excise Rules in Orissa only. The increase which occurred in 1885-86 in the manufacture of Excise salt was not maintained in the year under review, the quantity manufactured having diminished by 3,80,783 maunds, or 85·1 per cent. The decrease, which was shared by all three districts of the division, is ascribed to the fact that fewer licenses for the manufacture of salt were issued during the year and the existing licenses were resigned, as the trained supervision of the Madras officials has stamped out the old lax system under which salt was manufactured in Orissa.

There was a decrease in the sales of Excise salt amounting to 2,43,092 maunds, or 50·7 per cent., and in the duty realised to Rs. 4,86,184, or 50·7 per cent. This decrease was far exceeded by the increase in importation.

The sales of salt in the saliferous districts rose from 10,35,979 maunds in 1885-86 to 10,68,515 maunds in the past year. The increase occurred in all the districts except Khulna, where there was a slight falling off of 1,139 maunds. There was a decrease of 15·7 per cent. in the number of seizures, while there was an increase of 353·2 per cent. in the quantity of salt attached, and of 432 maunds in the quantity confiscated. The cases instituted for offences against the salt laws were 425, against 469 in 1885-86. The amounts realised as fines and disbursed as rewards were Rs. 2,327 and Rs. 1,904, against Rs. 2,179 and Rs. 1,447 respectively in the previous year.

The following table shows the despatches of salt into the interior by the different water routes and railways during the last two years:—

Year.	*Vid* Balli Khal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gowakhally.	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Balliaghatta.	Total carried by water.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways or *vid* Chitpore.	*Vid* Ruthtolla Ghát.	Total carried by rail.	Grand Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1885-86 ...	13,34,941	6,28,171	3,20,296	3,23,522	16,52,044	42,58,974	35,42,280	4,44,487	5,53,087	45,39,854	87,98,828
1886-87 ...	12,42,835	6,80,524	3,57,255	3,16,628	16,20,991	42,17,233	37,37,657	6,06,808	5,23,834	48,68,299	90,85,532
Increase ...	.....	52,353	36,959	.....	.....	.....	1,95,377	1,62,321	.....	3,28,445	2,86,704
Decrease ...	92,106	.....	.....	7,894	31,053	41,741	.....	.....	29 053	.....	.....

The figures given above show a decrease of 41,741 maunds in the quantity conveyed by water, and an increase of 3,28,445 maunds in the despatches by rail. The quantity of salt bonded during 1886-87 was 21,01,423 maunds, against 14,88,290 maunds in the previous year. The increase has been attributed to the larger importations during the year. The quantity remaining in store at the end of the year was 8,08,374 maunds, against 4,51,765 maunds at the commencement. The rent charged by Government for bonding salt in the Sulkeah Golahs has been reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per thousand maunds, and the reduced rate has come into force with effect from the 1st April 1887.

EXCISE.

Financial results.

The financial results of the administration of the Excise Department in Bengal during the year 1886-87 show an increase of Rs. 5,41,557 in the revenue, and an increase also of Rs. 50,893 in the charges. Increases in revenue occurred in most of the districts; the most marked decreases being in Chittagong (Rs. 35,984), Dacca (Rs. 14,830), Mozufferpore (Rs. 9,092), Tipperah (Rs. 7,677). In Calcutta, where there was a large falling off of Rs. 97,841 during the year 1885-86, there was an increase of Rs. 96,617 during the year under review. The increase in the charges was due to the fact that during the year under report larger excise establishments were sanctioned in most of the districts in order to enable district officers to carry out the proposals made by the Excise Commission. The variations in each division and the incidence of the revenue were—

1	2	3	4
Division.	Increase.	Decrease.	Incidence per 100 of population.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan (without Howrah town)	68,434	.....	14
Presidency (without Suburbs)	45,087	.....	10
Calcutta, Suburbs and Howrah	96,617	.....	240
Rajshahye	49,604	.....	8
Dacca	3,727	.....	8
Chittagong	.....	43,191	6
Patna	1,75,051	.....	16
Bhagulpore	85,026	.....	13
Orissa	13,288	.....	14
Chota Nagpore	47,914	.....	14

The fluctuations in the revenue under the different heads are shown in the following table:—

1	2			3		4	
Articles.	Revenue.			In 1886-87 compared with 1885-86.		In 1886-87 compared with 1881 to 1886.	
	2a. Average of 1881-82 to 1885-86.	2b. In 1885-86.	2c. In 1886-87.	3a. Increase.	3b. Decrease.	4a. Increase	4b. ecrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	48,39,328	45,10,228	47,91,249	2,81,021	.....	.....	48,079
Rum	1,04,509	77,091	1,08,111	31,020	.....	3,602	.....
Imported wines	2,05,379	2,18,466	2,09,854	.....	8,612	4,475	.....
Tari	6,64,859	6,58,552	6,89,312	30,760	.....	24,353	.....
Pachwai...	1,66,687	1,50,544	1,78,263	27,719	.....	11,576	.....
Charus	3,675	1,646	1,962	316	.....	.....	1,713
Sidhi, saizi or bhang	33,154	34,423	37,927	3,504	.....	4,773	.....
Majun	2,370	2,347	2,453	106	.....	83	.....
Madut	87,854	86,703	83,649	.....	3,053	.....	4,205
Chundoo...	27,870	30,889	29,746	.....	1,143	1,876	.....
Spirits used for arts	552	320	188	.....	132	.....	364
Ganja	18,98,861	19,46,627	20,75,435	1,28,808	.....	1,76,574	.....
Opium	18,43,707	18,57,968	19,05,751	47,783	.....	62,044	.....
Miscellaneous	4,956	5,770	9,230	3,460	.....	4,274	.....
Total ...	98,83,861	95,81,573	1,01,23,130	5,54,497	12,940	2,93,630	54,361

The settlements of excise shops for the current year show a net increase of Rs. 3,94,070 as compared with 1886-87, the year under review. This increase is due to better management and to the breaking down of combinations of abkars, and especially to the systematic efforts, now for the first time made, to fix upset prices with reference to the ascertained profits of various kinds of shops.

The total number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits was 4,280, against 4,204 in 1885-86. There was an increase of 82 shops licensed under the sudder distillery system, and a decrease of six shops under the outstill system. The net revenue derived from country spirits during the year amounted to Rs. 46,91,299, against Rs. 44,38,237 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,53,062 in favour of the year under review. There were increases of revenue in almost all the districts, the only decreases of any importance having occurred in the districts of Hooghly (Rs. 19,665) and Dacca (Rs. 19,574). The decrease in Hooghly is due largely to the decrease in the consumption of duty-paid liquor to the extent of 2,074 gallons. This was owing partly to the discontinuance of a practice under which a shop in the 24-Pergunnahs district was supplied with liquor from the Hooghly distillery, but mainly to general causes. One of these is said to have been the reduction in the number of workmen employed in the jute mills; another the smuggling of outstill liquor into the distillery area. The decrease in Dacca is mainly due to an absence of adequate competition owing to the failure of the vendors to reap the profits they had expected in the previous year, and to the want of confidence caused by the introduction of new rules and restrictions. The sudder distillery system was in force during the year in the town of Burdwan; the district of Hooghly, except the outlying sub-division of Jehanabad; Calcutta, and parts of 24-Pergunnahs adjoining the city; the town of Dacca and its neighbourhood; the towns of Patna, Gya, Durbhunga, Chupra, Bettiah, Arrah, Monghyr, Jamalpore, and Bhagulpore; the entire district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs; the headquarter stations in the Orissa Division, and a limited area around them, and at Giridhi in the district of Hazaribagh. The outstill system continued in force in the rest of the province. Though no change was made during the year, the outstill system was, on the strong representation of the local officers and the Board, extended from 1st April to the rural portion of the Hooghly (including Howrah) district, under Government orders of 3rd November 1886. A special Deputy Collector, Baboo Gyanendra Nath Pal, was employed to visit all parts of the district and carefully revise the system of distribution of liquor shops. The result has been that the number of distillery shops has been reduced from 139 to 47, while it has only been necessary to increase the number of outstills shops from 30 to 52. Though the total number of shops has thus been reduced from 169 to 76, there has been an increase of Rs. 35,937 in the license fees under the new settlement. The Board report that the capacities of all the stills and the number and size of the fermenting vats allowed to them have been carefully restricted according to the ascertained local demand for spirits.

Important changes were introduced during the year under review into the Excise system in the district of Patna, with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the Excise Commission. The capacities of stills and fermenting vats were limited to the size in each locality ascertained to be capable of supplying the local demand. The system at the outset did not produce favourable results, but now the abkars are satisfied, while the consumption of liquor and the number of cases of prosecution for drunkenness have decreased, and the revenue has been more than maintained. In the current year the Patna system was introduced in ten other districts, where reliable statistics of the local demand had been obtained. It must be borne in mind, however, that in large towns the difficulties which stand in the way of discovery of illicit distillation are very great. The fixing of a minimum price for liquor and the limiting of the capacities of stills and vats, bring with them temptations to evade the law, and necessitate increased vigilance on the part of the Police and Excise staff.

Rum.

During the year 1886-87 the number of licenses issued for the wholesale vend of rum was the same as that issued during the previous year, viz., 20. The number of licenses issued for the retail sale, however, fell from 86 to 81. The revenue from rum

rose from Rs. 77,091 in 1885-86 to Rs. 1,08,111 in 1886-87. The increase was chiefly in Calcutta, where there was an advance both in license fees and duty, that in fees being the result of favourable settlements. The total quantity of rum of country manufacture passed for consumption amounted to 15,160 gallons, against 9,845 gallons, passed in the previous year. The increase in consumption was due to Messrs. Ahmuty and Company having cleared a larger quantity of rum than usual in anticipation of enhanced duty, and also to a considerable quantity of Madras spirit having paid duty through the Excise Superintendent of Calcutta, in accordance with the orders of Government under which duty realized under section 148 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 is now credited as excise duty. There was a decrease in revenue of Rs. 1,236 in the district of Hooghly.

Imported wines.

The revenue from the sale of licenses for the sale of imported wines amounted to Rs. 2,09,854, or Rs. 8,612 below the revenue of the previous year, the number of licenses falling off by 19. There were decreases in all the divisions, except Chittagong, Bhagulpore, and Orissa.

Tari.

The number of licenses issued for the sale of tari amounted to 19,501, against 19,555 issued in 1885-86. The revenue from license fees amounted to Rs. 6,89,312, showing an increase of Rs. 30,760 in comparison with the fees realized in the previous year. The increase was contributed by most of the districts. The only decrease of importance (Rs. 3,469) was in the district of Hooghly, and of it three-fourths occurred in Howrah, where a combination of tari vendors consequent on the raising of the upset prices of the shops caused many shops to remain unlet.

Pachwai.

Pachwai was sold during the year in 26 districts, against 27 districts in the previous year, the number of licenses taken out being 2,196, against 2,162 taken out in 1885-86. The revenue realized from license fees rose from Rs. 1,50,544 in 1885-86 to Rs. 1,78,263 in the year under review, the average realizations of the previous five years being Rs. 1,66,687. The net results of the year, after adjustment of advance collections, show an increase at Rs. 26,289 due to good harvests.

Ganja.

The quantity of ganja estimated to have been produced during the year was 7,926 maunds, against 3,887 maunds produced in the previous year. The result was a fall in the wholesale price per maund of flat ganja from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 in 1885-86 to Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 in 1886-87, and in that of round ganja from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 in 1885-86 to Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 in 1886-87. There was an increase of 31 in the number of shops and of 548 maunds in the quantity of the drug consumed. The revenue from license fees increased from Rs. 8,60,991 to Rs. 8,90,402, and the revenue from duty from Rs. 10,85,636 to Rs. 11,85,033. There were 13 petty cases of ganja smuggling detected during the year, against 8 in the previous year. All the cases were tried in the Nowgong sub-division, where it is believed that the number of cases detected give no true indication of the amount of smuggling which goes on The strengthening of the ganja establishment which took place in March of this year will, it is hoped, check this practice. The duty on ganja in Orissa has been raised since the close of the year.

Opium.

During the year 1886-87 as compared with 1885-86 there was a decrease of 81 in the number of licenses issued for the sale of excise opium, an increase of 46 maunds in the consumption, and an increase of Rs. 47,783 in the revenue realized. The increase was under both "License fees" and "Sale proceeds," and amounted to Rs. 13,048 and Rs. 34,735, respectively. In Chittagong only was there a decrease in revenue under this head, a limit having been put to the quantity of opium permitted to be sold, in order to check the illegitimate trade with Burma. Since the close of the year the fixed selling price of Excise opium has been raised in Midnapore from Rs. 29 to Rs. 30 per seer to prevent smuggling from Midnapore into Balasore.

Suggestion of the Excise Commissions.

Action was taken by the Board under the orders of Government towards carrying into practice the suggestions made by the Excise Commission. In accordance with its recommendations, there has been a general reduction

of the capacity of outstills throughout the province. The aggregate number of stills has, during the year under review, been reduced by 38, and the aggregate working capacity of all the stills in the province has been reduced by 42 per cent. With a view to check consumption, the duty on distillery liquor has been increased in 10 out of the 20 districts in which the sudder distillery is in force, while to prevent smuggling of outstill liquor into distillery areas, a zone round the limits of each has been fixed within which no outstills have been allowed. There can be no question that this measure will make it harder to smuggle outstill liquor into sudder distillery limits, as such liquor can now be confiscated anywhere within the zone, before it reaches the crowded distillery area where it is more difficult to detect it. Further to check the importation of outstill liquor, the number and size of the fermenting vessels allowed to the outstills bordering on this zone have been strictly limited according to the ascertained figures of local demand. With the purpose of enhancing the selling price, and thereby reducing the consumption of liquor, it has been ordered that the upset price of outstills at auctions shall be fixed at half the gross monthly profits, and in order to ensure the thorough working of the various changes and improvements introduced, an increase in establishment has been sanctioned, and great care has been taken to place competent officers in charge. Finally, the sale of outstill liquor to children under 12 years has been unconditionally prohibited under penalty of fine and forfeiture of license.

Prosecutions.

There were prosecutions in every district during the year for offence against the excise laws. The number of arrests was 4,372, against 4,122 in 1885-86, and the number of persons convicted 3,873, against 3,583. Of the persons arrested, 3,923 were other than licensed vendors, 448 were vendors who had committed breaches of license, and one was an employé of the Excise Department.

STAMPS.

The revenue of the year was collected, as in previous years, under the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act VII of 1870. There were no changes during the year, either in the description of the stamps used under the two Acts, or in the system under which they are supplied to the public.

During the year under report the Government of India prescribed a set of rules for the custody, supply and sale of all kinds of stamps and stamped papers, and, as desired by them, the rules were published and a declaration made that those portions of them which apply to general and court-fee stamps were adopted and issued by this Government under the authority conferred by section 55 of Act I of 1879, and section 27 of the Court-fees Act.

The Government of India also directed that, with a view to make one-anna revenue or receipt stamps as widely available to the public as possible, the Post Office, as a department, should undertake the sale of such stamps in the same way as postage stamps.

On the recommendation of the High Court, Madras, a proposal was submitted by the Government of Madras to the Government of India for the manufacture and issue of court-fee adhesive stamps of the values of Rs. 5 and Rs. 7. The Government of India asked the opinion of this Government regarding the proposal. It was ascertained that no inconvenience was felt in Bengal from the absence of stamps of the value of Rs. 7; but it was considered that the introduction of stamps of the value of Rs. 5 would be productive of advantage.

The question of the reduction of stamp duty payable on policies of insurance, other than life and marine, left pending, as stated in last year's report, was taken up during the year under review. A Bill embodying the proposals of Government, which have been generally felt to be fair and equitable, is now before the Government of India.

Stamp revenue.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the year are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Stamps under Act I of 1879.			Court fees under Act VII of 1870.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	33,58,795	1,88,308	31,70,487	88,54,739	3,49,251	85,05,488	1,22,13,534	5,37,559	1,16,75,975
1883-84	33,83,098	2,04,385	31,78,713	91,93,816	3,86,607	88,07,209	1,25,76,914	5,90,992	1,19,85,922
1884-85	34,57,988	2,04,526	32,53,462	95,33,226	4,07,185	91,26,041	1,29,91,214	6,11,711	1,23,79,503
1885-86	35,75,275	1,99,960	33,75,315	96,82,780	4,26,388	92.56,392	1,32.58,055	6,26,348	1,26,31,707
1886-87	34,72,802	1,89,293	32,83,509	99,89,759	4,21,010	95,68,749	1,34,62,561	6,10,303	1,28,52,258

The figures for the first four years shown in the statement are based on the figures furnished by the Accountant-General in his final statements for those years, while those for the year under review are approximate only. The total revenue derived under the Indian Stamp Act during the year is smaller than that obtained in the preceding year by Rs. 1,02,473. There is also a decrease in the charges, amounting to Rs. 10,667, which reduces the decrease in the net revenue under this head to Rs. 91,806. On the other hand, the collections from judicial stamps, including the sale of plain paper used for court-fee stamps, show a large increase of Rs. 3,06,979. In charges and refunds there has been a decrease of Rs. 5,378, the general result being an increase of over three lakhs of rupees in the net revenue of the year under the head of court-fees, or of over two lakhs in the net revenue from stamps generally.

The gross collections during the past two years from the sales of the different descriptions of stamps are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Sale of non-judicial stamps, or stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sale of judicial stamps, or stamps under the Court-fees Act.			Total of both kinds of stamps.
	Impressed sheets, including Certificate Stamps, Customs and Salt bond forms, Public Works Department contract and tender forms.	Impressed labels.	Receipts or revenue stamps.	Share transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bill of exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of court-fee stamps.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	24,45,294	5,67,237	2,08,125	22,115	33,074	86,862	4,855	7,000	39,826	34,14,388	90,44,963	4,64,326	95,09,289	1,29,23,677
1886-87	23,71,386	5,85,492	2,32,638	17,771	39,065	86,643	4,573	10,000	44,616	33,92,184	93,06,760	5,06,368	98,13,128	1,32,05,312
Increase	.....	18,255	24,513	.....	5,991	.....	.....	3,000	4,790	.....	2,61,797	42,042	3,03,839	2,81,635
Decrease	73,908	.....	.....	4,344	.....	219	282	.....	.....	22,204	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase per cent.	.....	3·2	11·7	.....	18·1	.....	.....	42·8	12	.....	2·8	9	3·1	2·1
Decrease do. ...	3	.....	.....	19·6	.....	·02	5·8	.....	.....	·06	.....	.....	.....	.....

With the exception of impressed sheets, share transfer, hundi and notarial stamps, which show decreases of Rs. 73,908, Rs. 4,344, Rs. 219, and Rs. 282 respectively, the sales of all other kinds of stamps have generally increased. The improvement has been principally in the case of receipt or revenue stamps, adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps, and stamps for copies. The receipts from impressed sheets amounted in 1886-87 to Rs. 23,71,386, against Rs. 24,45,294 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 73,908. There was an increase in 14 districts and a falling off in 31. The decrease in many districts is attributed to the falling off in the number of all classes of documents executed during the year in consequence of good harvests.

Non-judicial stamps.

The income from the one-anna revenue stamps shows a satisfactory result, though the requirements of the law in regard to them is still largely evaded. In 42 districts an increase under this head amounted to Rs. 25,791, while in three districts, viz., 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and Pubna, the decrease amounted to Rs. 1,278. The attention of the district officers has been drawn to the necessity for vigilance in regard to the use of these stamps. The revenue derived from the sale of notarial stamps amounted during the year under review to Rs. 4,573, against Rs. 4,855 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 282. In Monghyr and Nuddea these stamps have been introduced during

the year 1886-87, while in the districts of Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Chumparun, Gya, Howrah, Jessore and Pooree they have not yet been introduced.

The revenue derived from the sale of one-anna impressed stamps during the year under report amounted to Rs. 44,616, or Rs. 4,790 in excess of that realised in the previous year. The increase has been attributed partly to the vigilance of the Revenue authorities and partly to the favour with which this form of stamp is coming to be regarded by the commercial community.

Judicial stamps.

Under the head "Judicial stamps" are included adhesive and impressed court-fees stamps (including High Court service stamps and Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps) and stamps for copies. During the year under report the receipts from these stamps amounted to Rs. 98,13,128, against Rs. 95,09,289 in the previous year, yielding an increase of Rs. 3,03,839. This is made up of an increase of Rs. 2,61,797 under the head "Adhesive and impressed court-fees stamps," and of an increase of Rs. 42,042 under the head "Stamps for copies." In the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Pubna, Monghyr, Backergunge, Hooghly, Cuttack, Beerbhoom, Dacca, Chittagong, Furreedpore and Noakhally the increase was largest, while the falling off was heaviest in Jessore, and considerable in Sarun, Calcutta, Midnapore and Rungpore.

The following statement shows the number of cases in 1885-86 and 1886-87 in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by the Civil Courts and Collectors under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act, and the amount realized by them:—

Year.	Number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by			Amount of duty and penalty realised by		
	Civil Courts.	Collectors.	Total.	Civil Courts.	Collectors.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	1,586	2,162	3,748	12,629	21,699	34,328
1886-87 ...	1,371	2,170	3,541	12,236	21,644	33,880

The total number of cases detected by the Civil Courts during the year under review falls short of similar cases of the previous year by 215, or 13·5 per cent; and in the amount realized there is a decrease of Rs. 393, or 3·1 per cent. In the action taken by the Revenue Officers, the number of cases shows a slight increase, *i.e.*, by ·3 per cent., while in the amount of duty and penalty realized a small decrease of Rs. 55, or ·2 per cent., is noticed.

Levy of penalties.

The results of the prosecutions instituted for infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act during the year under report contrast favourably with those of 1885-86. In that year 767 cases, in which 954 persons were concerned, were instituted; but in 1886-87 the number of cases instituted was 878, and the number of persons brought to trial was 1,193, of whom 909 were convicted and 218 acquitted. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is 1 : 4, the same as in the previous year. The amount of fines imposed by the Magistrates was Rs. 7,775, against Rs. 6,361 in 1885-86.

INCOME-TAX.

The present Review deals with all operations undertaken under Act II of 1886 up to 30th June 1887, the latest date on which proceedings could be legally commenced for the recovery of sums due under the Act in respect of the past financial year.

The change in the law, by which the Bengal License-tax Act II (B.C.) of 1880 was repealed, and the Income-tax Act II of 1886 substituted, necessitated many changes of administration. It was found desirable, owing to the novel character and wider scope of the new Act, to adopt the suggestion contained in paragraph 3 of the Government of India circular letter No. 595, dated 5th February, that an officer of experience should be placed on special duty to

supervise the work during the year, and for this purpose Mr. W. H. Grimley was appointed Commissioner of Income-tax on 1st March, one month before the Act received the assent of the Governor-General in Council. The Board had commenced the issue of instructions to District Officers in January, in anticipation of the passing of the Act, and this work was now carried on under their supervision by Mr. Grimley, who also visited many of the districts in person, and became the constituted channel of reference to Government, and the adviser of the Board in all questions relating to the administration of the tax. During the year, Mr. Grimley reported on the progress of collections; but although the practical working of the Act was under the constant attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, the results achieved have not before now been the subject of a complete retrospective review by this Government.

The total demand under all parts of the tax amounted to Rs. 39,36,958, and the total collections to Rs. 38,60,658. After deduction of the unrecovered balance (Rs. 76,300), and charges amounting to Rs. 2,84,219, the net revenue from the tax is seen to be Rs. 35,76,439. The Accountant-General, Bengal, in October 1886 estimated the probable yield of the tax for the whole year at Rs. 36,18,059; but as this was calculated on the gross receipts, the results have justified the more sanguine forecast of the Commissioner of Income-tax, who, on the same premises, estimated the probable receipts at Rs. 38,00,438.

The percentage of collections to demand, excluding from consideration the tax on official salaries, &c., and deductions on account of interest on Government securities, is 98·5. Of the balance of Rs. 76,300 outstanding on the 30th June, Rs. 9,867 has since been collected, bringing the percentage to nearly 99; and this figure, since the remainder of the balance is regarded as almost entirely irrecoverable, may be taken as finally correct. It compares very favourably with corresponding figures under the License-tax Acts. In the first year of the introduction of the License-tax Act I (B.C.) of 1878, the percentage of collections to demand was only 44; and although this was calculated on the original demand from which there were enormous remissions, still there remained an outstanding balance of over 6 lakhs when 26½ lakhs had been collected. So in 1880-81, with collections amounting to less than 15 lakhs, the unrecovered balance exceeded Rs. 80,000. In recent years the working of the late License Act has been so well understood that there has been little difficulty in collecting almost the entire demand; but the comparison with years in which a new system has been introduced is a fair one, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results may be held to be satisfactory.

But although some indication is thus afforded of the thoroughness with which the tax has been levied, a more efficacious test of the smoothness of its working lies in the number of petitions of objection presented; and the subject is one which deserves especial consideration in this the first year of the introduction of the Act. Out of 106,936 original assessments, objections were preferred in 29,413 cases, *i.e.*, 27·5 assessees in every hundred objected. In Chittagong, Gya and Angul this percentage rose to 50·9, 54·3 and 71·9, respectively. The large number of objections in Chittagong has been sufficiently explained by the Board, but the reasons given in this case show the necessity for explanation in the other two cases also. In 1878-79, a year which has been already selected as suitable for comparison, the proportion of objections to assessments was about 33 per cent.; in 1880-81, 62 per cent.; and in 1885-86, when the Act of 1880 had been in force for six years without change, as much as 24·7. On these figures, and considering the difficulty of obtaining reliable information, as well as the far wider scope for objection afforded by the present Act, the assessments appear on the whole to have been carefully and judiciously made. It is, moreover, to be inferred from the large percentage (48) of successful objections, *i.e.*, objections which were partially or wholly allowed, that the petitioners were treated with consideration, and that there was no unwillingness to modify assessments. This applies particularly to Calcutta and Darjeeling, where the percentage of successful objections rose as high as 78·4 and 73·3 respectively, although the rate of objections to assessments was 27·8 per cent. and 3·2 per cent. only. The number of applications to the Commissioner for revision, including cases called for by that officer of his own motion, was 1,289, or a percentage of 4·3 on the number of objections

preferred, and if the cases contributed by Chittagong (344), Calcutta (265) and Dacca (118) are deducted, the total is reduced to 562. These three districts, moreover, show no less than 266 out of 342 cases in which the tax was reduced or entirely remitted. In all the other districts the orders were modified in only 76 cases out of 433 disposed of. These figures indicate that the orders passed on petitions of objection on the whole gave satisfaction.

Nevertheless remissions were by no means large. The percentage of remission on original demand was highest in the districts of Singbhoom and Chittagong, where it rose to 26·6 and 26·5 respectively; but for the whole Province, although the remissions granted by Collectors included a large number of cases in which no objections were preferred, but in which the assessees were found to have died or left the district, or given up the business for which originally assessed, they yet gave the comparatively small percentage on the demand of 17·6, and those granted by Commissioners a percentage of ·4 only. The total amount remitted was Rs. 7,53,292; as against Rs. 14,39,635 of license-tax demand in 1878-79, and Rs. 11,87,920 in 1880-81.

The total number of assessors employed during the year was 82, and their average length of service a little under nine months. Out of 249,412 villages shown in the last census, the assessors visited 87,019, or an average of 1,061 each. The total number of assessees was 1,05,611. It is said that in many of the districts the greater portion of the villages not visited contained no assessees; but it nevertheless appears to the Lieutenant-Governor quite possible that neither the number of persons liable to the tax, nor the real assessable income of these persons, have been exhaustively registered. Instructions have been issued by the Board which it is hoped will help to elucidate this point; but in the meantime Sir Steuart Bayley would hesitate to endorse, in regard to the coming year, the opinion of the Board that the revenue from the tax will show no tendency to expand, but, on the contrary, is likely to grow less. The natural inference to be drawn from the progressive decrease of productiveness in successive years of the existence of previous Income-Tax Acts is that the assessing establishment grew careless, and supervision was not kept up to the mark. It is to be hoped that better results will attend the efforts made by the Board on this occasion to introduce a fairly paid and efficient assessing staff, and to subject their work to a careful supervision. Of course there are in every district a great number of villages which to visit would be waste of time; but district officers cannot give a too careful attention to the judicious direction of the movements of assessors, and to the prevention of needless omission of villages in their tours. After allowance made for local peculiarities in regard to size of villages, the figures appear to show that in some districts during the past year the local enquiries were unduly restricted. Chumparun shows only 784 villages visited out of 7,766, Mymensingh 1,598 out of 12,619, Midnapore 1,936 out of 13,875, Pooree 727 out of 5,166, Manbhoom 770 out of 6,147, and Shahabad 839 out of 5,641. And it is noteworthy that these districts show a proportion of assessees to population which is smaller than the average. Thus, Shahabad and Chumparun have 1 in 1,597 and 1 in 1,291, respectively, against a divisional average of 1 in 1,012; Pooree has 1 in 1,712 against 1 in 1,466; Manbhoom 1 in 1,266 against 1 in 1,129; Midnapore 1 in 999 against 1 in 940; and Mymensing 1 in 857 against 1 in 816. These differences will no doubt receive the attention of the Board. The Dacca return showed every one of the 6,422 villages in the district as visited, but this must be incorrect.

The average incidence of the tax to the whole population of the Province, as given in the last census, was Re. 1 to every 19 persons. This high figure is chiefly due to the inclusion of Calcutta, where the incidence of the tax was as much as Rs. 2½ to every person. Without Calcutta, the average incidence for the Province was Re. 1 to every 39 persons, as against 64 under the late License-tax Act. The proportion between the number of assessees and the total population was 1 to 677. In 1878-79, when the minimum income taxable was Rs. 100, this proportion was 1 to 71; in 1879-80, when the minimum income taxable was raised to Rs. 250, it was 1 to 480; in 1880-81, the first year of the late License-tax Act, it was 1 to 921. According to this ratio as calculated for each division, Orissa and Chota Nagpore appear, as was generally the case in the days of the license-tax, at the bottom of the list, and, Calcutta being omitted from consideration, Rajshahye appears at the top. Orissa, owing perhaps to its

large agricultural population, has nearly always held the lowest place, though in 1878-79 Patna and Chittagong (which has now risen high in the scale) were both lower than Orissa. In that year the Government of Bengal had occasion to notice the great diversity of assessment which was shown by this table of proportion to have occurred in different districts; but the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in the case of the present income-tax, to observe, as a rule, a commendable equality in the returns for each district. This difference between the first year of the license-tax of 1878-79 and the first year of the present tax can of course be explained to some extent by the difference in the minimum income liable to taxation; but the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to attribute it in part to the uniformity of system introduced by Mr. Grimley, and to the care and attention given by Collectors to the instructions issued to them, and he is glad, on the latter point, to be able to endorse the favourable testimony borne by Mr. Grimley, in his Resolution dated 13th April 1887, to the willing and intelligent assistance accorded him by district officers.

Extreme coercive measures were very seldom resorted to. The percentage of sales after distress to the total number of final assessments was ·8 only. In every 100 assessments, warrants were issued in 12 cases, and property was distrained in 6·3; but if Calcutta be excluded, where the issue of distress warrants was disproportionately large, these figures are reduced to 9·5 and 5·1, respectively. It appears that the number of sales was largest in the district of Rungpore (186), and next came Dinagepore with 106. Where, as in the case of Rungpore, there is also a large unrealized balance, the Board rightly infer that too great severity has been exercised in assessment. The districts of Mozufferpore and Singbhoom are open to the same criticism. Rungpore and Mozufferpore are both in the first division into which the districts were classified for purposes of assessment, and they therefore had three assessors at work. When this is the case, there are opportunities for comparison of which the Collector of the district should not lose advantage. The statistics of objections show that the assessments in both these districts were unduly high. Rungpore shows 850 objections, of which 135 resulted in reduction and 260 in total remission. Mozufferpore shows 1,728 objections with 347 reductions and 672 total remissions. More than one-tenth of the total remissions in the Province was granted in this district alone. In these circumstances it especially behoved the Collectors to guard against the harsh employment of coercive process, and it is unsatisfactory that both districts show a larger number of warrants issued than any other district except Calcutta, and at the same time a considerably larger balance outstanding.

In Calcutta there were no sales in execution of warrants of distress, but the issue of process was resorted to with great freedom. A percentage of 21 on the total number of persons finally assessed is abnormally high, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot think that sufficient circumspection was exercised in granting issue of warrants. In fact, this was evidenced in the case of Mr. Daniell, in which the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor were separately conveyed to the Collector; and the large costs incurred on account of additional establishment entertained in serving distress warrants, &c., gave further indication of the same fact.

The percentage of total expenditure to collections in Calcutta was, however, very small—only 2·6; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the Board have recently expressed an opinion that the administration of the tax in Calcutta has been on the whole successful. In respects other than the issue of process, he is inclined to concur in the Board's view.

The expenditure throughout the Province was of course heavy in the first year of the new tax, establishments being necessarily large. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion it was a wise policy to expend money in getting the assessments made as fairly and completely as possible in the first instance. Turning again, however, to the figures of 1878-79, the comparison is certainly favourable, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Total expenditure.	Percentage of costs to collections for whole Province.	Percentage of costs to collections for Calcutta.
	Rs.		
1878-79	3,34,069	12·1	6·7
1887-88	2,41,766	7	2·6

As a very large majority of the assessors had completed their term of service before the end of June, and as the appointments were in no case for a longer period than 12 months, there is every reason to believe that the percentage will be considerably lower next year. This is the natural sequence of events in the second year of a tax. In 1879-80 the expenditure fell to Rs. 1,47,785 and the percentage to 7·5.

In the different districts 12,294 employés of companies, local authorities, associations and private individuals paid Rs. 4,58,687 and 7,310 employés of Government paid Rs. 4,21,379.

Statement XIV, showing the amount collected from different classes of people under different classes of income, is an interesting table. The largest contribution, Rs. 6,03,898, was from class I (incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750). The next highest, Rs. 4,98,512, was from class VIII (incomes between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000), which was followed closely by class XV (incomes of Rs. 1,00,000 and over), with Rs. 4,87,433. The largest amount of tax, according to the prescribed classification of assessees, was paid by money-lenders and changers, and, as was to be expected, the contributions generally were largest from the commercial and mercantile communities, and after these by the professional (including official) classes. During the year a proposal was made by the Commissioner of Income-tax to make use of the services of assessors of income-tax in future census operations, by assimilating the income-tax classification to that adopted in the census tables. The suggestion was not supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, as it was apprehended that the measure would be liable to misconstruction by the less educated; but it may perhaps be possible to draw without prejudice a rough comparison between the figures for the mercantile and professional classes, as gathered from the existing systems of classification. The total of order VI in class III (commercial class) of table XII of the census tables (statement showing the occupations of the male population by locality) gives a total commercial population for the whole Province of 608,072. To obtain roughly the total corresponding number of commercial assessees, the total of items 50, 51, 52, 53, and 64 to 73 may be added together; the result being 44,574. Similarly, the total of items 1, 4, 7 to 11, 35 to 49, and 53*a* may be roughly compared with the total of class I (professional class) in the same census table. This gives 33,630 professional assessees to a total professional population of 572,967. It would thus appear that 1 in every 13 or 14 of the commercial community, and 1 in every 17 of the professional classes, has been assessed to income-tax, as against 1 in every 677 of the whole population.

Embezzlements of money paid as income-tax was only reported from one district. It is hoped that the prohibition, issued by the Income-tax Department against cash transactions, will entirely check misappropriation in future. The question of the extension of the money-order system to income-tax payments has been referred to the Postmaster-General, Bengal, whose reply is still awaited.

The Board have expressed no opinion on the state of popular feeling in regard to the tax, but have contented themselves with supplying extracts from the reports of Commissioners. The burden of these is that the tax is extremely unpopular with those who have to pay it, and a matter of indifference with those who have not. The Commissioner of Patna remarks: "I believe the dislike to the tax is simply dislike to pay money. I do not think there is anything approaching to intelligent criticism of the tax anywhere, except amongst us who collect it. This is no doubt a true description of the attitude of the people at large. They pay indirect taxes without murmur because they hardly know what they pay. But a demand for payment of a direct tax is a tangible hardship, which they resent and seek by all means to avoid." Mr. Boxwell continues: "Vakeels and pleaders of reputation are quite content to ask me in appeal to knock off something from the assessment without any attempt at showing what the proper assessment is. A man will consent to pay Rs. 20 on a declared income of Rs. 200 because he was originally assessed at Rs. 40. They show in this way that they do not even pretend to believe what they tell the hakims." That the tax is unpopular with the more intelligent classes, who were exempted from the previous license-tax, is undoubted; but this is not the place to discuss the propriety of the measure under which they

have been taxed. Among the people generally there is no apparent ground for believing that the unpopularity of the Income-tax Act is greater than that of the License-tax Acts, when first introduced. The proportion of objections preferred was not so large, although, as has been already remarked, there was a wider door open to objection, and although in the rural districts the desire among the less educated to prove artificially small incomes must frequently have been strong enough to overcome their imperfect understanding of the law. The unpopularity of a direct tax may be greatly enhanced by injudicious administration; but the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to record his belief that in the present year the dislike to the tax has not been seriously aggravated by errors in its working.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

BIRTHS were registered in 45 towns, against 46 in the preceding year, showing a *ratio* of only 21·04 per 1,000, against 24·71 in the previous year. The work of registration in those municipalities in which Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 is in force has passed from the Police to the Municipal Commissioners, and it is expected that the work will be more satisfactorily done in the future.

The ratio of deaths to population was 21·99 per 1,000 of the population, against 22·74 in 1885, the ratio varying from only 13·24 in Mozufferpore to 36·17 in Shahabad. As the year was a healthy one, it is not necessary to infer any retrogression in registration, the number of deaths from cholera alone having decreased by 55,399. The provisions of the Compulsory Registration Act were extended during the year to 31 towns, making a total at the close of the year of 148 towns and one rural area.

The following table shows the death-rate from various causes during 1886, 1885, and the quinquennial period 1881-85:—

	Proportion of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								
	In 1886.			In 1885.			In 1881-85.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.
Cholera	4·12	1·70	1·78	5·22	2·53	2·62	4·08	1·91	1·99
Small-pox	·08	·06	·06	·33	·14	·14	·53	·21	·23
Fevers	12·29	16·11	15·97	14·40	15·79	15·75	15·08	14·46	14·48
Bowel-complaints	3·77	·73	·84	4·12	·85	·96	3·79	·78	·89
Injury	·50	·43	·43	·50	·43	·43	·42	·36	·36
Other causes	6·51	2·74	2·88	7·02	2·66	2·81	6·13	2·24	2·38
ALL CAUSES ...	27·29	21·79	21·99	31·63	22·42	22·74	30·07	19·98	20·35

The death-rate in rural circles was 21·79 per 1,000, and in urban circles 27·29. The figures from 1881 to 1886 tend to show that urban circles are more unhealthy than the rural areas, and that better registration in the former cannot alone account for the widely divergent ratios.

Emigration.

Colonial Emigration.

The year 1886 is marked in the history of emigration from India to the Colonies by the coming into force of Act XXI of 1883, which repealed the Indian Emigration Act of 1871. The introduction of the Act of 1883 was postponed until rules had been framed for its administration. Draft rules under the Act were published in January 1885, and were considered at a Conference held in August of the same year, in which the Agents for Colonies receiving Indian emigrants took part. The alterations approved at the Conference were for the most part adopted by Government, and the Act and Rules framed under it came into force simultaneously from 1st April 1886. The changes made by the new law are chiefly matters of detail with regard to the registration of emigrants, appointment of registering officers, execution of contracts, the accommodation to be required on emigrant vessels, and the fees to be levied on emigration. The new provisions of the law have generally worked smoothly, with the exception of those contained in section 35 of the Act and section IV of Chapter II of the Rules, which require that emigrants' agreements shall be executed in triplicate. The working of the present system of registration and execution of contracts is at present under consideration.

Among the administrative measures of the year may be mentioned—

(*a*).—The notification of the Government of India of April 1886, fixing Rs. 2-8 as the fee leviable, under sections 38 and 73 of the Act, on account of each emigrant embarked.

(*b*).—The orders of this Government of September 1886, sanctioning, as an experimental measure, the payment of remuneration to magisterial clerks for the registration of emigrants to the Colonies at rates of one anna for each labourer and half an anna for each dependent, when the numbers exceed 50 in a month, and within a limit of Rs. 15.

Colonies from which requisitions were received for labourers.

Emigration to the Colonies during 1886 was on a somewhat larger scale than in the preceding year, but the number of emigrants did not nearly come up to that of 1884-85, before the decline of the sugar industry, when ten Colonies had agencies working in Calcutta. Only four Colonies indented last season for labourers, viz., British Colonies Demerara, Trinidad, Fiji, and the Dutch Colony of Surinam. On the whole, requisitions were received for 7,010 labourers, against 6,430 in 1885-86 and 18,639 in 1884-85. Of the total number for whom requisitions were received in the year under review, Demerara indented for 3,710, or a little more than half, Trinidad indented for 2,050, Fiji 930, and Surinam 320. The increased demand for Indian labour in Fiji, which was anticipated last year, has not been fully maintained.

From the recent official reports received from the Colonies which import Indian labour, it does not appear that there is likelihood of an early return to the large requisitions for labour which were received some years ago. In Jamaica, Government-directed immigration has been suspended; in Natal there is no immediate prospect of improvement in the sugar industry; and the prospect of sugar was so bad in St. Lucia that it was anticipated last year that one or more of the central factories might be forced to abandon operations. In such an event, the coolies thrown out of work will have to be sent back to India,

unless Demerara or Trinidad is prepared to take them over. The Indian immigrants in St. Lucia have suffered considerably from sickness caused by employment in malarious lands and from want of work. The authorities of this Colony refused to sanction the departure of labourers no longer under indenture to Panama, where high wages, which have attracted large numbers of immigrant labourers from Jamaica, are paid on the Panama Canal Works. This refusal was prompted by considerations of the interests of the immigrants, for whom the Colony is bound to provide work for five years after the term of their first indenture.

Recruiters' licenses.

The Colonial Agencies employed 466 recruiters during the year. The licenses of only four were cancelled for misconduct. The 466 recruiters collected 8,302 persons—an average of 18 persons to each recruiter.

Recruitment.

The total number of persons registered during the year as intending to emigrate to the Colonies was 8,302. In the classification of these according to the provinces where they were registered, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh come first with 4,271 registrations, while Bengal and Behar had 4,031. The largest numbers of emigrants were registered in the 24-Pergunnahs (1,388), Shahabad (1,038), Patna (990), Benares (931), Allahabad (725), and Fyzabad (533). Classified according to districts of birth or residence, the largest numbers of emigrants came from Shahabad (1,060), Ghazipore (504), Patna (478), Basti (463), Azamgarh (435), Gya (332), and Allahabad (328).

Depôts.

Out of 8,302 persons registered, 8,124* were admitted into the Calcutta depôts. Of the casualties accounting for this decrease, 96 were desertions *en route*, 34 were detained in the mofussil depôts, and 49 were rejected by the agencies as unfit—figures which compare favourably with those of the preceding year. Including persons remaining at the end of the preceding year, 8,171 persons were accommodated in the depôts during the year, 22 of whom died, 187 deserted, and 911 were rejected or discharged by the recruiting agencies for one cause or another. These figures also compare favourably with those of the preceding year. The year was healthy in the depôts, and the general average mortality was much below that of former years. Cholera, which was prevalent during the year in Calcutta and the Suburbs, caused only one of the 22 deaths in the depôts.

* Includes one birth *en route*.

Only 113 persons were detained in the depôts for a period exceeding three months. An outbreak of measles in the Surinam depôt was the chief cause of delay in embarkation. The general sanitary arrangements in all the depôts were excellent.

Outward voyages.

Of the 6,423 persons who actually embarked for the Colonies during the year, 3,964 were men, 1,613 women (or 40·6 women for every 100 men) and 846 children. Calculating the percentage of females on the whole number embarked, including children, the proportion was 45·4 females for every 100 males. Nine hundred and fifty-nine persons of both sexes and all ages, or 14·93 per cent of the whole number, were "return emigrants," the majority having come back from Demerara, St. Vincent and Trinidad. The emigrants were carried to the Colonies in sailing vessels (no steamers were employed on this service in 1886), and the voyages varied in length from 69 days, the fastest voyage to Fiji, to 106 days, the slowest voyage to Demerara. The aggregate mortality on the voyages was 77, giving the not excessive percentage of 1·19 on the whole number embarked. On six of the 12 ships the death-rate was below 1 per cent., and only on two ships did the percentage of deaths exceed two. Cerebro-spinal fever caused six deaths, and measles caused much of the mortality amongst infants and young children.

Return emigrants.

Five thousand six hundred and twenty-one emigrants re-embarked from the Colonies for India during the year, bringing with them savings amounting to six and a quarter lakhs of rupees—an average of Rs. 111-4-4 per head. As in former years, those returning from Trinidad and Demerara brought back most money, and those returning from Mauritius had saved least. The death-rate on the

return voyages was below 2 per cent. on all the voyages except those of the *Mount Tabor* and *Mairi Bhan*. The emigrants who returned in the *Mount Tabor* had embarked from Guadaloupe in the *Jorawar*, which was dismasted by a violent gale whilst rounding the Cape of Good Hope, and at Port Elizabeth they were transferred to the *Mount Tabor*. The excessive mortality of 9 per cent. on this voyage appears to have been due to the severity of the passage, which lasted five and a half months, and to the feeble health of some of the passengers. The voyage of the *Mairi Bhan* from Trinidad, which lasted six and a half months, was also a trying voyage on account of the insubordination of the crew and the defective state of the water-condenser; the mortality of this ship was 5·8 per cent., chiefly among invalids.

Two hundred and thirty-five vacant estates, valued at Rs. 38,823, of emigrants who had died in the Colonies or on the return voyage came under the administration of the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, during the year.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Administrative measures.

Arrangements were made during the year for the medical inspection of emigrants at Mugra, Jaipur Hât, Dhubri, Goalundo and Naraingunge, with a view to the removal and treatment of those who might be found to be suffering from cholera or similar diseases. Instructions were issued to prevent these necessary examinations being made the occasion of undue detention. A revised scale of establishment was sanctioned for the office of the Embarkation Agent at Goalundo, whereby an annual saving of Rs. 240 has been effected. It has been arranged, since the close of the year, on a proposal made by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, that Station-masters on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and Northern Bengal State Railway shall telegraph to the Embarkation Agent at Dhubri reports of cases of cholera occurring among passengers travelling by rail to that station.

A daily steamer service between Naraingunge, Cachar, and Sylhet was introduced on the 1st January 1887, and it is hoped that employers will avail themselves freely of the facility which has been in this way afforded to emigration, and thus put an end to the excessive mortality from cholera, so prevalent among coolies in the long and tedious boat journeys up-stream.

Recruitment.

The experience of 1886 confirms the conclusion arrived at last year, that free emigration to the labour districts was taking the place of recruitment under Act I of 1882. Only 13,069 labourers and their dependents were registered under the Act, as against 16,404 in 1885 and 31,157 in 1884. Three contractors worked throughout the year, against five in 1885 and six in 1884: 106 recruiters were employed, as against 147 in 1885 and 211 in 1884, and the recruiters registered on an average 27 emigrants, as against an average of 30 in 1885 and 33·55 in 1884. On the other hand, it appears that the number of free emigrants to Assam increased from 9,320 to 13,134: the number of free emigrants to Cachar and Sylhet is not known.

In recruiting under the Act, the tendency is to substitute the agency of garden sardars for that of contractors. The contractors, who formerly had in their hands by far the greater part of the business, engaged during the year 1886 only 2,945 coolies; the garden sardars as many as 10,124. The contractors work chiefly for the gardens of Sylhet and Cachar. Hazaribagh, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Monghyr, Bankoora, and Gya were the chief recruiting grounds.

No licenses of recruiters were cancelled during the year. Of the garden sardars, one was deprived of his license for misconduct, which consisted in engaging a married woman without the consent of her husband. Some licensed female recruiters were employed during the year, but apparently without much success.

Transport.

As in the preceding year, all the emigrants registered by contractors were brought in the first place to Calcutta, none going to Goalundo direct. Of the 2,945 persons registered during the year, 2,885 arrived in the Calcutta depôts, nine were discharged, and 51 deserted. After the addition of 221 persons remaining from the previous year, and of two infants born in the depôts, the number lodged in the Calcutta depôts in 1886 was 3,108. Of these, 2,422 departed for

Goalundo, and 16 travelled by rail to Dhubri. The remainder were disposed of as follows: 15 were rejected, 204 discharged, 265 deserted, 7 died, 138 remained in the depôts at the close of the year, and 41 were not accounted for by a contractor who closed his depôt.

The following table compares the details of the diminution in number of the emigrants during their stay at the depôts with the corresponding particulars for 1885:—

	Year.			
	1885.		1886.	
Daily average strength	29·07		18·34	
Daily sick	1·17		0·66	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Rejections, including relatives ..	58	1·30	22	0·70
Ditto, excluding relatives ...	32	0·72	15	0·48
Discharges	386	8·68	204	6·56
Desertions	274	6·16	265	8·52
Deaths from cholera	5	0·11	1	0·03
Total deaths from other causes ...	9	0·20	6	0·19

The improved statistics of sickness and mortality show that the sanitary arrangements of the depôts are now better, and that the supervision is more close. Every person admitted into the depôts was vaccinated.

There were no casualties among the contractors' coolies on the journey to Goalundo, and only one death—that of a newly-born infant—in the depôts at that station, which were exceptionally healthy. The number accommodated in these depôts was 2,433, of whom 847 were despatched to the Assam Valley, 1,219 to Cachar, and 361 to Sylhet. Among the Assam emigrants three deaths (two from cholera) occurred during the steamer voyage to the tea districts, and on the boat journeys to Cachar and Sylhet 13 emigrants deserted and 18 died (14 from cholera).

Particulars of the journey of sardari emigrants are incomplete, since the way-bills were not always returned to the Superintendent, as they should have been. But from the information furnished, it is evident that the mortality among coolies of this class during their journey by boat to Sylhet and Cachar was, as in previous years, very great. Out of 4,624 persons accounted for in the way-bills, as many as 216 died from cholera, and 33 from other causes, the percentage of deaths being 5·38. The excessive mortality among the coolies taken by sardars in boats to Cachar and Sylhet has long been the great drawback to the system of emigration, and it is hoped that a change will be effected now that the India General Steam Navigation Company have established a line of steamers, by the aid of which a great part of the voyage can be accomplished without delay or risk.

Period of contract.

Of the engagements entered into by contractors' labourers, not quite 10 per cent. were for a term of five years, and the remainder were for three years. Of labourers recruited by garden sardars and placed on contract in the recruiting districts, nearly 43 per cent. were made for five years. Of 8,682 contracts made before the Embarkation Agent at Dhubri during the year, only 348, or 4 per cent., were made for three years, and all the remainder for five years. It would thus appear that coolies generally contract for the shorter period when the engagement is made in their own district; for the longer term when it is concluded at the end of the journey from Bengal.

Working of the Inland Emigration Act in Chittagong.

With regard to the working of Act I of 1882 in the Bengal labour districts (Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts), it is to be noticed that labourers on contract under Act I of 1882 were employed on nine tea-gardens

only, all in the district of Chittagong. Their numbers during the last two years are compared in the following statement:—

	Labourers under the Act.	
	1885.	1886.
Total at beginning of the year	915	723
Deduct during the year	335	205
Balance	580	518
Add during the year	143	199
Total at end of the year	723	717

Of the labourers added during the year, only 50 were imported from outside, while 121 persons executed local contracts under sections 111 and 112 of the Act. Of those deducted, the contracts of 130 expired during the year, 22 died, 22 deserted, and the rest are otherwise accounted for. The deaths, which were chiefly caused by fever and bowel-complaints, were at the rate of 30 in the thousand. The average earnings of labourers were Rs. 4-10-5 per month, exclusive of sums paid for occasional job work. Only one labourer in the district was punished under Act 1 of 1882 for desertion during the year, against 15 persons convicted for desertion and unlawful absence from labour in 1885.

Rules 190 and 191 of the rules passed under the Act for the inspection of tea-gardens in Chittagong were amended during the year, so as to require inspection of gardens on which Act labourers are not employed only when the Inspector may see good cause instead of annually. Proposals were made in 1886 (as they were made in 1881) for the extension of Act XIII of 1859 to the Chittagong district, but after full consideration were rejected.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE public health of Calcutta was much better in 1886 than in any one of the eleven preceding years. There was a remarkable decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox and fevers, while diarrhœa and dysentery proved less fatal. The general death-rate of the town from all causes was 26·42 per mille, the lowest on record during the past twelve years, and smaller by nearly three per mille than the death-rate for the previous year.

The following table shows the extent to which the public resorted to the hospitals as patients during the past two years:—.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.	1886.				1885.			
	TOTAL TREATED.			Died per mille of treated.	TOTAL TREATED.			Died per mille of treated.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
Medical College Hospital	5,880	49,985	55,865	101·7*	5,897	47,149	53,046	104·41*
General Hospital	3,696	.....	3,696	38·69	3,417	.....	3,417	31·02
Mayo Hospital and dispensaries ...	2,697	177,817	180,514	104·5	2,564	179,208	181,772	110·37
Campbell Hospital	7,313	.....	7,313	198·68	7,611	.....	7,611	212·06
Municipal Police Hospital... ...	2,396	.....	2,396	12·1	2,329	.....	2,329	12·02
Voluntary Lock Hospitals... ...	484	1,629	2,113	47·52	414	1,889	2,303	43·47
Total Calcutta Hospitals ...	22,466	229,431	251,897	110·65*	22,232	228,246	250,478	120·23*
Howrah General Hospital... ...	1,615	10,949	12,564	167·8	1,631	11,518	13,149	199·87
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,081	240,380	264,461	116·49*	23,863	239,764	263,627	125·79*

* Reckoned on cases treated, exclusive of ophthalmic cases.

An increase is shown in the number of in-door patients at all except the Medical College and Campbell Hospitals. In only one of the three Calcutta hospitals which receive out-door patients, viz., the Medical College, was there an increase in attendance. The general death-rate of the Calcutta hospitals was 110·65 per mille, against 120·23 in 1885. If the Howrah figures are included, the rate was 116·49 against 125·79, a figure lower than any year since 1879. A decrease in the death-rate is shown at all except the General and the Voluntary Lock Hospitals, where the rate rose from 31·02 and 43·47 to 38·69 and 47·52, respectively. If cholera deaths are excluded, the general death-rate among all races was 101 per mille, against 113 in the previous year. If moribund and cholera cases are both excluded from the list of deaths among natives, the true native death-rate was 112·7, against 118·07 in 1885.

Of the total number (264,461) of persons treated during the year, 157,851 were adult males, 39,448 were females, and 67,162 were children. The proportion of male to female adults was therefore about 4 to 1. The numbers according to race were 10,239 Europeans, 28,427 Eurasians, 93,517 Mahomedans, 122,564 Hindus, and 9,714 of other races. These figures differ in a very small degree from those recorded in 1885, the number of Hindus who visited the hospitals having slightly decreased, while for all other races the number of patients is rather larger than in the previous year.

The number of important surgical operations performed during the year was 1,561, against 1,505 in the previous year. The number of minor operations undertaken was 19,040, against 18,042 in 1885.

The following figures exhibit the working of the Dental dispensary at the Medical College during the past three years:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Extractions	1,352	1,396	1,673
Stoppings	105	112	130
Miscellaneous cases	254	240	359
Total ...	1,711	1,748	2,162

In the Eden Hospital nearly the same number of cases were treated by the Obstetric Physician in 1886 and in 1885, there being rather fewer European and rather more native patients, and one more death than in 1885. The results of the treatment of confinement cases were very satisfactory. The death-rate in these cases was only 3·82 per cent., and this although some of the patients appeared for the first time when they had reached a hopeless condition.

The results of major operations at the Medical College Hospital were not so successful as in the year 1885. There were 53 deaths out of a total of 487 cases. In the Ophthalmic wards 423 in-door and 6,605 out-door patients were treated, against 524 and 6,436 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of successful cases in operations for cataract was greater than last year.

Enteric fever presented itself during the year only in the Medical College and Presidency General Hospitals. The number of cases in both the hospitals was the same as in the previous year. The number of cases of remittent fever treated in 1886 (706) is the lowest on record since 1873.

An important improvement was effected during the year in the opening of a children's ward in the Medical College Hospital. Formerly children used to be treated in the female wards of the Medical College and Presidency General Hospitals, but one of the female wards of the former institution has now been divided, and a portion thus cut off has been furnished throughout, with the assistance of charity, for the accommodation of European and Eurasian children.

The system of nursing which has been established at the Medical College, Presidency General, and Eden Hospitals continues to afford the highest satisfaction. All concerned have borne grateful testimony to the benefits which have accrued from the trained skill of the nurses, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires again to place on record his recognition and high appreciation of the good work which is being done by them.

The circumstances of the Police Hospital are exceptional and admit of no comparison with those of other hospitals. The proportion of admission per 1,000 of the total strength was 802·10, against 767·61 in 1885. The daily average number of sick was 94·09, against 89·18 in 1885. As in 1885, ague, dysentery and venereal diseases prevailed during the year. The total number of deaths was 29, against 28 in 1885.

The amount of invested capital belonging to the hospitals fell from Rs. 5,54,300 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 5,49,300 at its close. This is due to the sale of Government paper of the value of Rs. 5,000 belonging to the Howrah General Hospital during the year. The total income was Rs. 4,51,931, against Rs. 4,43,679 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 4,37,670, against Rs. 4,24,229. This increase in expenditure is noticeable under the heads of Diet, Miscellaneous charges, and Buildings and repairs. There was a decrease of Rs. 28,604 in the expenditure incurred at the Medical College, Presidency General and Campbell Hospitals, and a total increase of Rs. 8,610 in the Police, Howrah and Voluntary Lock-hospitals. The total income from local sources of all kinds was Rs. 1,81,174, against Rs. 1,52,446 in the previous year. The closing balance for 1886 amounted to Rs. 14,310, against Rs. 19,449 in 1885. The net cost to Government of all hospitals amounted to Rs. 2,51,355, which was less by Rs. 19,994 than the amount expended by Government in the previous year.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

There does not appear to be any feature of particular importance in the administration of charitable dispensaries in Bengal during the year 1886. Perhaps the principal question which has presented itself for the consideration of Government has been in connection with the method of recruitment of Assistant Surgeons for the Provincial establishment. Hitherto this has been done by transfer from the Imperial list, but it is understood that the officers in the large supernumerary list which resulted from the old system, under which, previous to 1883, Government undertook to provide for all passed candidates, have now been absorbed, and the time has apparently arrived when recruitment should, as in the case of Civil Hospital Assistants, be made locally from licentiates of the Medical Schools. The Surgeon-General with

the Government of India, however, objects to this proposal, and the matter is still under the consideration of Government.

On the 31st December 1885 there were 233 dispensaries under Government supervision, and another was opened at Daudnugger, in the district of Gya, during the year under review. It is reported that only one dispensary has been transferred to municipal management, and that no institution has been abolished throughout 1886.

The following table compares the work done in dispensaries during the last two years:—

	In-door.										Out-door.									
	Under 25.	25 to 50.	50 to 75.	75 to 100.	100 to 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	Upwards of 1,000.	Total.	Under 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	1,000 to 2,500.	2,500 to 5,000.	5,000 to 7,500.	7,500 to 10,000.	Upwards of 10,000.	Total.
1886	14	16	12	12	49	21	4	1	2	131	...	...	3	7	76	85	30	17	16	234
Percentage...	10·69	12·21	9·16	9·16	37·40	16·03	3·06	·76	1·53	...	...	...	1·28	2·99	32·48	36·32	12·82	7·27	6·84	...
1885	17	14	20	11	44	19	6	3	2	136	...	...	3	6	78	77	33	16	16	229
Percentage...	12·5	10·29	14·71	8·09	32·35	13·97	4·41	2·21	1·47	...	...	...	1·31	2·62	34·06	33·62	14·41	6·99	6·99	...

The total number of dispensaries which received in-door patients was 131 against 136 in the previous year, and there was a falling off in house-practice to the extent of 946 patients, while the ratio of mortality was 14·48 against 15·59 in 1885. The number of out-patients treated is, on the other hand, larger than that recorded in any year during the previous decade. There was also a large increase of 46,127 patients apparent in the returns of most districts in the total number of in-door and out-door cases treated at all the public charities in Bengal; but the figures continue to show that these institutions are not, as a rule, resorted to by the people as largely as might be wished; that the proportion of the population having recourse to them is still exceedingly low, and that the attendance at all but a few hospitals bears no relation to the presence or absence of epidemic disease in the different districts of the province. It is, however, believed that these charities are gaining in popularity; that there are apparently signs that the value of European medical science is being appreciated, and that more satisfactory work is being on the whole done.

Fair attention seems to have been paid to inspection by Civil Surgeons, and it is said that the reports submitted were carefully prepared and sufficiently searching. Six dispensaries were not inspected at all. This is an improvement on last year's return. Supervision of the work done should in no case be limited to a perusal of the returns submitted by Civil Hospital Assistants, and regular inspection, a part of the duty of Civil Surgeons, which is clearly defined by the rules, ought invariably to be insisted upon.

The total income and expenditure of the dispensaries during the year are shown below:—

Income.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance on 1st January 1886...	34,012	14	5
From Government—			
As salaries	15,551	13	6
„ registers and forms	1,397	3	11
„ European medicines	690	12	3
For diet of police cases	1,874	0	1
Sale of medicines	.....		
Special allowances	1,292	14	5
Total ...	20,806	12	2
From local and other funds	54,823	0	9
„ municipal funds	1,58,491	12	10
Interest on investments	32,422	9	11
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits	23,542	6	8
European subscriptions	15,266	5	6
Native ditto	1,05,492	8	7
Total income ...	4,44,858	6	10

Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On establishment	2,16,045	14	5
„ bazar medicines	9,357	12	11
„ European medicines, whether from Government store or purchased otherwise	46,705	1	1
„ diet	37,493	11	10
„ miscellaneous charges	29,646	7	7
„ buildings and repairs	46,325	13	4
Invested during the year	29,357	13	4
Total expenditure ...	4,14,932	10	6
Cash balance on 31st December 1886 ...	29,925	12	4

The opening balance on 1st January 1886, as shown above, is less by Rs. 2,728 than the closing balance of 1885 as given in that year's report.

The total receipts from Government amounted to Rs. 20,806 against Rs. 18,659 in the preceding year, Rs. 6,783 of the amount having been contributed to municipal dispensaries. After deduction, however, of the cost of registers and forms and diet of police cases, the contribution which Government makes to institutions that are now considered to be municipal is Rs. 4,164 in 1886 against Rs. 2,570 in 1885. The Government contribution towards the remaining dispensaries was Rs. 14,023, or Rs. 407 more than in the previous year.

The receipts from local sources amounted to Rs. 54,823 against Rs. 1,18,685 in 1885, the large decrease being due to the fact that last year the Monghyr dispensary alone received Rs. 68,000 as sale proceeds of house property belonging to that institution. Subscriptions to municipal institutions show a very large falling off, while those towards other institutions rose considerably, although not to the same extent. The amount received by the sale of securities and withdrawal of deposits was Rs. 23,542 against Rs. 25,389 in 1885, the interest on the investments reached the sum of Rs. 32,423 against Rs. 30,890, and municipalities contributed Rs. 1,58,492 against Rs. 1,43,574 in the preceding year.

The gross expenditure on dispensaries, exclusive of the amounts invested, was Rs. 3,85,575, showing a total decrease of Rs. 999, there being a rise under three heads and a falling off under the remaining three. Rupees 29,357 were invested during the year under review.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The total number of persons who were in confinement in all the asylums in Bengal, with the exception of the European Asylum at Bhowanipore, on the 1st January 1886 was 955, of whom 757 were males and 198 females. The numbers of admissions and re-admissions during the year were 200 and 18 respectively. Of all those under treatment, 87 persons were discharged cured, 41 were transferred to the care of friends, 4 were discharged and 85 died, leaving 956 persons in the asylums on the 31st December 1886. The daily average population was 963·9 against 939·62 in 1885. The percentage of recoveries calculated on the daily average strength was 9·02 against 9·89 in the previous year.

The number of criminal lunatics in the asylums on the 1st January 1886 was 387, of whom 349 were males and 38 females. During the year there were 81 new admissions and 12 re-admissions; 60 persons were discharged or transferred, and 23 died, leaving 397 in the asylums at the close of the year. This number is the highest on record within the past decade. In 1876 the number was only 232, and there has been a steady increase since that year, the number having increased by nearly 100 during the last quinquennial period from 1882 to 1886. The statement of admissions and "crimes charged" shows that out of the total number of 81 admissions, 25 were charged with murder and attempts to commit murder, five with culpable homicide, four with grievous hurt, two with hurt, one with attempt to commit suicide, 20 with theft, one with receiving stolen property, three with trespass, one with mischief by fire,

one with exposure of child, two with house-breaking, one with criminal trespass, one with lurking house trespass, five with house trespass, and one for each of the following offences—namely, forgery, hurt, vagrancy, highway robbery, trespass and assault, wrongful confinement, obstruction on railway, and exposure of person. It is evident that many of these offences were comparatively trivial, and if the lunatics were harmless, there was no necessity for sending them to an asylum at all. During the year 17 per cent. of the non-criminal population and 8 per cent. of the criminal class were discharged from the Dullunda Asylum. From this it may be concluded that, while the non-criminals form, as it were, a floating population, the criminals are gradually, but surely, filling the asylums. Owing to the difficulties in segregating, managing or controlling criminal lunatics in the ordinary asylum, the advisability of establishing a separate asylum for criminal lunatics was considered, but the proposition involved large expenses and could not be entertained at present.

The usual difficulty was experienced in regard to the classification of the insanes. During the year, however, 97 persons were returned under the head of "Acute mania," 78 under "Chronic mania," 11 under "Melancholia," 1 under "Acute dementia," 15 under "Chronic dementia," 2 under "Imbecility," and 14 as "not insane."

The health of the asylums was fairly good. Of the principal diseases treated during the year, dysentery was most prevalent and increased in all the asylums, particularly in Dacca and Patna. Next in order come phthisis, fever, pneumonia and cholera. The last-named disease was reported only from the Berhampore Asylum. The number of injuries sustained by the lunatics in confinement was comparatively few. There were only two cases of injuries inflicted by one lunatic on another. As regards the causes of insanity, 256 cases are said to have been due to ganja, 5 to bhang and churras, 53 to spirits, 7 to opium, 26 to fever, 38 to heredity, 25 to epilepsy, and 6 to child-birth. The mortality in the asylums increased from 73 in 1885 to 85 in 1886. Of the total number of deaths, 30 were returned from Dullunda, 16 from Dacca, 18 from Patna, 10 from Cuttack, and 11 from Berhampore. The principal causes of death were dysentery, phthisis, exhaustion from mania, apoplexy and diarrhœa. The high rate of mortality in asylums is partly due to the fact that all the patients are lunatics, and also to the advanced age and chronic infirmities of many of them.

The space available in the Dullunda, Dacca and Cuttack Asylums was found to be insufficient to accommodate all the lunatics sent to those asylums during the year. In Dullunda the deficiency of accommodation was in the female ward. Under recent orders the number of districts supplying insanes to the asylum has been considerably reduced and it is hoped that this will have the effect of preventing any over-crowding for some time to come. In Dacca and Cuttack additional accommodation is being provided to meet the increased demand. No overcrowding was reported from Patna, but some of the lunatics are said to have been accommodated in the verandahs of the building, and this has been taken into account in calculating the capacity of the asylum.

The receipts and expenditure of the asylums for the year are shown in the following statement:—

Receipts and Expenditure of each Asylum for the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Asylums.	Daily average strength.	Total expenditure.	Realized from friends of patients.	Actual profit from manufacture department.	Average cost of each patient as per column 3.	Average cost of each patient, deducting columns 4 and 5.	Average cost of each patient in relation to— Establishment.	Diet.	Bazar medicine.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Other charges.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	271·2	29,297 5 7	1,199 15 7	593 14 8	108 0 5	98 5 9	41 11 1	45 15 1	0 2 9	4 8 9	11 14 11	3 11 10
Dacca	220·42	20,823 14 2	173 2 3	1,826 14 1	94 7 7	85 6 4	33 10 3	35 1 1	0 0 2	2 4 7	4 4 11	19 2 7
Patna	241·57	17,372 13 5	257 15 9	2,637 11 0	71 14 7	62 6 7	34 15 6	27 4 10	0 0 4	2 15 8	2 8 2	4 2 1
Cuttack	54·75	4,978 14 7	41 13 3	555 2 2	90 15 0	80 0 6	59 9 3	25 9 2	0 0 9	1 13 10	1 5 0	2 9 0
Berhampore	175·96	15,636 11 10	.....	927 14 8	88 13 10	81 14 2	45 10 2	28 9 10	0 1 4	1 4 1	3 13 1	9 7 4
Total ...	963·9	88,109 11 7	1,672 14 10	5,941 8 7	91 6 6	82 8 4	39 14 5	34 7 5	0 1 2	2 14 2	5 11 10	8 5 6

The total expenditure was Rs. 88,110 against Rs. 86,279 in 1885. The increase was due to extraordinary expenditure on repairs and alterations to the asylum buildings during the year. The cost of establishment and superintendence was Rs. 20,061 and Rs. 18,400, respectively, or nearly the same as it was in the previous year. Dullunda is still by far the most costly of all the asylums. The total amount expended on diet was Rs. 22,060 against Rs. 20,613 in 1885, showing an increase of Rs. 1,447, which was distributed among the Dullunda, Dacca, Cuttack, and Berhampore Asylums, and was mainly due to the rise in the price of provisions. The value of articles of diet made over from the Manufacture Department during the year was less than that of the previous year. The average cost of a lunatic's daily diet was one anna and five pies, against one anna and six pies in 1885. The cost of clothing and bedding, including articles received from the Manufacture Department, was Rs. 2,780, against Rs. 3,103 in 1885. The expenditure on account of manufactures was Rs. 22,791 against Rs. 29,248 in the previous year.

In the European Asylum at Bhowanipore there were on the 1st January 1886 29 lunatics, of whom 13 were males and 16 females. During the year 17 persons were admitted and 1 re-admitted. Of these, 16 were from the civil population and two soldiers. Four persons were discharged cured, one was made over to the Military authorities, four were despatched to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, six were transferred to the care of friends, one was sent to Europe as still insane, and two died, leaving 29 patients under treatment in the asylum at the close of the year. "Heredity" and "Intemperance" were found to be the chief causes of insanity. The total expenditure incurred in the asylum during the year was Rs. 20,271 against Rs. 19,731, the expenditure of the previous year. The receipts from paying patients fell from Rs. 9,233 in 1885 to Rs. 6,722 in 1886.

LOCK-HOSPITALS.

Cantonment Lock-hospitals.

The following statement shows the general results of the working of the four cantonment lock-hospitals in Bengal during the year 1886:—

Station.	Area over which the rules are in force.	Estimated native population within the area.	Average strength of the European troops.	Average number of prostitutes on the register.	Number reported to Cantonment Magistrate or other Civil authorities for non-attendance.	Number of women found diseased and admitted to hospital.	Number of men found diseased and admitted to Hospital.				Number of admission of men per 1,000 of average strength.	Total expenditure.
							Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.		
												Rs.
Dinapore	4 miles	91,169	847	59·96	.....	278	51	84	10	145	159·37	2,668
Barrackpore	5 miles round the cantonment on the Barrackpore side of the river.	28,144	228	24·11	21	24	81	69	...	150	657·89	1,269
Dum-Dum	24 square miles ...	32,853	871	22·09	4	37	104	107	11	222	254·82	1,354
Darjeeling	7¼ ditto ...	8,190	223	4·6	.....	27	11	32	17	60	269·05	516

The results obtained in the Cantonment Lock-hospital at Dinapore show a considerable improvement. There was also a slight improvement at Dum-Dum. The proportion of admission to the hospitals at Barrackpore and Darjeeling was very high as compared with the figures of the last year. The Barrackpore Cantonment has however special difficulties to contend with owing to its being in the vicinity of the metropolis and other towns.

VOLUNTARY LOCK-HOSPITALS.

Voluntary Lock-hospitals.

During the year 484 in-patients were treated in the voluntary lock-hospitals (viz., 89 in the Sealdah Lock-hospital and 395 in the Alipore Lock-hospital), against 414 in 1885. The daily average number of patients treated was 103·4, against 90· in 1885. The deaths among in-patients numbered 23, against 18 in 1885. The number of out-door patients was 1,629, against 1,889 in 1885, and of these

38 were treated in the Sealdah Lock-hospital and 1,591 in the Alipore Lock-hospital. The daily average number was 6·2, against 6·5 in the previous year. Ague, rheumatism, dysentery and splenitis formed the chief diseases, cholera and small-pox being conspicuous by their absence. The following statement shows the number of patients treated for venereal diseases in the other hospitals :—

Hospitals.	Number of in-door patients treated in 1886.	Number of out-door patients treated in 1886.	Total.
Medical College Hospital ...	210	2,578	2,788
Presidency General Hospital ...	436	.....	436
Campbell Hospital ...	733	.....	733
Mayo Hospital ...	41	7,140	7,181
Howrah Hospital ...	136	473	609

It is observed that out of the 368 patients admitted to the Alipore Lock-hospital, only 74 were received on transfer from other hospitals, while in 1885 100 patients were received on transfer. The Inspector-General remarks that he considers that only certain forms of venereal disease should be admitted into a lock-hospital, and he will be requested to bear in mind, as pointed out in the last year, that it is desirable that cases of venereal disease should be treated as little as possible in General Hospitals.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chemical Examiner's Department.

Analyses.

The number of analyses performed during the year under report was 2,286 compared with 2,343 in 1885. The following table shows the general nature of the work done during the year compared with that of the previous year:—

	1885.	1886.
Medico-legal—		
Human viscera tested for poison	234	266
Animal ditto ditto	193	157
Fowls' ditto ditto	...	8
Substances suspected to be, or to contain, poison, including cattle poison	780	634
Articles tested for blood stains	205	148
Ditto for seminal stains	25	37
Potable waters	57	71
Petroleum and inflammable oils	41	103
Lime-juice	41	9
Opium confiscated	41	55
Do. for Board of Revenue	...	4
Salt	....	8
Ghee	...	30
Spirit for deleterious adulterations	14	44
Do. determinations for the Collector of Customs ...	53	104
Articles tested for purity and quality—		
For Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum	538	400
„ Fort William Arsenal	2	23
„ Ichapore Gunpowder and Cossipore Shell Factories	7	10
„ Medical Store Department	15	14
„ Telegraph Store ditto	...	24
„ Commissariat ditto	44	38
„ Army Clothing ditto, Alipore ...	...	48
„ Other departments	53	51
Total ...	2,343	2,286

There was a decrease of 57 cases in the number of analyses performed during the year under review. Besides the analytical work, 19 opinions were submitted on various technical questions to departments under the Imperial and Bengal Governments. The diminution in the analytical work occurred chiefly under the following heads:—"Animal viscera tested for poison," "Substances suspected to be, or to contain, poison, including cattle poison," "Articles

tested for blood stains," and examinations for the "Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum." On the other hand, there was an increase chiefly under the following heads:—"Human viscera tested for poison," "Spirit determinations for the Collector of Customs," "Potable waters," "Ghee," "Petroleum" and "Spirits for deleterious adulterations."

The number of medico-legal examinations was 1,250 as against 1,437 in 1885. The most important examinations were, as usual, those for detecting poison in human viscera. In 18 per cent. of the cases arsenic, and in 19·5 of the cases opium, was detected; all other poisons together only accounted for 4·9 per cent. of the cases, bringing the number in which poison was discovered up to 42·5 per cent. of the whole. The experience of the Chemical Examiner shows that opium is generally used for suicidal, and arsenic for homicidal purposes. The large increase under the head "Petroleum and inflammable oils" was due to the introduction of the Petroleum Act of 1886, although this has been in force only for a few months; all the samples tested flashed above the Government standard. Thirty-one specimens of country liquor were examined for fusel oil, in accordance with the recommendations of the Excise Commission. A large number of spirit and wine analyses were undertaken at the request of the Commissariat Department. Amongst the articles tested for purity and quality were 63 samples of cloth examined for the Ordnance Department to discover why the tent cloth wore in holes and became unserviceable after short use; and examinations of locally manufactured cloth, to discover which variety was best suited for the use of troops.

More important than the analyses summarised above were those made in connection with the Ghee Adulteration Act. These showed that out of 17 samples from the mofussil, including the districts of 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah, not one was adulterated; while out of 13 samples from the Commissariat, 11 had to be condemned. This result is accounted for by the Chemical Examiner on the ground that mohwa oil and cocoanut oil are almost the only adulterants procurable in the mofussil, and that the addition of any considerable quantity of these gives a decided taste to the ghee, while in large towns lard and animal fat are procurable, and a judicious admixture of fat with poppy or mohwa oil and butter fat yields a good imitation ghee.

Poisons.

Arsenic was detected in 77 per cent. this year, as against 62·6 per cent. in 1885, of the substances examined because they were suspected to be intended for cattle-poisoning, while it was detected in 75·79 per cent. of cattle viscera sent for examination as against 73·5 per cent. in 1885 and 67·8 per cent. in 1884. The cases in which arsenic was found in human viscera were in 1884, 1885 and 1886 22, 36 and 48 respectively; and in the ten years preceding 1885 only once has the number in that year been exceeded. It is to be observed, however, that in the cases of suspected cattle poisons and viscera of cattle, though the *percentage* of cases in which arsenic was detected was in 1886 in each case greater than in 1885, the actual number of cases where arsenic was detected was in each case less. In the case of viscera of cattle, 109 cases out of 157 examined showed traces of arsenic, as against 142 cases out of 193 examined in 1885. So in the case of suspected cattle poisons in 1886, 110 substances out of 144 showed arsenic, against 176 out of 281 in 1885. It is also to be remembered that the necessity for exercising discrimination in sending such cases for examination has more than once been impressed upon Civil Medical Officers, and the result to be expected from increased discrimination is that out of a smaller number of cases submitted for examination, a larger percentage should be found to show traces of poison. The actual increase in the number of cases in which arsenic was detected in human viscera may, to some extent, be due to the rule directing that bodies in police cases should invariably be sent into the district headquarters for *post-mortem* examination by the Civil Surgeon, except when, by reason of the distance or other valid cause, there was a danger of the subject not arriving in a fit state for examination. Owing to this a far larger number of the *post-mortem* examinations have, during the last three years, been conducted by officers of high qualifications. It might be expected, therefore, that arsenic should be found in some cases where, under the system formerly in force, its presence would not have been suspected.

At the instance of the Chemical Examiner the use of Norton's tube wells, as instruments for ascertaining the quality of water likely to be yielded before tanks are excavated or permanent wells sunk, has been recommended to Municipalities and District Boards. The experiments performed by the Chemical Examiner with these tubes appear to promise good results if carefully worked.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

In the year 1883 a European hospital, called the Eden Sanitarium, was established at Darjeeling. The necessity for such an institution was recognized by the late Sir Ashley Eden, who, when Lieutenant-Governor, was of opinion that, with the opening of the line of railway to the station, hospital accommodation should be provided not only for tea-planters and others employed in unhealthy localities in the Dooars and the Terai, but for patients and convalescents from the plains, who from want of means could not afford to take a sea trip for the benefit of their health. The Eden Sanitarium receives many such cases, and, besides being useful to the public, is to a certain extent a source of saving to Government, as public officials are afforded the opportunity of recruiting their health there instead of taking leave to Europe, or of lingering on in a state of inefficiency from ill-health at stations in the plains.

The Sanitarium was opened in April 1883, and its management is entrusted to a Committee composed of official and non-official members appointed by Government. The Sanitarium, being an institution where only paying patients are received, and therefore unlike an ordinary hospital, is subject to rules of a special character. A liberal provision in these rules is that in all cases, in which it is desired, a relative or attendant is admitted with the patient, and no restriction is put upon the stay of either.

The following statement shows the number of patients and their relatives and attendants admitted into the Sanitarium during the past four years:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Patients	88	153	192	273
Relatives and attendants ...	33	73	68	120
Total ...	121	226	260	393

Infants in arms, of whom several have been admitted, are not included in the above figures. The steady increase in the number of admissions is an indication of the growing popularity of the institution, and it is hoped that as the benefits which it is capable of conferring on invalids become generally known, it will be more largely resorted to. Patients come to the Sanitarium not only from all parts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, but from Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Burmah and the Straits Settlements.

Experience having shown that the Sanitarium is only required by the public from about the beginning of March to the end of November, this period has been constituted the working season of the institution. During the winter months, December, January, and February, the Sanitarium is practically closed to the public, and, with a view to economy, the establishment is reduced to a minimum. Admission is, however, not denied to patients at this season, and, as a matter of fact, there have been on an average three patients in the Sanitarium during the winter months in each of the past three years.

The daily average number of persons in the Sanitarium during the working season was 18·54 in 1883, 25·87 in 1884, 38·22 in 1885, and 28·96 in 1886. These figures vary according to the length of stay of the patients. Thus it is that, though the total number of admissions in 1885 was less than in 1886, the daily average was greater. The average stay of each patient in the Sanitarium was 39·2 days in 1883, 31·20 days in 1884, 28·04 days in 1885, and 20·26 days in 1886. The average, though gradually lessened since 1883, is still high in comparison with the average stay of patients in hospitals in the plains. This, as explained by the Committee of Management, will always be the case, as the Sanitarium is more apt to get chronic cases such as phthisis, paralysis, general debility and anæmia, which require a lengthened stay in a good climate before any real improvement is effected. Many cases of phthisis

have been treated at the Sanitarium, and in nearly every instance great benefit has been derived by the patients, the climate of Darjeeling being apparently specially suited to persons suffering from this complaint.

The following statement shows the number of patients treated at the Sanitarium during the last four years, and the results :—

Year.	Patients treated.			Total.	Cured.	Relieved or improved.	Discharged or otherwise.	Died.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Children.						
1883 ...	50	26	12	.....	.....	7	5	2	*Three of these were cases admitted in a moribund state.
1884 ...	78	52	23	153	112	30	6	6	
1885 ...	108	56	28	192	132	44	8	9*	
1886 ...	129	87	57	273	220	42	5	6	

These figures speak well for the institution, and show that the average mortality has been only six in a year.

The charges for patients are as follow :—

		Rs.	A.	
First class		8	0	per diem.
Second class ...	A—With separate bed-room and bath-room	6	0	,,
	B—Ordinary	4	0	,,
Third class		1	8	,,

Of the three classes, the second is the most popular, judged from the results of the past four years, which are exhibited in the following table :—

Year.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
1883	44	41	37
1884	53	107	66
1885	24	107	69
1886	83	229	81

The Sanitarium is under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, who is *ex-officio* a member of, and Secretary to, the Committee of Management. The several officers who have occupied this position since the opening of the Sanitarium have performed their work with zeal and ability, and have done much to promote the welfare of the institution. The Resident Medical Officer, Mr. J. G. Fleming, who has been connected with the Sanitarium since April 1883, is spoken of by the Committee in the highest terms. He has conducted the duties of his post with considerable skill and tact, and the successful treatment has been largely due to the confidence which his presence has inspired in the patients.

By an arrangement made with the Sister Superior of the Lady Canning Home in Calcutta, two sisters of the Clewer community are attached to the Sanitarium during the working season in order to superintend the nursing and other domestic arrangements, in place of a matron. For want of funds the Committee have not yet been able to provide a permanent staff of under-nurses, but nurses are engaged temporarily to attend any serious cases requiring special care. The services rendered by the sisters have invariably been acknowledged by the Committee in terms of approval and satisfaction.

The cost of the construction of the Sanitarium was borne by the Government of Bengal. The original estimate was for Rs. 1,30,000, but owing to certain necessary changes and additions it was increased to Rs. 1,67,752. Besides this, Government has provided the institution with surgical instruments, and for two years relieved it of all charge on account of European medicines. The general equipment and furnishing of the building was entrusted to the Committee of Management, and for the purpose of meeting the cost an appeal was made to the public to provide the necessary funds. This appeal was liberally responded to, and a sum of Rs. 23,750 was collected, nearly all of which was expended in the purchase of furniture. The Sanitarium is supported entirely by the receipts from the patients and by voluntary contributions.

The financial position of the institution at the close of the year 1886 is shown in the following statements:—

CAPITAL.

Income.			Expenditure.			Balance.
From Government.	From private sources.	Total.	On construction.	On furniture.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,67,752	23,750	1,91,502	1,67,947	21,910 2 2	1,89,857 2 2	1,644 13 10

REVENUE.

Income.

Year.	Cash balance on 1st January.	From Government for medicines and instruments.	Subscriptions.	Receipts from patients.	Interest on investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1883 ...	.....	1,227 0 0	3,595	13,632 8 0	20 9 2	1 8 0	18,476 9 2
1884 ...	466 2 10	375 10 0	3,427	19,998 0 0	10 15 0	.....	24,277 11 10
1885 ...	—1,376 2 10	.....	2,135	29,103 8 0	21 13 10	.....	29,884 3 0
1886 ...	2,707 12 9	.....	2,485	25,714 11 3	28 7 0	.....	30,935 15 0

Expenditure.

Year.	Establishment.	Medicines, &c.	Diet.	Petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1883	5,586 3 7	1,363 2 0	7,105 15 5	.....	3,955 1 4*	18,010 6 4
1884	8,564 0 9	582 4 0	11,188 0 11	74 8 6	5,245 0 6	25,653 14 8
1885	8,436 3 6	580 3 0	12,876 14 6	29 0 0	5,254 1 3	27,176 6 3
1886	14,073 8 8	939 3 3	11,135 7 11	158 5 9	3,859 9 1	30,166 2 8

* Includes Rs. 1,000 on account of passage of two sisters from England.

Balance.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Credit	466 2 10	.....	2,707 12 9	769 12 4
Deficit	... ...	1,376 2 10	.....	.....

It is a matter for regret that the subscriptions from firms and private individuals should show so considerable a falling off in the last two years, more especially as the want of funds is reported to have rendered it impossible for the Committee of Management to make any payment to the Superintendent, Dr. Mathew, for the very efficient services rendered by him during the past year, or even to discharge fully their liability to his predecessor.

Sanitation.

THE year 1886 has been healthier than the previous year. Thirty-two out of the 45 districts enjoyed good or fair health, and only 13 districts show signs of unhealthiness. This satisfactory result is attributed to the good harvest and to the favourable ruling price of food-grains. The abundant and well distributed rainfall of the year has produced bountiful harvests, and has done much towards improving the health of the people.

The recorded deaths from cholera were 118,368, or a ratio of 1·78 per thousand, against 173,767, or a ratio of 2·62 in 1885. The disease attacked 21,567 villages, or 9·33 per cent. of the total number of villages in the Province, against 29,239, or 12·61 per cent. in 1885. The outbreak of cholera is in many cases clearly traced to the use of impure water for drinking or culinary purposes, and the details given in one or two cases show that the water used was unfit to be drunk even by cattle. Wherever there was a severe outbreak of the disease, all, or almost all, the usual insanitary conditions were found to exist, namely, filth, foul air, impure water, ill-constructed or ill-ventilated homesteads, and unwholesome or insufficient diet.

The recorded number of the deaths from small-pox, which had decreased from 18,533 in 1884 to 9,863 in 1885, showed a still further fall to 4,049. This is the smallest number yet recorded, the mean average of the decade 1876-85 being 15,317. It was, moreover, reported by several medical officers that many of the cases returned as small-pox were really cases of measles, eruptive fevers, or pulmonary complaints. The great immunity from the disease enjoyed during the year under report is doubtless due to the extension of vaccination during recent years. Fifty-five per cent. of the total mortality occurred in the seven districts of the Patna Division, to only two of which has vaccination yet been extended; 31 per cent. of this mortality occurred in the district of Chumparun alone. Statistics have for several years shown that 75 per cent. of the mortality from this disease occurs among infants and children.

The recorded mortality from fevers was 1,057,296, or a ratio of 15·97 per thousand of the population under registration, against 1,042,142, or a ratio of 15·75 in 1885. The mean death-rate of the decade 1876-85 was 12·27. During the previous decade the urban population suffered from fever considerably more than the rural; but during the year under report the ratio of mortality was only 12·29 in urban circles, while it was 16·11 per 1,000 in rural circles. The death-rate exceeded 20 per thousand in ten districts, the worst districts being Julpigoree (31·01), Shahabad (29·20), Pubna (27·68), and Rungpore (27·12). Burdwan and Beerbhoom do not figure among these districts, but Nuddea stands ninth on the list. The district reports repeat the same melancholy story of weakness, anæmia, enlarged spleen and liver, debilitated constitutions, pulmonary and enteric complications, and other sequelæ; and among the causes assigned are dense jungle, imperfect drainage, rank vegetation, bad water-supply, silting up of *bils* and tanks, water-logged soil, burial of dead within homesteads, vicissitudes of temperature, general uncleanliness, insufficient clothing, poor food, damp and improperly-constructed houses. In Khulna an extremely virulent type of fever occurred. It is said that 79 per cent. of the children examined by the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination in the Satkhira thana had enlargement of the spleen; in several villages in thana Magoora the disease was present in every house; and in thana Kalarooa, which suffered much, the water of the river Betna was found to be so bad as to kill the fish in it.

The mortality from "bowel-complaints," "injury," and "other causes" during the year amounted to 55,693, 29,081, and 190,818 respectively. The

corresponding figures for 1885 were 63,808, 28,956, and 186,209. In connection with the first of the above heads, it is a noteworthy fact that hill diarrhœa "now occurs in Darjeeling with seasonal regularity during the early months of the rainy season, when not a household escapes it, although in former years one of the advantages claimed for Darjeeling was that it was free from this plague of other hill sanitariums." The causes of the disease are probably increase of population and overcrowding.

In a memorandum, dated the 25th February 1887, reviewing the Bengal Sanitary Report for 1885, the Army Sanitary Commission proposed a scheme of organised sanitary reform which, if carried out on the scale which they appear to contemplate, would undoubtedly lead to a marked improvement in the health of the people of Bengal. After commenting on the highly unwholesome conditions prevailing in most of the villages inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner and his assistants, and noticing the vast numerical preponderance of dwellers in villages over dwellers in towns, the Commission repeated the opinion expressed by them in former years that "the most important sanitary problems in Bengal were those connected with the population of villages." Owing to "the apathy or indifference displayed by the people to the simplest elements of sanitation" and their "long-continued filthy habits," the Commission regarded these problems as hopeless "unless some more effectual method were adopted for overcoming apathy and substituting active and efficient work for it." The method advocated in the memorandum is of a simple and searching character. It consists in calling in the aid of an experienced Sanitary Engineering Department to apply its principles and experience to each case as it arises." Where the soil of a village has become polluted by persistent neglect of sanitary precautions, "the alternative at once suggests itself of selecting new sites for such villages, placing the sites in good sanitary state, laying down an authoritative code of village sanitary law, with means of execution and inspection, and then removing the village by degrees. The vacated sites would have some value as manured land." The duty of carrying out these extensive reforms, and of seeing that the people, when settled in their new homes, do not revert to their former habits of life, would, it is understood, be entrusted to the Sanitary Engineering Department which the Commission proposes to constitute.

There can be little doubt that the internal arrangements of most villages in Bengal go far to bear out the strictures of the Army Sanitary Commission. Out of 5,206 villages inspected in 1885, the period dealt with in the memorandum, nearly all were conspicuous for sanitary defects, amply sufficient, if regarded solely from the scientific point of view, to justify the introduction of the sweeping reforms suggested by the Commission. A considerable amelioration of the public health would probably result from the adoption of these measures, which embody the latest ideas of hygienic experts, and appear, were they only practicable, admirably adapted to attain the ends for which they are designed. The history of the Mahomedan dynasties no doubt furnishes instances (not always successful) of the entire population of large cities being forcibly removed to new sites; but neither the legal powers nor the financial resources at the disposal of the Government are such as to enable it to hold out any prospect of being able to adopt the measures which have the advocacy of the Army Sanitary Commission. Projects of material improvement necessarily involve some consideration of ways and means; and in this case it may be feared that even if the wishes of the people concerned could be entirely disregarded, still the value which (as the Commission point out) the abandoned village sites would possess "as manured land" would hardly suffice to meet the cost of demolishing the existing houses, acquiring new sites, and in fact removing and rebuilding the greater number of the villages in Bengal. For the present, then, the Government is unable to give effect to the views of the Commission, and meanwhile we must be content with the humbler task of doing all that our resources will allow to improve existing conditions.

With reference to the concluding remark of the preceding paragraph, it is not satisfactory to observe that, though there was an increase of municipal income, the amount expended on sanitation by municipalities was somewhat curtailed, and the allotments made in some municipalities for sanitation were small in comparison with the amounts devoted to other objects.

In the town of Darjeeling the water-works scheme was extended, while a scheme for supplying Jamalpore was brought into operation during the year. The Bhagulpore scheme is not yet complete. A scheme for supplying Pooree with good drinking-water is now under the consideration of Government. The question of a filtered water-supply for Howrah is not being pushed forward with that energy and determination which so important a matter calls for. The orders passed by Government in 1883 and 1885 distinctly stated that the condition on which Government undertook, under section 7 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1884, to relieve the municipality of two-thirds of its police charges, was that a satisfactory scheme for the supply of filtered water to the town would be adopted within a reasonable time. The Lieutenant-Governor has already had occasion to intimate that, if the scheme be not pushed forward in earnest, he may have to reconsider this engagement. The question of drainage is beginning to attract more attention, and during the year some satisfactory progress was made in this direction.

Vaccination.

THE following table shows the total number of vaccination operations performed during the year under report and the previous year:—

Total number of Vaccinations performed.

Circles.	1886-87.	1885-86.
Calcutta	10,563	12,365
Metropolitan Circles	374,390	373,347
Suburbs of Calcutta, including operations in Central Vaccination Depôt	14,337	14,044
Total of Metropolitan Circles ...	388,727	387,391
Darjeeling Circle	290,291	252,562
Ranchi Circle	169,385	126,426
Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle	143,913	114,539
Eastern Bengal Circle	387,281	286,032
Orissa Circle	66,277	57,681
Behar „	65,739	47,178
Total of Vaccination Circles ...	1,522,176	1,284,174
Municipalities, Dispensaries, &c.	88,101	84,822
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,610,277	1,368,996

Every circle contributed to the increase except Calcutta, where there was a diminution of 1,802 operations, said to be chiefly due to the smaller number of unprotected children. A proposal came up during the year for the employment of women in the Vaccination Department, but was abandoned as unnecessary at present. As regards the work performed by the licensed and Government agencies, it is only natural that the former should have actually accomplished more, as the number of licensed operators is 1,811, while there are only 285 Government operators; but the total number of vaccinations performed by each class shows that each Government vaccinator performed on an average 1,443 operations, while the number performed by each licensed vaccinator was only 613.

The total expenditure on vaccination during the year amounted to Rs. 1,54,084-5-8, of which Rs. 67,980-7-8 was the cost of maintaining the Government agency, and Rs. 74,093-10-6 the cost of supervising the licensed agency, while Rs. 12,010-3-6 was paid by municipalities. The licensed vaccination system was considerably extended during the year. Revised rules were sanctioned, and it is hoped that they may put a stop to some of the irregularities and abuses which have been brought to notice. Opposition to vaccination is gradually giving way before the perseverance and persistency of the Vaccination Department; in some districts it is willingly accepted, and in others eagerly sought for.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act V (B.C.) of 1880 is now in force in 114 towns, four cantonments and nine rural areas, having been extended to ten towns during the year under report and to 19 others on the 1st April last. The amending Act II (B.C.) of 1887 was passed just after the close of the year.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, prohibiting inoculation, is now in force everywhere with the exception of seven districts and certain thanas of three other districts.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

General summary.

THE following table shows the advance made in schools of all kinds which submit returns to the Department:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Average number of pupils, 1886-87.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Public Institutions.					
University ... Colleges	26	2,998	27	3,215	119
Secondary ... High English schools ...	264	57,623	280	62,468	223
Secondary ... Middle ditto ...	732	52,003	736	52,842	71
Secondary ... Ditto vernacular ...	1,141	63,944	1,157	64,478	55
Primary ... Upper primary	3,087	113,526	3,149	115,150	36
Primary ... Lower ditto	47,623	986,160	45,338	965,239	21
Special	90	5,733	192	6,774	35
Female	2,336	46,293	2,242	46,428	20
Total Public Institutions ...	55,299	1,328,280	53,121	1,316,594	
Private Institutions.					
Advanced: teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	1,302	18,766	1,723	20,750	12
Sanskrit	577	5,446	935	9,372	10
Elementary: teaching a vernacular only or mainly	234	3,689	575	5,492	9
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	121	1,848	988	9,894	10
Total Private Institutions ...	2,234	29,749	4,221	45,508	
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,533	1,358,029	57,342	1,362,102	

The result was so far satisfactory that there was an increase, though to a very limited extent only, in the total number of students, and that it was considerable under every head of superior education. The gain in these departments was partly, though not entirely, neutralised by the falling off in primary instruction.

The expenditure on education from public and private sources in all institutions which have come under the cognizance of the department has been as follows for the last two years:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure (net.)	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	.....	81,000	.....	82,000
Collegiate	3,15,000	5,47,000	3,10,000	5,45,000
Secondary	5,85,000	25,01,000	5,76,000	26,06,000
Primary	5,87,000	24,53,000	5,47,000	23,46,000
Female	1,44,000	5,03,000	1,54,000	5,67,000
Special	4,11,000	5,53,000	4,26,000	5,74,000
Scholarships	1,68,000	1,94,000	1,83,000	2,08,000
Buildings	1,12,000	1,19,000	2,33,000	2,41,000
Furniture and apparatus	8,000	9,000	6,000	7,000
Miscellaneous	1,11,000	1,37,000	1,36,000	1,53,000
Superintendence	5,49,000	5,51,000	5,53,000	5,58,000
Total ...	29,90,000	76,48,000	31,24,000	78,87,000

The Government expenditure increased by Rs. 1,34,000, chiefly under the head of buildings. Grants promised by Government in aid of school buildings, of which payment was postponed in 1885-86, were paid last year, and the expenditure of the Public Works Department on repairs and construction was also much larger than in the preceding year. Expenditure on education from private sources rose from Rs. 46,58,000 in 1885-86 to Rs. 47,63,000 in 1886-87. The expenditure of municipalities on education decreased from Rs. 81,569 in 1885-86 to Rs. 78,869 in 1886-87.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

From a financial point of view the most important proposals of the Education Commission were those for the promotion of primary education, at an increased cost of ten lakhs a year. These improvements, with many others involving expenditure, have had to be postponed for want of funds. The recommendation of the Committee for the transfer of three colleges to private management, or their abolition in case no suitable agency of the kind could be found, was carried out in regard to the two principal institutions indicated; the third, that of Chittagong, being for the present retained, on the ground that it cost very little, and is of use in a somewhat inaccessible locality. The recommendation to transfer other colleges in case private managers would undertake the charge has been borne in mind, but no indication has yet been shown of any disposition on the part of municipal bodies or individuals to come forward where the alternative presented is not the abolition of the institution, but its continued maintenance by Government. The zillah school at Utterpara has been transferred to local management on an undertaking that college classes shall be opened in connection with the school. On the formation of District Boards under Act III (B.C.) of 1885, all Government, middle and primary schools were transferred to their management. The administration of such a portion of the grant-in-aid allotment and of the primary grant as has reference to middle and primary schools in extra-urban tracts was also transferred to the District Boards with effect from the 1st April 1887. In some districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and in the Patna and Rajshahye districts, the Boards assumed active charge of educational business before the close of the year. This transfer was the most important educational event of the year. With a view to give primary school teachers an opportunity of improving themselves, the establishment of training classes in connection with middle schools at an annual cost of Rs. 6,000 was carried out during the year. On the whole it would appear that such efforts have been made to carry out the recommendation of the Commission as were possible without incurring the considerable expenditure contemplated by most of the important proposals made.

University education.

The number of colleges increased from 26 to 27 by the opening of a new college at Narail in the Jessore district. The number of students on the rolls of all colleges advanced during the year from 2,998 to 3,215. Of the students 1,085, or one-third, were reading on the 31st March 1887 in Government colleges, 795 in aided colleges, and 1,335 in unaided colleges. The total annual cost, and the cost to Government of each student in Government colleges, fell from Rs. 354 to Rs. 344, and from Rs. 266 to Rs. 251, respectively. In aided colleges the cost to Government rose from Rs. 28 to Rs. 35 on account of increased contributions and falling off in fees.

The chief features of the University examinations of 1887 are the favourable results obtained in the private colleges. In the First Arts examination the Government colleges passed 280 candidates, unaided colleges 276, and aided colleges 147. In the Bachelor of Art examination (exclusive of teachers), the numbers were 118, 108, and 114, respectively. In the second division of those who passed with honours for the B.A. degree the private colleges maintained their numerical superiority, passing 44, against 35 from the Government institutions; but they fell behind in the first division of the honour list, where they counted only 17 successes, as against 18 from Government colleges. Similarly, Government colleges passed 40 students for the degree of Master of Arts; private colleges 19 only.

Private institutions surpassed those maintained by Government in the results obtained at the F.A. and B.A. examinations for the first time in 1883-84, and

have since greatly increased their superiority in this respect; the superiority is more marked in the higher of the two examinations, and even in the severer competition of the honour and M.A. examinations they now almost divide the field As this comparative progress has been concurrent with considerable advancement in the Government colleges, it is altogether satisfactory.

Secondary education.

The following statement shows the number of high English schools for native boys and the pupils attending them for the last two years:—

High English Schools for Boys.

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	52	14,963	52	14,997
Ditto by Municipal Boards	4	929	5	1,094
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	130	19,705	141	22,141
Unaided	69	20,719	74	22,995
Total ...	255	56,316	272	61,227

Except in the number of high schools maintained by the department, these figures show an increase under all heads.

In the University Entrance Examination of 1887 the success of the candidates was in striking contrast to the results of the examination of 1886. Of 3,407 candidates in 1887, 2,346, or 68·8 per cent., passed, while in the preceding year out of 3,083 candidates only 875, or 28·3 per cent. passed.

The Government schools, as usual, show the best results, having passed 82·5 per cent. of their candidates; the aided schools stand next in order of merit with 67·4 per cent., and the unaided schools passed 59·6 per cent. The striking success of the candidates at the examination of 1887 is due, among other causes, to the change made in the system of marking, which reduced the pass marks in English from 33 to 30 per cent., and in second language and mathematics from 33 to 25 per cent. each, subject to a maximum of 33 per cent. on the whole, with the proviso that no candidate who could have passed under the old rules should fail under the new.

The proportion of those passed to candidates was, however, a very imperfect test of the efficiency of a school, as those only were allowed to appear as candidates who, in the opinion of their masters, were likely to do well. The proportion, therefore, gauged the degree to which doubtful cases were excluded rather than the success of tuition. In gross numerical results the private schools were superior, passing 1,407 candidates, against 891 from Government schools. They, moreover, made the greatest amount of progress during the year, having trebled the number of passes in 1886, while those of Government schools only doubled.

The following tables give the comparative statistics of middle English and middle vernacular schools for native boys for the last two years:—

Middle English Schools for Boys.

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	11	1,354	7	838
Ditto by Municipal Boards	3	608	8	1,140
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	547	38,154	534	37,375
Unaided	155	10,258	169	11,781
Total ...	716	50,374	718	51,134

Middle Vernacular Schools for Boys.

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Schools.
Maintained by the Department	179	9,508	153	8,097
Ditto by Municipal Boards	9	1,417	37	3,128
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	857	47,166	864	46,990
Unaided	96	5,853	103	6,263
Total ...	1,141	63,944	1,157	64,478

The policy of withdrawal of the department from the direct management of middle schools was maintained. The results of the examinations of candidates from middle schools, English and vernacular, for the middle scholarship certificates were quite satisfactory. Of 5,478 candidates, 787 passed the middle English examination and 2,935 the middle vernacular examination, against 4,739,541 and 2,207 respectively in 1885-86.

Primary schools.

The returns of 1885-86 showed a very serious falling off in the number of primary schools and pupils which followed by a further decrease, though of smaller amount, during the year 1886-87. The following statement gives the relevant figures :—

Class of School.	Number of schools.			Number of pupils.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Upper primary ...	2,720	3,080	3,146	100,715	113,336	114,871
Lower „ ...	62,860	47,623	45,337	1,121,865	986,160	965,214
Total ...	65,580	50,703	48,483	1,222,580	1,099,496	1,080,085

The decrease in pupils amounted in 1885-86 to 10 per cent., last year to 1·7 per cent. As stated in last year's report, the decrease is attributed to the exclusion of small, temporary, or backward schools, that is, of those having less than ten pupils, which have existed for less than six months, which did not use printed books, or neglected the prescribed registers. The object of this exclusion is to prevent the waste of money urgently needed on institutions, which do not really promote education. The working of the rules under which schools have been excluded from the returns is now under the consideration of Government.

The following is the summary of the principal heads of charges on account of primary education :—

	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	2,66,437
Non-stipendiary „	2,83,988
Indigenous „	347
Prizes	32,474
Subordinate inspecting agency	77,396
Other payments	75,601
Total ...	7,36,243

The grant was Rs. 7,70,092. Most of the districts spent their assignments, and those, in which there was a saving, are in many cases those in which a falling off occurred in attendance. The administration of the grant for primary education is at present receiving the careful consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Female education.

The following table compares the statistics of schools for native girls for the last two years:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Girls' schools—				
Maintained by the Department	2	201	2	193
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	4	159	5	236
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	2,048 / 242	39,215	1,987	39,293
Unaided	.....	3,746	204	3,568
Total ...	2,296	43,321	2,198	43,290
Girls in boys' schools	.....	34,716	.....	37,764
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,296	78,037	2,198	81,054

Seven of the schools taught English; 25 were classed as middle vernacular, and the rest were primary. The total expenditure on education of native girls was Rs. 3,03,451, of which sum Government contributed Rs. 1,07,148. The two departmental schools are the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden School at Dacca, of which the former had 119 and the latter 74 pupils. The Bethune School maintained by Government in Calcutta passed four candidates at the Entrance examination, and one at the B.A. examination with honours in Sanskrit. Three students of the Doveton Institution, and one of the Free Church Normal School, passed the former examination. In the middle schools for native girls in Calcutta there was an increase of pupils, but in the primary schools there was a considerable falling off, due to curtailment of the operations of the Mission societies. Outside Calcutta the number of girls' schools and pupils rose in all the divisions except Rajshahye, Dacca and Bhagulpore.

Education of Europeans.

The following table shows the number of schools for Europeans, and the number of pupils in them, in two successive years:—

CLASS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ON THE 31ST MARCH		NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THEM ON THE 31ST MARCH	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Government	1	1	94	82
Aided	51	59	4,951	4,882
Unaided	11	12	1,053	1,427
Total ...	63	72	6,098	6,391

The increase in the number of schools was partly nominal, owing to the division of certain institutions into distinct departments separately aided, and the real progress made is most correctly gauged by the moderate addition to the number of pupils under instruction. The Government expenditure was Rs. 2,50,367, and the total expenditure, including cost of boarding establishments, was Rs. 9,24,865.

The high school examination, introduced by the Code as an alternative to that for entrance to the University, was held during the year for the first time; ten candidates appeared from St. Xavier's College, and, with a single exception, they passed in one or more subjects, earning the prescribed rewards. No competitors appeared from the fifteen other high schools open for boys, but seven girls presented themselves, and all were successful. Proposals are under consideration for making this examination more generally popular. Thirty-nine students passed the University Entrance examination, against 38 in the previous year, and there was some improvement in their position on the list. St. Xavier's College passed fourteen, the Doveton College and La Martinière six each, the Doveton Institution seven, and St. Paul's, Darjeeling,

four. The system on which Government aid is granted to European schools may be described as one of payment-by-results after careful examination of each pupil. The introduction of this system has increased the efficiency of the schools, as is indicated by the fact that while in 1883-84 only 35 per cent. of the scholars presented for examination were above Standard III, in 1886-87 the percentage had risen to 45. The improvement was greatest in middle schools for girls, where the percentage was 30 in 1883-84, 34 in 1884-85, 39 in 1885-86, and 44 in 1886-87. The impulse given by the Code to secondary education is also shown by the progress of the schools from the middle to the high stage; in 1883 only two girls' schools, both unaided, contained high departments; at the present time eight aided and two unaided girls' schools are preparing candidates either for the Entrance, or for thehigh school examination.

The most conclusive proof of the improvement of the schools is the increase in the percentage of instruction grant earned from 61·3 to 65·5.

Training schools.

The object of these institutions is to educate the future vernacular teachers of middle and primary schools. Sixteen were maintained during the year by Government, teaching 716 pupils, at a cost of Rs. 64,846, or Rs. 4,053 a school, and Rs. 90 a pupil. Ten were also kept up by Missionary Societies, receiving aid from Government, teaching 619 pupils at a cost to Government of Rs. 11,226, or Rs. 1,122 a school, and Rs. 18 a pupil. Gurus have been authorised to read free in middle schools, Government or aided, and Government has undertaken to pay a rupee a month to head masters for every guru under instruction. The classes opened under these orders, which number 104, have been included in the returns for the first time this year.

Law and medicine.

In the ten law schools the average number of students for the year was 1,055, against 947 in the preceding year, and at the University examination 152 candidates qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Law, against 119 in the previous year. The total number of students of medicine rose from 752 to 965; this increase was partly due to the opening of three new schools in Calcutta, and partly to increased attendance. It is stated that the best educated of the students of the Campbell Medical School do not enter Government service, but obtain appointments on railways, in the employ of municipalities, in factories, in emigration depôts and tea-gardens, and that some of them have no difficulty in establishing lucrative private practice at mofussil stations and villages. The Maharani Surnomoye's hostel was built during the year to half its proposed extent, and occupied by ladies studying medicine. Advantage was taken of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee to raise subscriptions, which already amounted to Rs. 50,000, for the erection of a permanent building for the very successful school of medicine at Dacca. There is ample evidence that this branch of technical education is progressive and popular.

The Engineering College, Seebpore, and Survey Schools.

The number of students in the Engineering Department of the Seebpore College fell during the year from 52 to 44, and the result of the University examination was not satisfactory. The question of altering the arrangements of the College with a view to improvement is now being considered by a Committee. The number of students in the Apprentice Department continued almost unchanged, and it appears that the training they receive is satisfactory. Three survey schools were maintained during the year, at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack; the Government expenditure upon them was Rs. 6,369. The number of pupils increased from 201 to 210. The head-master of the Dacca school states that the institution under his charge satisfies a real necessity, and is largely growing in popularity—a fact which he considers proved by the increase in the fees received.

Art and Industry.

A considerable impulse was given to industrial education during the year. Four unaided schools were started in Moorshedabad, and in Calcutta one school was opened by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and a new school was also opened in Midnapore. There were fifteen institutions of this class, 14 educating 792 scholars, at a cost to the Provincial revenue of Rs. 2,244. The only Government school of the kind, that at Ranchi, has never been successful, and was

maintained only in the hope that it would be reformed, for which purpose steps were taken during the year. Carpentry is the most general subject of instruction; sewing, tinsmith's work, wickerwork, drawing, and, in Calcutta, electro-plating are mentioned as being also taught in one or more schools. The School of Art, Calcutta, maintained its high reputation during the year.

Education of Muhammadans.

The following statement gives the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of schools:—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadans.	Percentage of Muhammadans.
	1885-86.	1885-86.	1885-86.
Public Institutions—			
Arts Colleges	3,215	138	4·2
High English Schools	63,557	6,232	9·8
Middle ditto	54,813	6,986	12·7
Middle Vernacular Schools	65,949	9,053	13·7
Upper Primary Schools	124,744	21,864	17·5
Lower ditto	997,542	292,239	29·2
Professional Colleges	1,396	63	4·5
Technical Schools	2,535	272	10·7
Training ditto	1,335	45	3·3
Madrassas	1,508	1,480	98·1
Total ...	1,316,594	338,372	25·7
Private Institutions—			
Advanced	30,122	19,682	65·3
Elementary	15,386	8,832	57·4
Total ...	45,508	28,514	62·6
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,362,102	366,886*	26·9

The features of the year in Muhammadan education were an important advance in the number of students who passed the University examinations, and a considerable increase in the Muhammadan pupils in secondary and upper primary schools. In the M.A., B.A., F.A., and Entrance examinations 2, 19, 31, and 51 Muhammadans were successful, against 1, 4, 12, and 44 in the preceding year. The percentage of Muhammadan students going through the University course and at high English schools was, however, lamentably low. There was an increase in secondary schools, which was common to all divisions, and in pupils in madrassas. The falling off in the number of pupils returned for lower primary schools is due to general causes specified in the paragraph on the subject of primary education, and is not peculiar to Muhammadan pupils.

Aboriginal and backward races.

The total number of pupils returned under the head of aboriginal and backward races fell from 29,906 to 27,201, and the decrease was owing to greater precision in returning purely aboriginal pupils than was attempted in previous years. Two-thirds of these pupils were returned from Chota Nagpore and from the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The advance of education among the Kols in Singbhoom is the most noteworthy feature of the year.

Indigenous education.

The total number of indigenous schools on the returns inceased from 2,234, with 22,749 pupils, to 4,221, with 45,508 pupils. The increase was due to the inclusion of small schools which were excluded from the previous year's return.

Art, Literature and the Press.

English Press.

THE principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1886-87 were—the *Englishman*, *Indian Daily News*, *Statesman and Friend of India*, *Hindu Patriot*, *Indian Nation*, *Bengali*, *Indian Mirror*, *Reis and Rayyet*, *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News* (Calcutta), *Dárjíling News* (Dárjíling), *East and Bengal Times* (Dacca), and *Behar Herald* (Patna).

Publications of the Bengal Secretariat.

The following important publications, other than annual reports, were published during the year from the Bengal Secretariat Press :—

(1). A Bengali Translation of the Rig Veda Sanhita, volume IV, parts I to VIII, and volumes VII and VIII, by Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.S.

(2). Seven Grammars of the Dialects and Sub-dialects of the Bihárí Language, Part VI; South Maithil-Magadhi Dialect of South Munger and the Barh sub-division of Patna. Also part VII, South Maithili-Bengali Dialect of South Bhagulpur, by G. A. Grierson, B.C.S.

(3). Report of the Salaries Commission appointed by Government to revise the salaries of Ministerial Officers and to reorganise the system of business in Executive Offices, 1885-86.

(4). Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1886-87, with an index and explanatory notes, for the use of schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

(5). Report on the Survey and Record of Rights in Government and Wards' Estates, by the Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, 1886.

(6). Technical Education in Bengal (selected papers from the records of the Bengal Secretariat, Public Works Department).

(7). Report regarding Fermenting Vessels.

(8). Revised list of Ancient Monuments in Bengal, 1886.

Vernacular Press.

The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year, including four newspapers published in Assam, was 63, the same number as in the preceding year. Nine new papers came into existence, while nine old papers either ceased to exist or were amalgamated with other papers. Of the 63 papers, 7 were monthly, 3 fortnightly, 46 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, and 6 daily. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of the following :—

Daily papers, one in Urdu; bi-weekly papers, one in Urdu; weekly papers, one in English and Bengali, six in Hindi, one in Persian, three in Urdu, and four in Uriya; fortnightly papers, one in Hindi; monthly papers, two in Assamese, one in Hindi, and two in Uriya. Twenty-six papers were published in Calcutta, five in the remainder of the Presidency Division, seven in the Dacca Division, four in the Burdwan Division, four in the Patna Division, three in the Chittagong Division, two in the Rajshahye Division, six in the Orissa Division, and one in the Bhagulpore Division. Of the remaining newspapers, one was published at Chandernagore and four were published in the province of Assam. No papers were published in the Chota Nagpore Division. The leading papers were the *Nababibhakar Sadharani*, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, the *Bangabasi*, the *Sanjivani*, the *Sahachar* (Calcutta), the *Som Prokash* (24-Pergunnahs), the *Surabhi* and *Pataka* (Calcutta), the *Bharatbasi* (Calcutta), the *Burdwan Sanjibani* (Burdwan) and the *Dainik* (Calcutta).

Of the daily newspapers, one—the *Dainik*—had a circulation of 7,000, two between 500 and 625, and three between 200 and 300. Of the weekly papers,

one—the *Bangabasi*—had a circulation returned as 20,000, one of 4,500, one of 4,000, two of 3,000, one of 2,500, one of 2,350, one of 1,500, three of 1,000, and the rest of under 1,000. Of the fortnightly papers, one had a circulation of 700.

Report on the Bengal Library.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year 1886 was 2,571, or 160 less than the number received in 1885. Of these publications, 310 were in English and 2,261 in other languages. Their distribution as regards the place of publication was as follows:—

	Number published.
Town of Calcutta	1,870
Burdwan Division	41
Chittagong „	35
Dacca „	198
Orissa „	126
Patna „	154
Presidency „	135
Rajshahye „	12
	2,571

No publications were received from the Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

Of the total number of publications received 280 were periodicals; of the remaining 2,291 books, 331 were bi-lingual and 1,960 uni-lingual. The uni-lingual books are classified, according to the languages in which they were written and the subjects of which they treat, as follows:—

No.	Languages.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	No.	Subjects.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	Arabic	1	2	1	Art	53	2
2	Assamese	18	.....	2	Biography	13	8
3	Bengali	979	172	3	Drama	101	11
4	English	220	41	4	Fiction	73	44
5	Hindi	110	16	5	History (including Geography).	94	26
6	Musalmani—Bengali ...	54	29				
7	Nepalese	.....	1	6	Language	370	34
8	Persian	8	6	7	Law	64	22
9	Sanskrit	43	123	8	Medicine	78	27
10	Santali	1	.....	9	Miscellaneous ...	205	15
11	Urdu	30	5	10	Philosophy	13	10
12	Uriya	91	10	11	Poetry	166	33
				12	Politics	4	.....
				13	Religion	203	173
				14	Science (Mathematical) ...	74	.....
				15	Ditto (Natural and other)	41	.....
				16	Travels and voyages ...	3	.....
	Total ...	1,555	405		Total ...	1,555	405

Art.

None of the publications received under the head of Art call for special notice.

Biography.

Of the publications received under the head Biography, mention may be made of the *Muhammad Charit*, by Baboo Krishna Kumar Mitra; *A short account of my Public Life*, by Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.; and *Main Wahi hum*. The first of these is an attempt to remove many of the popular prejudices entertained against Muhammad and his religion: the last is the autobiography of Damodar Shastri, an enterprising traveller, who came from the Mahratta country and settled in Benares.

Drama.

Of works of the drama received during the year, none deserve special notice.

Fiction.

Of works of fiction written during the year, Mr. R. C. Dutt's *Sansar*, a realistic novel, deserves notice.

Most of the publications under this head received during the last year are designed for educational purposes. Of non-educational works, *Daru Brahma*, or the Log Deity, by Baboo Kailas Chandra Sinha, is the most important, its subject being the three different accounts, viz. the Puranic, the Buddhistic and the local accounts of the origin of the famous shrine at Puri and its wooden image. Another historical work received was *The Trial of Maharaja Nanda Kumar*, by Mr. H. Beveridge, C.S.

History (including Geography).

The publications received under this head were generally school-books, and chiefly new editions of old text-books. Some new text-books, however, were received. One of them, the *Gárhasthyapath*, by Baboo Chandra Nath Bose, deserves special notice as calling attention to those domestic habits among Bengalis which give rise to the prevalence of insanitary conditions. Pandit Tarakumar's work, named *Shikshá Sár*, conveys moral instruction with illustrations of life and character from Sanskrit literature.

Language.

A large number of publications were received in the library, of which the object was to explain the form of the rent receipt prescribed by Act VIII of 1885.

Law.

The works received under the head of law do not call for any other remarks.

Under medicine, homœopathic publications were most in number. Of the Ayurvedic publications, the *Ayurveda Sanjivani*, a collection of essays on the antiquity, usefulness, and present condition of Hindu medical science, may be noticed.

Medicine.

The most important work received under this head is the *Nanaprabandha*, a collection of essays, by the late Baboo Rajkrishna Mukerji, on subjects of historical, philosophical, socio-logical, moral, literary, linguistic, and antiquarian interest. The *Gaure Brahmana*, of Baboo Mahim Chandra Mazumdar, is said to have brought to light new facts in connection with Brahminical genealogy.

Miscellaneous.

Original works of philosophy are very rare in Bengal. One work was received last year, viz. *Tattwa Nirnaya*, by Baboo Dina Nath Banerji, in which an attempt is made to controvert some of the rationalistic theories of John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer.

Philosophy.

Of the works under this head, the *Last Day*, by Ram Sarma—a work written in a satiric vein, and in which certain Indian celebrities have been held up to ridicule, may be mentioned. Eighteen different collections of songs were received.

Poetry.

The publications under the head of religion are numerous, consisting of a large number of translations and republications of the Vedas, Upanishads, Smriti Sanhitas, the Puranas, and principally of the Ramayana and the Mahabharat. Three such works appeared in print for the first time during the last year: the *Sivayana* of Rameswar Pandit, the *Gobinda Mangal* by Dukkhi Shyam Raya, and the *Manasa Mangal* by Ketaka Das, have been received in the library. Other works under this head deserving of notice are the *Chaitanya Bhaybat*, the *Chaitanya Mangal*, the *Bhaktitattwasar*, and the *Asrayanirnaya*.

Religion.

The majority of publications in connection with science are intended for the use of students. Of the non-educational works may be noticed. *The Butterflies of India, Burmah, and Ceylon, Vol. II*, by Mr. L. De Niceville, and *Jivatattwa*, or the *Natural History of Animals, Part V: The Horse*, by Baboo Jnanendra Kumar Raya Chaudhuri.

Science.

Under this head two books were received, namely, *Bangalir Iurop Darshan*, by an anonymous writer, and *Meri Dakshin Dik Jatra*, by Pandit Damodar Shastri. The first is a book of travels in Italy, France, and England; and the second is the story of the pilgrimage of the author to Setu Bandha Rameswara.

Travels and voyages.

The number of periodicals which ceased to exist was in excess of the number of new ventures. Of old periodicals, the *Nabajiban*, the *Prachár*, the *Bhárati* and the *Nabyabharat* were conducted with ability.

Periodical literature.

Act XXV of 1867.

The number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 was 2,570 in 1886-87 against 2,526 in the previous year. Of this number, 1,815 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and 755 in district offices.

The cost of books purchased under section 10 of the Act amounted to Rs. 3,957-11-9 against Rs. 4,070-2-9 in the preceding year. The fees levied under section 18, for the registration of copyright, amounted to Rs. 170 against Rs. 124.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE operations of the year were a continuation of the previous year's work in archæology.

The measurements for the complete technical illustration of the tombs of Sher Shah and of his father Hasain Khan at Sassaram, as also for the tomb of Islam Shah, have been completed, and some of the drawings of Sher Shah's tomb, with a report, are now in the hands of Government. The drawings will be finished next season.

The palaces, temples, and gateways of the fort in Rohtasgarh have been partially measured, and this survey will also be completed in the present season.

The tomb at Chayanpur has been partially measured and drawn, but no further research has been carried on in the fortress of Shergarh, owing to the staff having been fully engaged on the buildings in Rohtasgarh.

The remains of numerous temples, now sunk under mounds, have been discovered at Kant, close to the Raghunathpur railway station in the Shahabad district, and it is hoped that their exploration next season, proposed by the Archæological Surveyor, will yield results of interest and importance.

The exploration by trenches of the remains at and near Barnarak may also be expected to yield results of interest and importance, as a valuable inscription of the later Gupta period (about the 8th century A. D., or earlier) was formerly discovered there.

The temple at Umga in the Gaya district has been measured, and the complete technical drawings, with a report thereon, have been received by the Government.

A hitherto unknown hill fortress of great extent, containing several temples and tanks, has been discovered not far from Umga, and materials for a report on it have been collected.

An old tomb at Shamshernagar and the fine tomb at Daudnagar in the Gaya district have been examined, and complete measurements of one are now in possession of the survey. The measurements of the Daudnagar tomb will be completed next season.

Measurements of an interesting old masjid lately repaired by the inhabitants of Patna City by voluntary subscriptions have been taken, but there has not been time to complete the drawings. The repair of ancient monuments by voluntary private subscriptions is a gratifying sign of the advancement of the people in material prosperity as well as in intelligence.

Several old temples, and the remains of a small village, inhabited apparently by iron workers, as shown by the remains of old native iron furnaces, have been discovered at Kailas near the western extremity of the Bhagulpore district. The place has been noticed in the first part of the report of the Archæological Surveyor, and the materials for a technical report on these remains are in the possession of the survey.

Some new inscriptions have been discovered which need deciphering.

The Archæological Surveyor's report, Part I, submitted to Government, deals mainly with the Bhagulpore district, and is an attempt to embody in one volume all the previous as well as recent research on the remains in that district.

In the Malda district the materials for a complete illustration of the Adina masjid, the largest brick mosque in India, have been collected, and 47 drawings have aleady been prepared. Some minor drawings have yet to be made, and these, with the report, will be completed this season.

Several elaborately sculptured masjids and temples and some inscriptions have been discovered at Kulna in the Burdwan district. A brief account of these

is contained in Part I of the Archæological report; but the full report on the remains must await the reading of the inscriptions, which are expected to throw further light on some doubtful chapters of the Muhammadan rule in Bengal in the 16th and 17th centuries.

In the Nuddea district the hitherto unexplored remains at Devagram have been examined so far as this can be done without trial trenches, and it is expected that results of much interest will be brought to light by judicious exploration.

Drawings illustrating the temple in Chogda have been submitted to Government.

In the matter of conservation, besides the masjid in Patna conserved by private subscriptions, the Public Works Department has taken steps to effectually prevent the destruction of the fine temple at Konch, which was in immediate danger of falling in.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical administration.

The Ecclesiastical establishment paid entirely or partly by Government consisted of—

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta; the Archdeacon of Calcutta; the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop; the Registrar of the Diocese; the Archbishop of Calcutta, sixteen chaplains of the Church of England; one chaplain of the Church of Scotland; nine ministers of the Additional Clergy Society; and eight priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Eighteen marriages were registered during the year under the *Brahmo Marriage Act*, viz. 13 at Calcutta, one at Patna, three at Burrisal, and one at Motihari; in the preceding year 15 marriages were registered under this Act.

Burial Board under Act V (B.C.) of 1881.

During the year under report some of the rules and bye-laws made under the Calcutta Burial Board Act of 1881 were revised and brought into accordance with the bye-laws of the Town and Suburban Municipalities. Three important questions came under consideration in the year and still await decision, viz.—

(1). The proposed enlargement of Muhammadan cemeteries and the appointment of a separate Burial Board mainly composed of Muhammadans.

(2). Proposed revision of the charges for the repairs and maintenance of monuments and the construction of masonry graves.

(3). The proposed extension of the Christian cemeteries under the control of the Board.

Stationery.

The total value of stores issued from the Stationery Office fell from Rs. 19,80,619 in 1885-86 to Rs. 18,88,040 in 1886-87. There was a large increase of Rs. 56,467 under "Machine-made double foolscap," and an increase of Rs. 54,114 under "Writing paper." There were increases also under the heads Brown Cartridge paper, Binding materials, Miscellaneous articles, and Copying-press materials.

The receipts of the Stationery Department rose from Rs. 2,72,455 in 1885-86 to Rs. 4,26,869 in the year under review, while the charges decreased from Rs. 20,47,494 to Rs. 19,51,567. The increase of Rs. 1,54,414 in the receipts is due mainly to cash payments made by State Railways for stationery supplied to them under orders of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 213, dated the 16th January 1886. Without these payments the net increase would only have amounted to Rs. 14,900. This figure shows the true amount of increase in the receipts of the Stationery Department. Formerly the cost of stationery supplied to Provincial State Railways was paid by the Provincial Government: now it is paid in cash by the Railways. The two modes of adjustment are different, and the real position of the Stationery Department is seen only when this change is borne in mind. There was an increase during the year of Rs. 2,22,337 under "Value of local purchases," mainly due to the larger purchases of country-made paper. From the calculation given in Board's letter No. 205B, dated the 5th March 1887, it appeared that a saving of Rs. 54,506 had been effected in the year 1885-86 by the purchase of country-made paper in substitution for English-made paper. During the year under review, though the value of the articles purchased has increased by over two lakhs, there is even at the most favourable calculation a small loss, and according to the calculation made on the same principle as last year, a loss of Rs. 76,410. The figures in the margin show that this result appears to be due to the variation in the valuation of English paper. The price of English paper has declined, but this has not been the case as regards paper of local manufacture. The Board have been requested to consider whether the local mills should not be invited to reduce their prices.

	1886-87.		1885-86.	
	Value issued.	Value of English paper displaced.	Value issued.	Value of English paper displaced.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Badami or buff	2,92,995	2,66,441	2,67,645	3,04,561
White cartridge	55,352	46,142	53,652	62,506
Brown ditto	60,029	67,470	53,759	60,213

The total value of stationery supplied to officers under the Government of Bengal in 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 4,52,523 against Rs. 4,34,026 in the previous year. The amounts realized by the sale of stationery to officers who are not authorized to draw free supplies showed an increase of Rs. 5,465. The increased demand was chiefly from regimental officers. Under Government order No. 4162, dated the 21st November 1887, the Board were requested to direct that, in future, Statement D, appended to the Annual Report on the working of the Stationery Department, showing the amount of stationery supplied to each officer under the Government of Bengal, should be separated from the Annual Report.

Printing.

THE statement below exhibits the operations of the Printing Department during the year:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
OUTTURN.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jail Press	1,43,970 4 5		1,16,118 12 9	
Secretariat Press	2,50,125 8 8		2,44,850 0 8	
Receipts in the Publishing Department	44,524 1 0		40,467 11 9	
Darjeeling Press	7,101 4 8		5,698 4 0	
		4,45,721 2 9		4,07,134 13 2
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.				
Jail Press	44,059 2 4		45,447 5 7	
Book debit charges	439 6 9		104 4 9	
Secretariat Press	2,28,661 13 0		2,10,314 12 7	
Book debit charges	1,698 12 5		266 15 0	
Publishing Department ...	21,876 2 11		27,610 14 2	
Darjeeling Press	7,896 15 3		6,337 6 11	
		3,04,632 4 8		2,90,081 11 0
Difference ...	.....	1,41,088 14 1	.....	1,17,053 2 2

Jail Press.

The outturn of the Jail Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,16,118 against Rs. 1,43,970 in the previous year, the expenditure being Rs. 45,447 against Rs. 44,059 in 1885-86. The profits of the Jail Press were Rs. 78,538 against Rs. 99,381. The year under review is marked by a smaller outturn, a larger expenditure, and a lesser profit than the previous year, in consequence of the release of a large number of trained convicts on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. This circumstance caused serious inconvenience to the Press, as it was very difficult to replace all on a sudden the services of a large number of well-trained prisoners. To prevent a block in the work, however, free labour was introduced at considerable cost, but with a result not satisfactory in outturn, owing to the difficulty of getting paid hands to work steadily under the restraints to which they were necessarily subjected.

Secretariat Press.

The outturn of the Secretariat Press amounted to Rs. 2,44,850 during the year, against Rs. 2,50,125 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,10,314 against Rs. 2,28,661 in 1885-86. The profits were Rs. 26,477 against Rs. 29,199 in the previous year.

The stock of printing materials and fittings was taken during the year, and valued at Rs. 1,53,079-5 in October 1886, *i.e.* Rs. 1,39,902-9 for plant, which is Rs. 21,381-3-11 in excess of book values, and Rs. 13,176-12 for furniture and fixtures.

The operations of the Publishing Department show an increase of Rs. 5,734 in the expenditure over that of last year, due to the increase in postage and other charges on account of the Law Reports.

The following statements show the profit and loss for the year, and the cash actually received and disbursed:—

DR. *Profit and Loss Statement of the Bengal Secretariat Press for* 1886-87. CR.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Establishment	1,88,657	2	5	By value of work done ...	2,44,850	0	8
„ Contingencies	7,641	11	11				
„ Postage	337	11	0				
„ Wear and tear of materials ...	12,371	15	0				
„ Book debit charges ...	266	15	0				
„ House-rent	9,096	11	0				
Difference ...	26,477	14	4				
Total ...	2,44,850	0	8	Total ...	2,44,850	0	8

Publishing Department, 1886-87.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Establishment, including the salaries of the despatcher, sirkars, and Gazette duftries	3,184	6	8	By proceeds from *Calcutta Gazette*, *Bengali Gazette*, Civil List, and other miscellaneous publications	40,467	11	9
„ Contingencies	11,046	13	0				
„ Postage	13,379	10	6				
„ Portion of house-rent ...	720	0	0				
Difference ...	12,136	13	7				
Total ...	40,467	11	9	Total ...	40,467	11	9

Actual Cash Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Publishing Department	40,467	11	9
For work done for semi-Government offices ...	14,481	5	7
Total ...	54,949	1	4

Actual Cash Expenditure.

Establishment	1,99,965	2	9
Contingencies	10,707	6	5
Materials	13,678	3	3
Postage	13,717	5	6
Contract and miscellaneous printing, *i.e.* charges for printing Indian Law Reports	10,597	13	6
Total ...	2,48,665	15	5

Zoological Gardens.

THE total income of the Gardens from all sources during 1886-87, including the Government grant of Rs. 20,000 and the opening balance of Rs. 6,933, amounted to Rs. 47,541 against Rs. 46,338 in the preceding year. The income from donations and subscriptions was Rs. 5,989, and entrance fees amounted to Rs. 7,141, against Rs. 2,946 and Rs. 7,664 respectively in the previous year: the receipts derived from the Fête and Fancy Fair were considerably less than were obtained under the same heads in 1885-86. The generous donation of Rs. 5,000 made to the Gardens by the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad is especially to be noticed.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 40,650 against Rs. 39,406 in 1885-86. Establishment cost Rs. 9,148, food of animals Rs. 8,339, purchase of animals Rs. 1,550, transport of animals Rs. 2,616 (including Rs. 869, cost of sending a rhinoceros to the London Zoological Gardens), and construction and repair of buildings and roads Rs. 14,003. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 6,933 and the closing balance Rs. 6,891, but from the latter the Committee had to meet liabilities to the extent of Rs. 5,622 on account of works undertaken about the close of the year. The necessity for strict economy of management therefore continues to exist.

The principal works undertaken during 1886-87 were the construction of an enclosure, at a cost of Rs. 2,480, for a young hippopotamus which was presented to the Gardens; the draining of the tank in the Buckland enclosure; the construction of a wooden bungalow for the Superintendent of the Gardens; and the reconstruction or improvement of servants' houses.

The number of visitors to the Gardens who paid entrance fees was 97,099, which was the lowest on record. The total for the preceding year was 108,944, and the average for the past six years has been 127,313. Besides the paying visitors, however, pupils from schools were admitted into the Gardens free of charge on many days; and on the 16th February 1887, the day of celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, more than 5,000 children with their teachers, from the various educational institutions of Calcutta and its Suburbs, were admitted into the Gardens without charge.

The most important additions made to the menagerie were a Malayan tiger, an American bison, two lionesses, a pair of young lions, an ant-eater (South American), and an orang-outang (since dead). The list of animals presented during the year shows that the public continue to take interest in the Gardens. Several valuable animals died during the year; the principal losses being the young hippopotamus and the giraffe.

Economic and Art Museum.

The Committee of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum was dissolved on the 1st April 1887, after making over to the Trustees of the Indian Museum the collections under its charge. These collections the Trustees of the Indian Museum were empowered by Act IV of 1887 to receive, and they will for the future be in charge of the Assistant Curator, an officer who has been appointed with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and who will act under the control of the Trustees.

The work of consolidating the collections was continued during the year. As reported in the previous year, the collections are divided into four sections, viz., Artware, Economic including timber, Ethnology, and Industrial. In the Artware section, in which the specimens are classified in 27 groups and number about 8,670, much work was done in systematising the arrangements and in labelling the specimens with available information. Show-cases were bought for the better exhibition of specimens. In the Economic section, which has 17,785 specimens, exclusive of timber, arranged in 13 classes, the collections were in part re-arranged. Two hundred and one new specimens were received in this section during the year, and a considerable number of specimens which had become worm-eaten and decayed were destroyed. A large portion of the timber collection was handed over to the Government of India to be used in making the timber trophy for the London Exhibition. The Ethnology section has been expanded by taking into it a large hall belonging to the temporary buildings. New glass cases have been provided for the exhibits in this section, and much work has been done in labelling and re-arrangement. In the Industrial section, which contains almost all the presentations made to the Bengal Government by exhibitors of the British and Foreign Courts at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84, no change was made. The Committee had charge during the year of the accounts and correspondence work connected with the exhibits from these Provinces sent to the London Exhibition.

More than four hundred thousand persons visited the Museum during the year, the monthly average being 34,000, as against a monthly average attendance of 24,500 in the preceding year. The number of visitors was greatest in October and February; in the former month the Durga Pooja holidays were observed, and in the latter month 6,723 persons visited the Museum on the day of celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PAGE.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY—

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—

1.—Geographical area of the territories under the civil and political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1886-87 i

Climate, 1886 ii

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY iv

D.—POPULATION viii

E.—FISCAL—

1.—Approximate return of field-work executed by the Professional Survey Party in the Lower Provinces for season 1886-87, or from 1st October 1886 to end of field season xii

2.—Statement of work done by non-professional parties from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887 xiv

5.—Statement of land revenue demand, collections, remissions, and net balances for 1886-87 xiv

6.—Land revenue xiv

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION—

A.—LEGISLATIVE—

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1886-87 xvi

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1886-87, and sanctioned as required by law xvii

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdictions in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year 1886, with the cost of tribunals xviii

2.—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the Province of Bengal in the year 1886 xx

3.—(Criminal).—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1886 xxii

4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886 xxii

5.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886 . . xxiv

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted by the criminal tribunals during 1886 xxvi

6.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886 xxix

7.—(Civil).—Statements showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886 xxx

8.—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886 . xxxiv

9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886 xxxv

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886 xxxvii

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on application for execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886 xxxix

12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886 xlii

13.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886 xlii

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1886 xliii

15.—General statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1886-87 xlvi

PAGE.

C.—PRISONS—

General Summary.—Showing the distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 . . . xlviii

I.—(Judicial).—Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxii

II.—(Judicial).—Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 . lxiii

III.—(Judicial).—Showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences lxiv

IV.—(Judicial).—Showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886, who had been previously convicted . . lxiv

V.—(Judicial).—Showing the escapes and re-captures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxv

VI.—(Judicial).—Showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxv

VII.—(Judicial).—Showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal for the year 1886 . lxvi

VIII.—(Judicial).—Showing the employment of convicts as prison officers in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxvi

X.—(Financial).—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs lxvii

XI.—(Financial).—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years lxvii

XII.—(Financial).—Showing the employment of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxviii

XIII.—(Financial).—Showing the net cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 . . . lxviii

XIV.—(Financial).—Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxix

XV.—(Vital).—Showing the sickness and mortality among the prisoners of all classes in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 . lxix

XVI.—(Vital).—Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxx

XVII.—(Vital).—Showing the mortality, according to age, among the convicts, in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxx

XVIII.—(Vital).—Showing the mortality among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 according to length of time passed in jail lxxi

XIX.—Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxxi

Statement A.—Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxxii

Statement B.—Showing the condition of the convicts discharged from the jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxxii

Statement C.—Showing working of the mark system in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 lxxiii

Statement D.—Showing the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1886 . lxxiii

D.—POLICE—

1.—Statement showing strength and cost of police during 1886, including the Railway Police lxxiv

2.—Statement showing the distribution and employment of the police force, including the Railway Police, during 1886 lxxvi

3.—Statement of village and town police not subject to rules of regular police during 1886 lxxx

4.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force during the year 1886, exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta lxxxii

5.—Return showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police during the year 1886, exclusive of the force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta lxxxii

6.—Return showing the number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year 1886 in the several districts in Bengal . . lxxxiii

7.—Return of criminal cases cognizable by the police during the year 1886, exclusive of cases in Calcutta lxxxiv

8.—Return of criminal cases not cognizable by the police during the year 1886, exclusive of cases in Calcutta xcvi

7*a*.—Return of criminal cases cognizable by the police in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1886 xcviii

8*a*.—Statement of criminal cases not cognizable by the police during 1886 in Calcutta and the Suburbs cvi

F.—MARINE—

I.—Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1886-87 cviii

II.—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1886-87 cviii

PART III.

PAGE.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—

A.—FINANCE—

I.—Account of the gross and net revenue of the Province of Bengal for the year 1886-87 cix

II.—Account of expenditure from the net income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1886-87 cx

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—

1.—Statement showing the expenditure on public works during the year 1886-87 . cxii

2.—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of major and minor irrigation works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works cxiii

C.—RAILWAYS, 1886 cxiv

D.—MARINE—

I.—Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1886-87 cxv

II.—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1886-87 cxv

E.—TRADE—

I.—Quantity and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87 cxvi

II.—Quantity and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87 cxxxvi

III.—Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports at ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87 . . . clvi

IV.—Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country and foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87 clvii

V.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing-vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1886-87, compared with the totals of the year 1885-86 clviii

VI.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing-vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1886-87, compared with the totals of the year 1885-86 clxii

VII.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing-vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1886-87, compared with the totals of the year 1885-86 clxvi

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY—

1.—Coinage, 1886-87 clxviii

2.—Calcutta circle of issue of paper currency for the year 1886-87 . . . clxviii

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—

Charitable institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1886 clxx

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION—

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL—

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1886-87 clxxi

B.—EDUCATION—

I.—Abstract return of colleges, schools, and scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1886-87 clxxii

II.—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87 clxxiii

III.—Return of colleges and schools and of scholars attending them in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87 clxxvi

IV.—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87 clxxviii

V.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1886-87 clxxx

VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87 clxxxi

VII.—Return showing the distribution of district board and municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87 clxxxii

PAGE.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—

1.—Return of scientific and literary societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1887 clxxxiv

2.—The Press.—Annual return of presses worked and newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1886-87 . . . . . excv

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE—

A1.—Statement showing deaths among the population of Calcutta and its Suburbs and among other classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during 1886 ccii

Statement showing deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1886 cciii

B.—Return showing the diseases treated and the deaths from each class of disease in the principal hospitals in Bengal during the year 1886 cciv

C.—Return of vaccine operations in Bengal during the year 1886 ccvii

PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Geographical area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in* 1886-87.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British Possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,519*
Behar	44,164
Orissa	9,041
Chota Nagpore	26,965
Total directly administered ...	150,689
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto	16,054
Hill Tipperah (both surveyed and unsurveyed tract)	4,086
Total ...	36,634
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,923

* Excluding the Sunderbuns, 5,309 square miles.

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in inches.				Average			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.
Burdwan ...	10·89	50·71	2·41	64·01	96·5	76·6	105·2	66·9
Bankoora ...	9·38	42·63	4·22	56·23	98·3	76·8	106·1	69·6
Soory ...	6·02	57·09	5·39	68·50				
Midnapore ...	8·53	36·76	4·55	49·84	97·4	77·0	106·4	67·2
Hoogly ...	12·15	45·92	2·07	60·14				
Howrah ...	11·94	44·07	4·64	60·65				
Saugor Island ...	10·18	51·64	9·14	70·96	91·5	81·4	93·2	71·5
Alipore ...	11·75	51·63	3·78	67·16	93·7	76·8	100·5	68·2
Kishnaghar ...	13·83	44·45	3·38	61·66	94·7	74·7	102·8	65·8
Jessore ...	14·03	56·34	5·22	75·59	94·5	76·2	101·3	66·5
Berhampore ...	8·20	48·95	3·77	60·92	94·3	75·9	103·7	69·2
Dinagepore ...	16·31	53·68	2·84	72·83	91·5	72·7	101·6	66·2
Maldah ...	6·65	60·58	7·50	74·73	91·5	72·2	99·9	68·5
Beauleah ...	9·50	54·14	1·97	65·61	90·7	71·9	102·4	67·7
Rungpore ...	16·34	56·34	1·54	74·22	88·8	69·6	96·8	64·1
Bogra ...	10·29	56·43	2·64	69·36	92·0	73·3	101·3	64·4
Pubna ...	11·26	49·62	5·59	66·47				
Darjeeling ...	15·27	107·60	2·54	125·41	63·0	50·5	66·6	42·7
Julpigoree ...	12·46	117·60	1·58	131·64	88·0	70·1	96·9	65·9
Cooch Behar ...	14·32	96·07	5·19	115·58				
Dacca ...	19·18	62·34	1·85	83·37	91·0	75·2	96·2	69·1
Furreedpore ...	18·28	47·41	2·64	68·33	91·5	74·0	98·5	65·5
Burrisal ...	17·52	50·98	3·01	71·51	90·9	75·3	95·3	68·9
Mymensing ...	14·14	61·26	2·87	78·27	88·3	73·3	95·3	65·6
Chittagong ...	19·29	109·02	5·35	133·66	87·9	74·7	91·2	68·5
Noakholly ...	25·18	103·31	2·69	131·18	88·7	75·1	94·0	69·3
Comilla ...	21·45	77·50	2·05	101·00	91·2	73·9	97·4	67·8
Rangamati Hill ...	18·24	87·61	3·90	109·75				
Agartola ...	22·35	57·66	2·35	82·36				
Patna ...	2·10	57·30	6·15	65·55	98·2	76·9	107·0	66·8
Gya ...	3·30	57·54	6·55	67·39	101·7	73·8	109·6	65·7
Arrah ...	1·83	54·43	11·79	68·05	99·1	77·1	107·4	66·7
Mozufferpore ...	5·63	56·07	6·45	68·15				
Durbhunga ...	3·49	48·34	5·95	57·78	94·3	75·8	101·9	66·4
Chupra ...	4·02	52·32	12·99	69·33	98·4	75·8	106·0	65·1
Motihari ...	4·82	45·77	4·48	55·07	94·2	73·0	102·8	61·8
Monghyr ...	4·62	56·41	5·10	66·13				
Bhagulpore ...	4·16	56·39	4·13	64·68	96·1	76·0	101·4	69·5
Purneah ...	3·62	75·99	2·75	82·36	96·2	?	105·2	?
Nya Doomka ...	6·78	65·80	2·81	75·39	95·6	76·3	103·5	68·4
Cuttack ...	11·79	53·67	14·24	79·70	101·4	77·1	106·4	71·8
False Point ...	8·04	47·92	8·06	64·02	90·2	79·0	91·5	71·6
Pooree ...	5·18	38·64	12·72	56·54				
Balasore ...	12·46	55·35	6·15	73·96	92·9	76·7	101·4	69·4
Hazaribagh ...	6·20	39·69	12·72	58·61	95·8	73·8	104·5	67·7
Ranchee ...	7·49	41·72	7·46	56·67	95·7	72·0	103·1	58·9
Chybassa ...	7·43	32·97	5·24	45·64	100·5	77·2	108·1	70·4
Purulia ...	5·28	38·18	3·14	46·60				

1886.

TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.								CLOUD PROPORTION.		
July.				December.						
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
90·5	79·2	93·1	75·4	79·9	57·0	85·5	52·3	2·0	8·0	3·5
89·9	77·8	95·1	74·6	77·3	56·4	84·1	50·8	1·0	5·3	1·6
90·0	78·5	93·3	76·8	81·0	56·5	87·3	49·7	1·9	7·2	3·6
88·3	80·1	91·2	78·0	77·5	61·6	85·2	53·8	3·5	7·8	3·7
88·4	78·7	92·5	74·7	78·3	58·4	84·6	51·8	2·1	8·7	3·5
90·2	77·8	92·8	74·3	78·8	55·5	84·9	49·1	2·5	7·9	3·5
89·6	79·4	93·3	75·4	79·4	57·9	84·7	53·0	3·7	9·3	3·6
89·4	78·3	91·7	73·8	77·4	58·2	83·6	53·2	2·8	8·6	3·2
89·8	78·7	93·1	74·6	76·2	53·2	80·6	43·9	1·5	7·2	2·7
90·0	80·1	94·7	74·7	76·8	P	80·9	P	1·0	5·0	0·7
89·4	78·3	91·3	74·6	77·2	55·5	81·2	49·7	1·6	4·3	1·6
90·3	76·3	93·3	72·1	77·0	P	80·3	P	2·5	7·3	1·5
89·1	78·3	91·3	74·3	77·4	55·5	81·3	50·9	2·1	7·8	2·1
66·7	57·5	69·6	56·1	49·2	37·5	59·8	31·1	5·1	8·9	4·7
89·2	76·0	93·0	73·8	76·1	54·3	79·9	48·9	2·1	7·5	1·7
87·9	78·8	91·8	75·1	79·6	59·3	85·1	56·0	3·3	8·4	2·7
87·4	78·1	90·5	70·4	74·4	57·8	81·4	54·0	2·0	4·3	0·6
86·1	77·9	89·3	75·4	78·1	59·1	83·3	54·1	3·2	8·6	2·6
87·4	77·8	90·3	74·1	73·5	56·1	80·4	51·1	4·4	7·6	2·9
84·9	76·3	89·1	74·0	78·6	57·7	82·6	53·7	4·5	8·1	3·0
85·4	77·5	87·7	74·3	78·9	55·8	84·3	50·7	3·5	5·3	0·9
87·2	77·1	93·4	74·8	81·1	56·0	86·4	50·1	3·2	6·7	2·1
89·7	79·7	97·0	72·7	75·9	54·4	80·8	44·8	2·0	8·0	3·3
91·1	76·4	96·5	69·8	76·4	55·0	80·7	49·1	2·0	7·2	3·4
89·7	78·5	96·9	74·6	75·1	53·4	79·8	43·9	1·4	6·8	2·1
90·4	80·0	93·4	75·0	74·7	57·4	78·6	48·3	1·2	6·5	1·9
90·0	78·3	94·5	73·0	74·9	53·8	78·8	45·2	1·1	6·4	2·3
91·6	78·8	94·7	73·8	75·1	51·9	79·6	41·7	2·7	8·0	3·5
89·5	79·3	94·2	76·0	74·6	54·4	77·4	46·0	1·1	4·8	1·6
91·2	79·2	94·2	73·6	75·3	53·8	79·2	46·8	1·5	7·4	1·8
88·7	77·5	91·0	74·3	76·9	53·0	82·5	46·9	0·9	7·1	1·4
93·0	78·1	100·4	73·3	85·7	60·2	86·9	54·9	1·9	8·1	4·4
87·3	78·4	90·5	74·1	78·8	59·2	82·4	51·0	4·0	7·8	4·9
88·0	73·9	91·4	70·9	74·4	56·9	88·4	48·9	1·5	5·3	2·8
84·1	73·8	90·4	72·2	72·5	52·5	76·9	47·3	2·3	8·9	3·2
84·1	72·8	88·0	70·9	72·7	50·6	76·5	40·9	0·9	8·4	4·2
89·6	77·9	95·4	74·1	79·4	53·9	86·0	47·7	1·3	7·5	3·3

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges. (a)	How many Stipendiary Magistrates (b)	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,823	Burdwan	32,627	3,667	2	10	20
		Bankoora	2	2,621	1,041,752	Bankoora	18,747	5,460	1	5	29
		Beerbhoom	2	1,752	794,428	Soory	7,848	3,273	2	5	28
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,515,565	Midnapore	33,560	13,875	3	12	45
		Hooghly	3	1,225	1,015,005	Hooghly and Chinsurah	31,177	2,292	5(c)	10	30
		Howrah	2	476	635,381	Howrah	99,764	1,487	...(d)	5	19
		Total	17	13,949	7,393,954		223,723	30,054	13	47	.....
	Presidency	Calcutta	...	8	433,219	Calcutta and the Suburbs.	684,658	1	5	2	.....
		24-Pergunnahs	6	2,124	1,869,859			5,079	4	16(e)	29
		Nuddea	5	2,755	1,655,721	Kishnaghur	27,477	2,964	5	9	24
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,939,375	Jessore	8,495	4,732	3(f)	10	22
		Khoolna	3	2,077	1,079,948	Khoolna	506	2,890	1	6	40
		Moorshedabad	4	2,141	1,226,790	Berhampore	23,605	3,585	2	10	24·6
		Total	23	12,030	8,204,912		744,741	19,251	20	53	.....
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	2	4,117	1,514,346	Dinagepore	12,560	6,921	2(g)	6	Criminal 60, Civil 30
		Rajshahye	3	2,359	1,338,638	Rampore Beauleah	19,228	5,159	2(h)	7	34
		Rungpore	4	3,488	2,097,964	Rungpore	13,320	6,737	2(i)	8	25
		Bogra	1	1,452	734,358	Bogra	6,179	4,202	...	3	42
		Pubna	2	1,847	1,311,728	Pubna	15,267	3,921	2(j)	7	32
		Darjeeling	1	1,164	155,179	Darjeeling	7,018	943	...	6(k)	70
		Julpigoree	2	2,952	581,562	Julpigoree	7,936	971	...	5	.....
		Total	15	17,379	7,733,775		81,508	28,854	8	42	.....
	Dacca	Dacca	4	2,796	2,116,350	Dacca	79,076	6,422	4	11	48
		Furreedpore	3	2,267	1,631,734	Furreedpore	10,263	4,655	2	5	35
		Backergunge	4	3,648	1,900,889	Burrisal	13,136	4,336	4	9	90
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,051,966	Mymensingh	10,561	12,609	3	11	71
		Total	16	15,043	8,700,939		113,036	28,022	13	36	.....

(a) Exclusive of Munsifs.
(b) Magistrates, Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates, including Sub-divisional Officers.
(c) The Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, has been included among the Civil Judges of Hooghly.
(d) The District Judge, Hooghly, is also Judge of Howrah, and the 1st Sub-Judge, Hooghly, is Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah.
(e) Including the Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpur and Dum-Dum.
(f) The District Judge of Jessore is also Judge of Khoolna.
(g) Ditto of Dinagepur is also Judge of Darjeeling.

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	578	3,19,275	30,37,437	2,69,394	3,08,499	31,660	1,15,939	1,22,117	80,083	38,169	40,03,298
15	349	1,48,451	4,56,818	77,041	1,81,921	16,303	43,816	46,401	13,377	13,926	8,49,603
.....	268	1,41,950	10,07,699	1,09,451	1,49,895	14,763	59,614	61,330	5,192	13,606	14,21,550
15	956	3,90,684	24,96,630	2,40,192	4,24,830	40,204	1,50,739	1,52,545	42,277	50,332	35,97,749
12	768	3,60,073	13,27,975	(n) 3,68,309	4,18,449	25,327	1,37,496	1,37,496	1,14,578	34,556	29,29,639
9	627	2,75,770		.....	98,389	16,969			2,33,166	16,929	
.....	3,546	16,36,203	83,26,559	10,64,387	15,81,983	1,45,226	5,07,604	5,19,889	4,88,673	1,67,518	1,28,01,839
.....	2,367	28,04,468	23,500	(l) 18,98,798	18,45,141	59,375	.....	.....	28,08,102	17,09,721	83,44,637
10	2,005	5,91,324	15,73,856	(m) 3,99,977	6,48,547	66,080	1,15,587	1,20,340	5,44,303	61,472	35,30,162
24	691	2,97,586	9,26,058	1,15,623	2,78,633	21,141	69,929	70,705	52,794	34,662	15,69,545
16	516	2,76,029	8,38,356	82,963	4,14,388	66,560	1,06,469	1,10,149	16,548	38,211	16,73,644
12	410	1,66,682	6,18,847	70,394	2,47,955	25,689	56,650	58,428	10,411	23,152	11,24,526
13·43	778	2,99,514	10,62,212	1,46,001	2,26,762	13,626	63,110	64,262	56,242	44,314	16,76,529
.....	6,767	44,35,603	50,42,829	27,13,756	36,61,426	2,55,471	4,11,745	4,23,884	34,88,400	19,11,532	1,79,09,043
Criminal 30	399	1,68,594	16,78,354	93,365	1,90,968	8,804	79,969	79,970	14,074	58,483	22,03,987
Civil 15											
22	421	3,13,994	8,68,799	85,254	1,59,372	8,374	80,238	78,423	26,213	40,1 27	13,46,800
10	473	2,29,395	10,27,577	1,63,797	2,83,328	21,543	1,27,451	1,27,451	9,249	52,948	18,13,344
22	247	99,434	4,81,583	50,773	96,722	6,260	43,212	43,213	11,567	23,272	7,56,602
8	353	1,73,450	3,99,060	83,039	2,62,725	14,571	51,458	53,480	23,211	29,006	9,16,554
20	246	1,99,060	1,16,393	1,05,958	27,111	1,400	17,231	16,999	62,939	41,803	3,89,834
.....	273	1,21,554	3,69,652	69,524	87,978	5,780	42,211	42,212	6,737	20,051	6,44,145
.....	2,412	13,05,481	49,41,418	6,51,710	11,08,204	66,732	4,41,770	4,41,748	1,53,990	2,65,690	80,71,262
12·5	648	4,61,338	5,02,529	2,42,002	6,62,513	35,975	69,705	74,761	1,32,615	78,726	17,98,826
31·6	417	1,99,788	5,99,146	73,233	3,44,255	31,878	59,771	62,094	14,582	30,057	12,15,016
29	545	2,69,779	16,07,792	1,09,841	5,78,996	62,577	1,04,249	2,08,567	16,268	52,370	27,40,660
16	555	2,83,098	8,47,273	3,44,422	6,88,790	38,702	1,51,198	1,51,939	25,147	80,694	23,28,165
.....	2,165	12,14,003	35,56,740	7,69,498	22,74,554	1,69,132	3,84,923	4,07,361	1,88,612	2,41,847	80,82,667

(h) The District Judge of Rajshahye is also Judge of Maldah.
(i) Ditto of Rungpore is also Judge of Julpigoree.
(j) Ditto of Pubna is also Judge of Bogra.
(k) Including the Deputy Commissioner.
(l) Inclusive of Suburbs and Howrah town.
(m) Exclusive of Suburbs.
(n) Exclusive of Howrah town.

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Provinces.	Commissioner-ship.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with Population. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges. (b)	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.(c)	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.
Bengal—concld.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	2	2,567	1,132,341	Chittagong ...	20,969	1,376	3	7	11·2
		Noakholly	2	1,641	820,772	Sudharam ...	5,124	2,471	1	6	30
		Tipperah	3	2 491	1.519,338	Commillah ...	13,372	6,451	2	9	10
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5,419	101,597	Rangamati ...	792	815	...	3(l)	80
		Total ...	9	12,118	3,574,048		40,257	11,113	6	25	.....
		Total of Bengal ...	80	70,419	35,607,628		1,203,265	117,294	60	203	
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,078	1,756,856	Patna	170,654	5,635	4	8(n)	26
		Gya	4	4,712	2,124,682	Gya	76,415	9,657	3	9	48
		Shahabad	4	4,366	1,964,909	Arrah	42,998	5,641	3	10	56
		Durbhunga	3	3,335	2,633,447	Durbhunga ...	65,955	6,359	...	5	50
		Mozufferpore	3	3,004	2,582,060	Mozufferpore ...	42,460	5,154	3(d)	7	32
		Sarun	3	2,625	2,280,382	Chupra	51,670	4,379	3(e)	7	53
		Chumparun	2	3,531	1,721,608	Motihari	10,307	7,766	...	4	60
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	3	3,922	1,969,774	Monghyr	55,372	6,448	1	7	40
		Bhagulpore	4	4,268	1,966,158	Bhagulpore ...	68,238	6,177	3(f)	8	45
		Purneah	4	4,957	1,848,687	Purneah	15,016	5,687	2	6	45
		Maldah	1	1,901	711,487	English Bazar ...	12,430	3,261	...	4	50
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	5,465	1,567,054	Doomka	2,075	11,243	...	12(g)	35
		Total of Behar ...	41	44,164	23,127,104		613,590	77,407	22	87	.....
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack(a)	3	3,632	1,795,065	Cuttack	42,656	13,018	2(h)	7	30
		Ungool	...	881	101,903		.....	379	...	1(i)	.....
		Pooree	2	2,472	888,487	Pooree	22,095	5,166	...	5	70
		Balasore	2	2,056	945,280	Balasore	20,265	6,331	...	5	40
		Total of Orissa ...	7	9,041	3,730,735		85,016	24,894	2	18	.....
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,104,742	Hazaribagh ...	15,306	7,833	...	4(k)	70
		Lohardugga	2	12,044	1,609,244	Ranchi	18,443	12,130	1(i)	6(k)	60
		Singbhoom	1	3,753	453,775	Chyebassa ...	6,006	3,001	...	3(k)	70
		Manbhoom	2	4,147	1,058,228	Purulia	6,115	6,147	...	6(k)	60
		Total of Chota Nagpore	7	26,965	4,225,989		45,870	29,111	1	19	.....
		Grand Total ...	135	150,689	66,691,456		1,947,741	248,706	85	327	.....

(a) Including Bankee.
(b) Exclusive of Munsiffs.
(c) Magistrates, Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistates, including Sub-divisional officers.
(d) The District Judge of Mozufferpore is also Judge of Durbhunga.
(e) The Distrirct Judge of Sarun is also Judge of Chumparun.
(f) The District Judge of Bhagulpur is also Judge of Chumparun.
(g) Including the Deputy Commissioner.
(h) The District Judge of Cuttack is also Judge of Pooree and Balasore.
(i) Tahsildar.

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded*.

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.
44	467	3,03,037	9,20,536	1,42,033	4,10,316	47,582	87,723	87,723	22,342	34,048	17,52,303
12	303	1,57,203	6,09,248	14,448	2,79,067	37,690	72,782	72,783	4,033	19,481	11,09,532
30	322	2,35,541	10,24,859	70,309	4,51,811	36,025	84,866	84,866	18,691	37,096	18,08,523
80	650	2,66,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,742	9,62,653	25,54,643	2,26,790	11,41,194	1,21,297	2,45,371	2,45,372	45,066	90,625	46,70,358
.....	16,632	95,53,943	2,44,22,189	54,26,141	97,67,361	7,57,858	19,91,413	21,28,254	43,64,741	26,77,212	5,15,35,169
11·5	1,210	5,84,134	14,39,100	7,15,057	3,34,717	35,842	1,87,360	1,90,315	1,20,544	67,567	30,90,502
24	716	2,71,936	15,22,309	5,04,027	2,47,641	21,419	2,00,548	2,00,548	44,027	54,565	27,95,084
35	599	3,93 819	17,41,684	2,94,702	3,08,928	18,183	1,55,218	1,55,218	38,213	33,175	27,45,321
24	419	1,56,870	8,01,170	1,58,184	1,66,593	19,339	1,84,471	1,94,612	35,435	55,794	16,15,598
15	473	2,39,316	9,70,284	2,05,989	3,67,000	29,253	1,46,138	1,45,838	40,486	62,675	19,67,663
41	531	2,57,011	12,23,363	3,60,224	2,79,412	23,839	1,75,236	1,75,236	39,499	82,448	23,59,257
.....	328	1,50,654	5,11,142	2,17,337	95,786	13,677	78,337	78,337	12,381	41,111	10,48,108
25	475	1,69,128	8,88,841	3,32,799	2,37,309	20,709	1,47,080	1,47,080	47,951	64,537	18,86,306
25	464	3,43,468	6,03,250	2,50,431	2,75,063	19,777	1,37,437	1,37,436	44,828	65,287	15,33,509
20	530	2,15,747	11,86,629	2,77,926	2,43,298	13,349	85,064	85,064	13,214	54,089	19,58,633
26	262	92,948	4,23,395	1,24,611	88,704	5,169	29,028	29,028	7,341	21,954	7,29,730
.....	392	1,53,681	2,88,840	1,25,503	91,769	4,228	.....	.....	9,683	18,704	5,38,727
.....	6,399	30,28,713	1,16,00,507	35,66,790	27,36,220	2,24,784	15,25,917	15,38,712	4,53,602	6,21,906	2,22,68,438
25	608	4,73,401	8,85,175	2,38,855	2,06,982	11,335	65,881	65,881	36,124	26,883	15,37,116
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,187	1,187
20	426	1,33,487	7,00,385	98,630	87,341	6,500	28,656	28,656	11,932	11,589	9,73,689
12 to 15	498	1,97,619	4,10,572	1,92,027	61,651	4,730	33,928	34,399	11,072	15,356	7,63,735
.....	1,532	8,09,507	19,96,132	5,29,512	3,55,974	22,565	1,28,465	1,28,936	59,128	55,015	32,75,727
30	521	1,70,925	1,22,971	1,76,534	80,066	6,025	48,074	48,074	11,481	24,524	5,17,749
.....	477	2,37,649	1,15,374	2,97,682	1,02,807	12,569	54,759	54,759	5,403	28,396	6,71,749
44	c161	65,873	68,182	27,980	10,671	485	763	764	2,277	4,553	1,15,675
30	294	1,32,548	82,418	98,491	1,07,597	7,197	35,351	35,352	4,405	16,045	3,86,856
.....	1,453	6,07,965	3,88,945	6,90,687	3,01,141	26,276	1,38,947	1,38,949	23,566	73,518	16,92,029
.....	26,016	1,39,99,228	3,84,07,773	(*m*)1,01,23,130	1,31,60,696*	10,31,483	37,84,742	39,34,851	49,01,037	34,27,651†	7,87,71,363

(*i*) Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore.
(*k*) Including the Deputy Commissioner.
(*l*) Ditto ditto.
(*m*) Exclusive of Rs. 1,112, being the license-fees of shops in Gurjat State.
(*n*) Including the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.
* Exclusive of Rs. 44,616 on account of one anna stamp duty on skeleton document impressed in the Stamp Superintendent's Office, Rs. 1,76,951 realised from sale of plain paper for use with Court-fee stamps, and Rs. 33,880 on account of deficient stamp duty, and penalty realized by Civil Courts and revenue officers.
† The figures represent collections for the year 1886-87 up to 30th June 1887, and are exclusive of Rs. 4,21,379 on account of tax on official salaries, &c., and Rs. 11,628 on account of deductions from interest on Government securities from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan	289,047	472,824	535,253	195,471	188,275	1,391,823	516·82	317	470	123
Bankoora	168,321	330,617	365,203	176,519	169,413	1,041,752	397·46	15	13	28
Beerbhoom	181,063	265,840	297,348	115,723	115,517	794,428	453·43	9	10	29
Midnapore	416,642	843,428	885,633	399,767	386,737	2,515,565	494·99	68	26	646
Hooghly	239,039	358,048	401,397	131,983	123,577	1,015,005	828·57	145	249	261
Howrah	113,644	220,186	227,544	96,293	91,358	635,381	1,334·83	967	744	340
Total ...	1,407,761	2,490,943	2,712,378	1,115,756	1,074,877	7,393,954	533·89	1,521	1,512	1,427
Central Districts.										
Presidency Division.										
Calcutta	34,534	253,483	113,172	35,334	31,230	433,219	54,152·37	13,806	9,658	2,966
24-Pergunnahs	307,499	681,350	618,208	294,080	276,221	1,869,859	880·35	3,979	813	9,184
Nuddea	292,542	513,265	570,562	292,514	279,380	1,655,721	600·99	62	58	6,302
Jessore	294,729	621,237	661,209	338,034	318,895	1,939,375	663·03	30	72	390
Khoolna	156,223	385,235	338,132	183,167	173,414	1,079,948	519·96	9	15	723
Moorshedabad	257,967	382,731	444,035	203,752	196,272	1,226,790	572·99	81	139	250
Total ...	1,343,494	2,837,301	2,745,318	1,346,881	1,275,412	8,204,912	682·04	17,967	10,755	19,815
Rajshahye Division.										
Dinagepore	268,647	512,530	477,868	269,762	254,186	1,514,346	367·82	12	29	416
Rajshahye	224,678	421,090	451,688	239,136	226,724	1,338,638	567·46	40	10	71
Rungpore	337,096	708,563	693,843	359,138	336,420	2,097,964	601·48	21	29	36
Bogra	99,473	238,499	232,855	134,178	128,826	734,358	505·75	16	10	1
Pubna	200,447	401,671	425,538	244,640	237,879	1,311,728	710·19	62	47	5
Darjeeling	29,028	65,738	44,923	23,210	21,308	155,179	133·31	616	73	153
Julpigoree	94,795	203,325	180,528	102,230	95,479	581,562	197·00	83	37	39
Total ...	1,254,164	2,553,416	2,507,243	1,372,294	1,300,822	7,733,775	445·01	850	235	721
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	308,695	636,256	690,193	397,607	392,294	2,116,350	756·92	188	901	7,710
Furreedpore	224,134	515,410	544,421	290,579	281,324	1,631,734	719·78	72	78	2,591
Backergunge	222,912	644,804	604,145	328,675	323,265	1,900,889	521·07	62	763	2,892
Mymensingh	403,162	987,770	949,541	565,627	549,028	3,051,966	481·99	31	13	107
Total ...	1,158,903	2,784,240	2,788,300	1,582,488	1,545,911	8,700,939	578·40	353	1,755	13,300
Chittagong Division.										
Chittagong	211,387	313,535	390,844	218,114	209,848	1,132,341	441·11	211	108	736
Noakholly	86,958	256,933	254,391	158,315	151,133	820,772	500·17	8	19	561
Tipperah	179,374	496,190	474,823	274,703	273,622	1,519,338	609·93	7	107	85
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	15,003	36,908	27,259	19,638	17,792	101,597	18·75	8	34	7
Total ...	492,722	1,103,566	1,147,317	670,770	652,395	3,574,048	294·94	234	268	1,389
Total for Bengal ...	5,657,044	11,769,466	11,900,556*	6,088,189	5,849,417	35,607,628	505·57	20,925	14,525	36,652

* Excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts

LATION.

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.				
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agricul-turists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,120,676	263,816	.....	.....	6,418	3	256,085	412,210	Bengali.		
910,845	46,274	.....	.....	84,559	18	176,820	330,316	Bengali and Sonthali.		
617,310	162,621	.....	.....	14,449	.....	148,931	232,632	Bengali.		
2,233,300	164,001	2	36	113,869	3,617	508,197	734,998	Ditto.		
825,207	188,800	.....	290	37	16	132,344	307,687	Ditto.		
500,870	132,118	1	40	282	19	108,525	207,954	Ditto.		
6,208,208	957,630	3	366	219,614	3,673	1,380,902	2,225,797			
278,762	124,430	141	1,721	.....	1,735	8,595	280,222	Bengali.		
1,153,040	701,306	11	357	414	755	327,825	647,605	Ditto.		
727,890	921,395	.....	1	1	12	717,419	1,047,631	Ditto.		
768,322	1,170,505	.....	.....	.....	56			Ditto.		
523,657	555,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,181	302,221	Ditto.		
634,796	589,957	.....	676	836	55	199,094	387,389	Ditto.		
4,086,467	4,063,137	152	2,755	1,251	2,613	1,519,114	2,665,068			
716,630	795,824	.....	.....	1,435	.....	396,278	386,014	Bengali.		
288,749	1,049,700	.....	59	7	2	299,161	361,065	Ditto.		
816,532	1,279,605	.....	334	41	1,366	539,886	527,815	Ditto.		
140,860	593,411	.....	56	.....	4	188,550	184,127	Ditto.		
361,479	949,908	.....	227	.....	.....	284,132	364,179	Ditto.		
126,717	8,204	.....	18,775	624	17	22,968	65,980	Thibetan dialects and Pahari.		
367,891	208,513	.....	492	3,212	1,295	147,297	158,258	Bengali.		
2,818,858	4,885,165	.....	19,943	5,319	2,684	1,878,272	2,047,438			
856,680	1,250,687	.....	49	4	131	411,928	621,935	Bengali.		
653,992	974,983	.....	13	.....	5	373,639	432,350	Ditto.		
624,597	1,267,694	.....	4,797	.....	84	439,175	534,304	Ditto.		
987,355	2,038,505	.....	.....	25,955	.....	776,817	776,580	Ditto.		
3,122,624	5,531,869	.....	4,859	25,959	220	2,001,559	2,365,169			
275,177	801,986	.....	54,110	.....	13	148,049	383,600	Bengali.		
211,476	608,592	.....	114	2	.....	148,964	266,284	Ditto.		
511,025	1,007,740	.....	374	.....	.....	344,956	425,937	Ditto.		
20,285	7,292	.....	73,970	1	.....	Not available.		Burmese dialects.		
1,017,963	2,425,610	.....	128,568	3	13	641,969	1,075,821			
17,254,120	17,863,411	155	156,491	252,146	9,203	7,421,816*	10,379,293*			

for which no details are available.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BEHAR.										
Patna Division.										
Patna	279,455	575,964	615,622	282,819	282,451	1,756,856	845·45	1,541	627	420
Gya	346,794	684,633	726,035	358,808	355,206	2,124,682	450·91	42	23	31
Shahabad	274,934	613,268	690,695	336,982	323,964	1,964,909	450·04	166	100	10
Durbhunga	362,576	828,627	879,909	467,161	457,750	2,633,447	789·64	102	39	184
Mozufferpore	368,254	808,953	869,539	456,778	446,790	2,582,060	859·54	140	53	179
Sarun	326,699	694,334	809,845	389,231	386,972	2,280,382	868·71	138	10	134
Chumparun	282,821	581,365	564,087	289,262	286,894	1,721,608	487·57	84	38	1,814
Total ...	2,241,533	4,787,144	5,155,732	2,581,041	2,540,027	15,063,944	636·92	2,213	890	2,772
Bhagulpore Division.										
Monghyr	280,234	618,509	654,177	350,615	346,473	1,969,774	502·23	393	498	200
Bhagulpore	321,469	627,589	644,261	351,530	342,778	1,966,158	460·67	154	101	323
Purneah	304,712	613,666	602,128	323,414	309,479	1,848,687	372·94	75	182	70
Maldah	126,401	224,702	241,954	122,806	122,025	711,487	374·27	26	.....	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs	246,547	470,918	468,063	313,902	314,171	1,567,054	286·74	181	158	2,717
Total ...	1,279,363	2,555,384	2,610,583	1,462,267	1,434,926	8,063,160	393·07	829	939	3,311
Total for Behar ...	3,520,896	7,342,528	7,766,315	4,043,308	3,974,953	23,127,104	523·66	3,042	1,829	6,083
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	325,617	558,007	606,775	319,695	310,588	1,795,065	494·24	278	234	1,830
Ungool	17,719	32,377	30,142	19,442	19,942	101,903	115·67	1	.....	5
Pooree	127,369	295,701	291,219	150,908	150,659	888,487	359·42	19	32	768
Balasore	160,799	297,071	322,318	164,390	161,501	945,280	459·76	134	38	643
Total for Orissa ...	631,504	1,183,156	1,250,454	654,435	642,690	3,730,735	412·64	432	304	3,246
Chota Nagpore Division.										
Hazaribagh	185,280	324,772	343,593	220,131	216,246	1,104,742	157·35	167	58	327
Lohardugga	289,886	476,501	498,332	320,156	314,255	1,609,244	133·60	80	209	35,992
Singbhoom	85,843	142,631	144,941	84,050	82,153	453,775	120·91	.....	.....	2,988
Manbhoom	178,494	327,871	336,013	197,457	196,887	1,058,228	255·18	24	3	525
Total for Chota Nagpore ...	739,503	1,271,775	1,322,879	821,794	809,541	4,225,989	156·72	271	270	39,832
Grand Total ...	10,548,947	21,566,925	22,240,204	11,607,726	11,276,601	66,691,456	442·87	24,670	16,928	85,613

* Excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts, for

LATION—*concluded.*

FICATION OF POPULATION—*continued.*						OCCUPATION.				
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agricul. turists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,541,061	213,141	1	22	6	37	254,540	604,243	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,891,484	233,098	.....	.....	4	.....	315,024	728,417	Ditto ditto.		
1,817,881	146,732	.....	.....	20	.....	328,421	621,829	Ditto ditto.		
2,323,979	308,985	.....	.....	158	.....	564,311	731,477	Ditto ditto.		
2,265,380	316,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	529,843	735,888	Ditto ditto.		
2,010,958	269,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	510,246	573,319	Hindi.		
1,476,985	242,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	395,639	474,988	Hindustani and Hindi.		
13,327,728	1,730,093	1	22	188	37	2,898,024	4,470,161			
1,774,013	187,517	.....	.....	7,153	.....	342,855	626,269	Hindi.		
1,764,304	185,533	.....	.....	15,732	11	392,663	586,456	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,076,539	771,130	.....	.....	679	12	345,126	591,954	Hindustani and Bengali.		
380,170	329,546	.....	.....	1,734	10	136,459	211,049	Bengali.		
846,573	108,878	.....	134	605,517	2,896	337,081	447,739	Sonthalia and Bengali.		
5,841,599	1,582,604	.....	134	630,815	2,929	1,554,184	2,463,467			
19,169,327	3,312,697	1	156	631,003	2,966	4,452,208	6,933,628			
1,744,227	47,529	.....	3	29	935	308,196	569,506	Uriya.		
100,366	275	.....	.....	304	952	21,410	30,409	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
873,664	14,003	.....	.....	.....	1	180,534	266,075	Uriya.		
915,792	23,804	.....	4	4,332	533	199,446	262,015	Do.		
3,634,049	85,611	.....	7	4,665	2,421	709,586	1,128,005			
924,811	106,097	.....	.....	73,281	1	204,178	340,725	Hindi.		
868,842	77,403	.....	57	626,316	345	318,560	478,097	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
447,810	2,329	.....	.....	648	.....	85,402	141,279	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
946,247	45,453	.....	23	43,189	22,764	210,234	315,094	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
3,187,710	231,282	.....	80	743,434	23,110	818,374	1,275,195			
43,245,206	21,493,001	156	156,734	1,631,248	37,700	13,401,984*	19,716,121*			

which no details are available.

E.—

1.—*Approximate return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Party in the Lower*

Name of survey division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnah. Completed.	Pergunnah. Partially completed.	Number of pergunnahs and village circuits.
No. 8.—Bengal and Orissa Cadastral Survey.	Lieutenant-Colonel W. Barron, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, second grade, and F. W Kelly, Esq., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, fourth grade, in temporary charge from 14th May 1887.	Mozufferpore ...	.....	.....	.....
					Boundary
		Dinagepore ...	Sunkerpore Estate ...		673
			Maldwar Estate ...		73
					Field
			Sunkerpore Estate ...		532
					Boundary
		Cuttack ...	Angul Estate ...		385
					Field
			Angul Estate ...		81
					Traverse
		Calcutta Town survey ...	...	...	.....
					Street
		Ditto ditto ...	...	...	.....
Approximate area traversed in advances			Sunkerpore ...	...	141
			Maldwar ...	...	73
			Angul ...	...	304
			Calcutta ...	..	.....

FISCAL.

Provinces for season 1886-87 *or from* 1*st October* 1886 *to end of Field Season.*

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square mile.	Estimated cost of all kinds including contingencies for season 1886-87 or from 1st October 1886 to 30th September 1887.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	Extract from remarks by Executive Officer.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	*On Thakbust Maps.*
.....	.....	8,307 12 3	.....	The 4″ maps of the mouzawar survey of Dinagepore (season 1857-61) have been used instead of thakbust maps.
				On Demarcation.
survey.				
238	250	8,910 0 0	35 10 0	"Sunkerpur estate. The village trijunctions have been marked by stone prisms over about half the estate; 1,500 prisms remain to be delivered. The demarcation was only commenced when the detachment took the field. The Assistant Surveyor reports that in many cases the present boundaries differ much from the old survey.
438	50	1,650 0 0	33 0 0	"Angul estate. The demarcation by the Civil Department kept ahead of the survey, and is reported by the surveyor in charge to be good. The demarcation of exterior boundary, however, caused delay as it could not be done without the presence of the representative of the adjoining estates who disputed the boundary. The demarcation officers accompanied the Asssistant Surveyor and rendered every assistance. There are still two disputed portions on the east boundary to be adjusted next season."
survey 16″=1 mile.				
239	199	47,251 0 0	237 7 0	
survey.				
565	340	11,220 0 0	33 0 0	*General.*
survey 16″=1 mile.				"The survey broke ground in Sunkerpore estate in the middle of December 1886, but cadastral work was not fairly started till the end of that month owing to want of labour.
486	615	1,36,340 0 0	221 11 0	"Traverse work was commenced in Angul estate the middle of January, but cadastral survey not till March 1887. The sarbarakars of Angul in many instances gave assistance in clearing their boundaries. The survey was much impeded throughout the season by sickness among the surveyor and their squads of khalasies."
survey.				
.....	6·5	44,692 0 0	17,877 0 0	"The detail survey of the Town of Calcutta will, it is expected, be completed this season from the south up to Lall Bazar and Bow Bazar Streets forming the northern limits of the operations for 1886-87."
and house survey.				
.....	2·5			"The following is the approximate area remaining for survey, viz.—In district Dinagepore, boundary survey in Sunkerpore estate 20 square miles, in the Maldwar estate 140 square miles, and field survey in Sunkerpore 71 square miles, and Maldwar estates 190 square miles."
.....	51	.....	.....	
.....	50	.....	.....	In district Cuttack. Angul estate boundary survey 540 square miles, field survey cultivation 413½ square miles, and forests and hills 405 square miles, Calcutta Town traverse survey 1·5 square miles, street and house survey 4 square miles, Esplanade 1·5 square miles.
.....	278	.....	.....	
.....	4	.....	.....	In addition to the above, Banki estate in district Cuttack, area 121 square miles, has been assigned to the party for traverse survey.

E.—

2.—*Statement of work done by Non-Professional Parties*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	Districts in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of thakbust maps made over to the Surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.
Burdwan	Midnapore	14,425	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Trunk and Ranigunge-Midnapore roads, lying in Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankoora and Midnapore.	242 miles	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bankoora (ghatwali lands).	1,401	Tenures	.....	.....	472

5.—*Statement of land revenue Demand, Collections,*

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Demand.			Collec	
Divisions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.
				Current.	Current.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	83,39,370	5,58,591	88,97,961	77,96,241	35,787
Presidency	50,44,618	2,56,609	53,01,227	48,30,130	29,842
Rajshahye	49,48,253	1,73,367	51,21,620	47,54,843	36,550
Dacca	33,83,508	4,99,629	38,83,137	31,35,103	56,124
Chittagong	25,57,112	2,69,837	28,26,949	23,51,504	48,238
Patna	82,03,842	3,98,148	86,01,990	78,25,155	24,490
Bhagulpore	33,67,500	1,21,626	34,89,126	32,55,781	29,768
Orissa	18,71,412	2,10,443	20,81,855	17,75,573	36,157
Chota Nagpore	3,79,683	25,232	4,04,915	3,48,991	16,938
Total ...	3,80,95,298	25,13,482	4,06,08,780	3,60,73,321	3,13,894

6.—*Land*

1	2	3	4	5
Description of revenue.	Revenue for 1885-86.		Revenue for 1886-87.	
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,49,65,924	3,51,50,548	3,50,07,076	3,50,72,317
Ditto added to revenue roll during present year	2,64,852	2,93,680	33,161	68,116
Ditto taken off revenue roll during present year	2,16,156	.....	16,449	.....
Collections from Government estates	30,18,757	29,47,196	30,71,510	32,67,340
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	.....	7,721	.....	1,66,887
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above...	.....	1,83,730	.....	1,73,591
Total ...	3,89,33,379	3,85,82,875	3,80,95,298*	3,87,48,251

(a).—These amounts will not correctly result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4 owing to the arrear collections arrear balances and collections are taken into account in column 8. There is also

FISCAL—*concluded.*

from 1*st April* 1886 *to* 31*st March* 1887.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of duplicate maps prepared.	NUMBER OF REGISTERS COMPLETED.				Expenditure from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.	Rate per square mile of area demarcated.	REMARKS.
	English.		Vernacular.				
	Village.	Estate.	Village.	Estate.			
					Rs.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,20,351	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,873	.....	
508	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,637	.....	

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1886-87.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TIONS.				NET BALANCES.			
Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.	Total.	Remissions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Arrear.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,72,678	21,853	83,26,559	30,616	5,06,510	34,276	5,40,786	36,467
1,77,465	5,392	50,42,829	17,170	1,80,316	60,912	2,41,228	99,783
1,44,800	5,225	49,41,418	18,311	1,51,239	10,652	1,61,891	73,726
3,35,534	29,979	35,56,740	37,122	1,92,281	96,994	2,89,275	1,83,062
1,41,207	13,694	25,54,643	49,555	1,56,395	66,356	2,22,751	36,987
3,50,758	8,649	82,09,052	5,199	3,52,982	34,757	3,87,739	3,77,043
1,00,696	5,210	33,91,455	4,633	81,580	11,458	93,038	84,289
1,66,422	17,980	19,96,132	15,027	54,652	16,044	70,696	1,36,498
21,214	1,802	3,88,945	100	13,754	2,116	15,870	4,204
19,10,774	1,09,784	3,84,07,773	1,77,733	16,89,709	3,33,565	20,23,274	10,32,059

Revenue.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
.....	3,50,72,317	(*a*)12,85,010	.....	.....	* The increase is due to remission of settlement of temporarily-settled and Government estates.
.....	68,116	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,11,708	30,56,632	(*a*)7,38,264	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1,407	.....	.....	
2,11,708	3,81,96,065	20,24,681	1,859	1,72,048	

(Rs. 20,20,558) having been included in column 5. while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, while both a further difference *per contra* of Rs. 1,77,73 on account of remission.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1886-87.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
1. Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Canoongoes and Patwaris.	Hon. Mr. MacDonnell.	To enable the Government to establish an independent agency to maintain the record of rights and the settlement of rents when ascertained and fixed by a cadastral survey. The cost of such agency to be defrayed by the levy of a cess on immoveable property in the manner prescribed by the Cess Act.	Read in Council and referred to Select Committee on the 14th February 1885. The Bill has not been further proceeded with.
2. Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds.	To provide for the preparation and maintenance of registers of permanent tenures. The registration, as a rule, is to be optional, but the Bill enables the Government to direct compulsory registration within specified areas when it thinks fit.	Read in Council on the 20th December 1884. Select Committee appointed on the same date. Preliminary report presented on the 10th April 1886. The Bill has not been further proceeded with.
3. Bill to amend Act III (B.C.) of 1879 (an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, and in Howrah).	Hon. Mr. Reynolds.	To prevent interruption to the work of manufacture, this Bill as originally introduced provided that a certificated Engineer's report on the condition of a prime-mover is to be accepted as sufficient; it also empowered the Government to frame rules for the grant of certificates to persons qualified to act as Engineers. But the Bill was eventually passed in the form recommended by the Boiler Commission, by simply striking out of Act III of 1879 all words which referred to the inspection of prime-movers.	Read in Council on the 24th January 1885 and referred to Select Committee on that date. Passed by the Council on the 10th April 1886. Governor-General's assent refused in letter No. 2460, of the 20th December 1886, from the Legislative Department of the Government of India.
4. Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.	Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.	The primary object of the Bill is to introduce such modifications into the existing law of Calcutta as are necessary to adapt it to the enlarged area in which it will be in force; "Calcutta," in the Bill, including a large portion of the suburbs of the Town as at present constituted.	Introduced and read in Council on th 10th April 1886, and referred to Select Committee on the 27th November 1886. Preliminary report presented on the 2nd April 1887.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1886-87, *and sanctioned as required by law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. III of 1886.			
1. An Act to amend Act IV (B.C.) of 1876 and Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	Hon. the Advocate-General.	To provide for the imposition of a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees upon any person selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded; but no proceedings under this section of the Act can be instituted except by order, or with the consent, of the Commissioners.	Introduced and read in Council on the 17th September 1886. Select Committee appointed on the same date, and its report was presented on the 24th September 1886. Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 24th September 1886. Governor-General's assent, 1st October 1886.
Act No. I of 1887.			
2. An Act to provide for a survey of the Town of Calcutta.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds.	To provide for a new survey. The legal advisers of Government had expressed an opinion that the Bengal Survey Act (V of 1873) was not applicable to the survey of Calcutta, and recommended that a special Act should be passed for carrying out the survey.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 15th January 1887. Governor-General's assent, 31st January 1887.
Act No. II of 1887.			
3. An Act to amend Bengal Act V of 1880.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds.	To extend the benefits of the Bengal Vaccination Act (1880) to immigrants and temporary sojourners.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 14th April 1886. Governor-General's assent, 5th March 1887.
Act No. III of 1887.			
4. An Act to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870.	Hon. Mr. Macaulay.	To enable the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association to nominate successors to retiring Commissioners who were representatives of those bodies, and generally to recognize and affirm the elective principle in the constitution of the Calcutta Port Trust.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 2nd April 1887. Governor-General's assent, 15th April 1887.
Act No. IV of 1887.			
5. An Act to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong.	Hon. Mr. Macaulay.	To create a Port Trust which will be able to raise capital secured on the income of the port for the purpose of providing a tug-steamer to be permanently stationed in the port, of improving the approaches of the river, of providing moorings, of erecting salt golahs, and of constructing a good strand road, and of other works of a similar character which will be of permanent benefit to the shipping.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 26th March 1887. Governor-General's assent, 11th May 1887.
Act No. V of 1887.			
6. An Act for the regulation of the Rural Police in the Chota Nagpore Division.	Hon. Mr. Allen. ...	To enable the Deputy Commissioner to group together a number of villages, and for each group or circle to appoint a paid tehsildar, who will perform the duty of assessment and collection of the rural police tax, which duty was imposed on the headman by Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 26th March 1887. Governor-General's assent, 11th May 1887.

B.—JUDICIAL

1.—(*Civil and Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers with the cost*

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.				
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Sq. miles.	Souls.								
Province of Bengal. Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,896	64,612,563	(a)29	(b)30	(b)157	...	...	(2)31	(3)69	(4)232
	Criminal...				44	(c)131	(1)15	...		(d)45	2,084
	Revenue...				44	(c)131	...	...	9	.....	39
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	11,788	1,771,593	1	3	8	1	...	3	8	20
	Criminal...										
	Revenue...										
	Total ...	150,684	66,384,156	30	121	427	16	...	43	122	2,375

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions.
(b) Munsifs.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates including two Presidency Magistrates.
(e) 383 Stipendiary and 1,689 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(f) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdictions in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year 1886, *of Tribunals.*

Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
Original.		Appeals.				
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
13	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
471,575	42,633	23,849	(g)2,932			
158,598	(f)7,817	9,759	(h)3,512	98,16,446 0 0	73,38,536 0 0	
10,571	506	496	53			
15,247	966	1,053	65	75,625 8 3	1,40,554 14 9	
655,991	51,922	35,157	6,562	9,892,071 8 3	7,479,090 14 9	

Grades of Judicial Officers.		Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges(1) ...	13	2
	District Judges(2) ...	28	1
	Additional Judges(2) ...	2	...
	Subordinate Judges(3) ...	(i)6	46
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges(3)	(j)8	
	Munsifs(4)	(k)2	230

(g) Includes miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.
(h) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(i) Of these, five are Deputy Commissioners and one is Assistant Commissioner, vested with the power of a Subordinate Judge.
(j) Three of these are Cantonment Magistrates, vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge.
(k) Both of them are Assistant Commissioners vested with the powers of a Munsif.
(l) Including Calcutta.

B.—JUDICIAL

2.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1		2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code		1	1	1
Do. relating to the army and navy	Chapter VII	5	1	1
Do. against the public tranquillity	do. VIII	3,319	2,820	2,540
Do. by or relating to public servants	do. IX	257	216	204
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	do. X	4,455	4,349	4,106
False evidence and offences against public justice	do. XI	3,357	3,256	3,089
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	do. XII	151	143	128
do. relating to weights and measures	do. XIII	269	260	259
do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals ...	do. XIV	6,661	6,589	6,487
do. relating to religion	do. XV	42	33	30
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life	654	592	519
	Attempt at murder, culpable homicide, and suicide ...	488	457	403
	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	141	128	103
	Attempt at miscarriage	1	1	1
	Hurt	14,253	11,758	6,759
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	4,448	2,991	2,019
	Criminal force and assault	53,018	41,791	18,257
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	493	334	263
	Rape	201	132	120
	Attempt at rape	2	2	2
	Unnatural offence	75	60	51
	Attempt at unnatural offence	.....	.....	.....
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	34,303	26,859	16,694
	Attempt at theft	15	15	10
	Extortion	1,138	693	434
	Robbery and dacoity	384	297	216
	Attempt at robbery	2	2	2
	Criminal misappropriation of property	739	531	393
	Criminal breach of trust	2,856	1,845	1,373
	Attempt at breach of trust	2	1	1
	Receiving of stolen property	1,960	1,872	1,829
	Cheating	1,918	1,099	734
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	62	37	18
	Mischief	9,913	7,135	4,284
	Attempt at mischief	11	11	10
	Criminal trespass	33,660	28,565	9,660
	Attempt at criminal trespass	209	207	20
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII ...		223	190	175
Criminal breach of contracts of service	do. XIX ...	54	34	22
Offences relating to marriage	do. XX ...	4,752	2,854	1,279
Attempt relating to marriage	do. do. ...	1	1	1
Defamation	do. XXI ...	690	384	223
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	do. XXII ...	2,260	1,759	981
Offences under special and local laws	...	91,233	88,618	73,386
	Total ...	278,676	238,926	157,087
For the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		5,886	4,046	3,385
	GRAND TOTAL ...	284,562	242,972	160,472

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of Offence in the Province of Bengal in the year 1886.

NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	
11,789	3,685	7,175	23	906	
280	141	128	1	10	
6,913	2,186	4,540	11	176	
3,952	1,382	1,335	17	218	
144	46	95	.....	3	
306	87	216	.....	3	
9,356	562	8,764	.....	30	
42	19	22	.....	1	
1,209	664	322	11	212	
431	125	274	11	21	
125	55	54	1	15	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	
10,611	5,157	5,055	15	384	
3,632	2,240	1,253	3	136	
25,429	13,839	11,012	14	564	
465	269	144	2	50	
179	130	40	.....	9	
2	2	.....	.....	.....	
62	41	17	.....	4	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	
24,773	10,176	13,355	43	1,199	
14	4	10	.....	.....	
603	426	149	.....	28	
839	445	250	4	140	
6	4	2	.....	.....	
528	242	271	.....	15	
1,665	989	592	8	76	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	
3,169	1,077	1,979	3	109	
962	612	303	.....	47	
27	20	7	.....	.....	
6,144	3,616	2,287	10	231	
13	4	9	.....	.....	
14,976	7,714	6,646	17	629	
30	16	14	.....	.....	
333	216	44	1	72	
43	22	20	.....	1	
1,762	1,409	257	7	89	
3	3	.....	.....	.....	
284	202	61	.....	21	
1,330	703	601	2	24	
98,909	14,951	83,009	38	911	
234,341	73,985	150,783	242	6,334	
5,380	1,544	3,671	4	161	
236,724	75,529	154,454	246	6,495	

B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the*

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and section 485 ...	78	78
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	3,002	11,723
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII.—Security for good behaviour ...	1,199	1,224
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	551	956
5. Possession, Chapter XII	(a)352	.....
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	980	981
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	36	36
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	911	911
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	974	1,348
Total ...	8,083	17,257
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	98	397
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,181	17,654

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in Statements 2, 4, or 5, preferred

Column 1, sub-heads 2, 3, and 8.—Charges of contempt of Court, and cases under sections 107, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, these heads, and required to give security or recognizance under sections 120, 123,

Column 1, sub-heads, 4, 5, and 9.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in statements 2, 4, or 5. Jury cases

N. B.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, there were 18 cases for the restoration of abducted females under Chapter

4.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates... Special Magistrates under section 14	111	.....	26	71	.....
Subordinate Magistrates... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	1,928	.....	637	1,225	33
Subordinate Magistrates... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	178,650	214	58,110	62,946	49,210
Subordinate Magistrates... Benches of Magistrates	48,097	12	13,320	8,890	25,335
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	256	.....	19	230	.....
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,099	2	672	582	701
Courts of Session	3,096	18	1,168	1,467	10
Superior Courts	131	.....	33	84	.....
Total ...	(a)234,368	246	73,985	(a)75,495	75,289
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,427	3	1,544	2,496	1,170
GRAND TOTAL ...	239,795	249	75,529	77,991	76,459

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head "Court of Sessions." Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C.P.C.

Column 1, sub-head "Superior Courts." Includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under sections 307 and 374, C.P.C.

Column 2.—That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear

Column 3.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of Remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred

Columns 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, the orders passed by it, or as pending,

Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.

Column 8.—An insane accused who has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either

Column 9.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.

Column 10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts, the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody should be taken off the

General.—The figures in this statement should not include those of Statement No. 3, but should agree with those of Statement No. 2.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1886.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
35	42	
3,573	7,817	
332	836	
299	648	
.....	.....	(*a*) Of these 332 cases were decided during the year.
9	972	
20	16	
485	404	
198	1,144	
4,951	11,879	
295	98	
5,246	11,977	

but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of remarks of statement 2 against the complaint by them.
C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate head of the schedule in Statement 3 and in statement 4. Persons convicted under C. P. C., will also appear in statement 5.
under Chapter X will, however, appear in statement 13.
XLVI, section 551 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886.

ON. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	14	53	5·4	182	(*a*) The case of one person was remanded for trial.
.....	33	1,241	6·04	3,703	(*b*) Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mofussil.
2,837	5,333	113,384	(*b*)9·3	355,037	
12	523	40,749	(*b*)3·2	50,350	(*c*) Besides these, one person received on commitment from Rangoon, and who was pending trial at the close of 1885, was tried and convicted during the year.
6	1	183	8·7	32	Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
91	51	1,442	7·09	4,541	
71	362	1,487	48·2	11,019	
.....	13	89	26·8	421	
3,017	6,335	158,598	8·1	425,275	
54	160	3,365	.....	9,254	
3,971	6,495	161,963	8·1	434,529	

only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
to other provinces.
and not in columns 5 and 6, against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted, according to if orders have not been passed.

convicted or acquitted.

of apprehension, or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing file till the persons implicated appear again."

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO											
				IMPRISONMENT.								
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
											Rs.	A. P.
Village Officers	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	15	...	...	56	1	.....	.....	45	0 0
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	42	4	...	1,216	1	1	1	1,154	0 0
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	21,992	822	...	82,804	1,323	8,399	585	72,267	0 0
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	994	48	...	30,624	47	97	2	29,367	0 0
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	...	...	...	184	...	...	19	56	.....	.....	5	0 0
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	297	25	...	788	44	213	86	677	0 0
Courts of Sessions	...	151	...	1,265	15	...	62	17	29	24	.....	
Superior Courts	19	13	...	52	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	19	164	...	24,841	914	...	115,569	1,490	(*a*)8,739	(*b*)698	103,515	0 0
Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	1,233	39	...	2,270	177	37	12	2,053	0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	19	164	...	26,074	953	...	117,839	1,667	8,776	710	105,568	0 0

(*a*) Of these 948 persons were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish securities in addition to other punishments.
(*b*) In the cases of 15 persons the imprisonment was simple; 4 persons were convicted in 15 cases, but only one sentence was passed on each person.

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head "Courts of Sessions." Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C.
Column 1, sub-head "Superior Courts." Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 19.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines imposed
Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under section 545, Act X of 1882. These awards should also be shown under the head *fines*
General.—(1) The total of columns 5, 6, and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both exclusive), and the total of column 8 should corres-
(2) This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and where two penalties are inflicted on the same offender, to exhibit them both.
such as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a footnote. As regards persons whose cases were referred
the Court making the reference.

N. B.—Besides the persons entered in the statement there were 3,345 persons who were warned and discharged: 315 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts
them; 58 persons ordered to get their children vaccinated; 187 persons ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; 9 women to discontinue brothels: 86 persons were

STATEMENTS — *continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.															
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.						WHIPPED.		Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in Reformatory School.
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 0 0	.....	...	...	...	407 0 0	359 0 0	.....	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
62 0 0	.....	180	...	...	6,281 0 0	6,126 0 0	582 0 0	24	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
9,777 0 0	564 0 0	3	15	1	5,99,054 0 0	5,14,214 0 0	38,547 0 0	4,958	14,360	4,051	30	...	581	556	186	50
1,229 0 0	25 0 0	1	...	...	90,652 0 0	86,711 0 0	3,666 0 0	489	510	45	...	...	24	18	5	1
13 0 0	.....	3 8	...	...	790 0 0	120 0 0	.....	3	54	124	3	...	15	32	9	4
90 0 0	17 0 0	...	1	...	7,651 0 0	6,818 0 0	193 0 0	57	220	125	6	...	24	20	...	7
31 0 0	17 0 0	...	2	4	14,677 0 0	4,295 0 0	100 0 0	20	182	351	695	56	...	7	10	1
.....	.....	195	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	20	31	1	...	1	...	...
11,213 0 0	623 0 0	...	18	5	7,19,512 0 0	6,18,643 0 0	43,088 0 0	5,559	15,356	4,716	765	57	646	634	210	63
199 0 0	14 0 0	4	...	...	14,645 11 6	12,713 13 3	939 12 0	352	807	117	7	...	39	94	44	1
11,412 0 0	637 0 0	199	18	5	7,34,157 11 6	6,31,356 13 3	44,027 12 0	5,911	16,163	4,833	872	57	685	728	254	64

by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.
"imposed" and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.
pond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
Further to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the number entered as convicted in statement 4, it is necessary to note cases for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Court should be entered against such higher Court and not again

under Act I of 1882; 129 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages; 48 vagrants were sent to the workhouse; 11 deserters were sent to the Military authorities to be dealt with by ordered to give recognizance as well as sureties.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1886.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI,* 1864, *in lieu of other punishments.*

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (SECTIONS 2 AND 3, ACT VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	98	...	276	...	169	1	114	1	27	...	28	6	720
" 380 " ...	17	...	110	...	74	3	52	5	17	2	13	2	295
" 381 " ...	2	...	16	...	22	...	9	...	13	...	4	1	67
" 382 " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
2. Extortion as defined in ... " 388 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389 " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in ... " 411 " ...	3	...	21	...	19	2	25	..	5	1	12	2	90
" 412 " ...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		6
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... " 443 " ...	2	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	14
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444 " ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6
6. House-breaking, as defined in " 445 " ...	...	...	6	...	7	1	2	...	4	...	6	...	26
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ... ... " 446 " ...	...	...	6	...	13	1	10	...	4	...	2	...	36
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	124	...	445	...	310	8	218	7	71	3	66	11	1,263
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	15	...	22	...	43	1	36	...	36	3	16	1	173
GRAND TOTAL ...	139	...	467	...	353	9	254	7	107	6	82	12	1,436

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI,* 1864.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (*Sections* 3 *and* 4).							
A. SECTION 3.—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	.....	4	13	12	1	17	47
" 380 " ...	.....	2	10	24	3	19	58
" 381 " ...	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
" 382 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 388 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 389 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in... " 411 " ...	.....	.....	1	4	1	6	12
" 412 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... " 443 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Ditto by night, as defined in ... ... " 444 " ...	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	5
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... " 445 " ...	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	6
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... " 446 " ...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	4
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

PART II.—*concluded.*

Offences for which awarded.		Number of stripes.						Total.
		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
B.—Section 4—								
1. False evidence, as defined in	Section 193, I. P. C.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	„ 194 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 195 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in	„ 211 „ and „ 377 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assault, as defined in	„ 354 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Rape, as defined in	„ 375 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in	„ 377 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Robbery, as defined in	„ 390 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Dacoity, as defined in	„ 391 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in	„ 393 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in	„ 394 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in	„ 413 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Forgery, as defined in	„ 463 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 466 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 467 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 468 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 469 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	„ 443 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
13. Ditto by night, as defined in	„ 444 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. House-breaking, as defined in	„ 445 „	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in	„ 446 „	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Total	.....	8	26	48	8	50	140
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
	Grand Total	.....	8	26	48	11	51	144

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes. 5 and under. 1st conviction.	5 and under. Subsequent conviction.	6 to 10. 1st conviction.	6 to 10. Subsequent conviction.	11 to 15. 1st conviction.	11 to 15. Subsequent conviction.	16 to 20. 1st conviction.	16 to 20. Subsequent conviction.	21 to 25. 1st conviction.	21 to 25. Subsequent conviction.	26 to 30. 1st conviction.	26 to 30. Subsequent conviction.	Total.
Section 44, Act IV of 1879 ...	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Sections 224 and 225 of Act VI of 1864	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Section 240, Indian Penal Code	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 251 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 279 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 290 ,, ,, ,, ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
,, 294 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 304(*a*) ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 323 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 324 ,, ,, ,, ...	2	.....	4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
,, 352 ,, ,, ,, ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
,, 354 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 376 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 379 ,, ,, ,, ...	9	.....	20	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37
,, 380 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
,, 428 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 429 ,, ,, ,, ...	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
,, 448 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 454 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
,, 457 ,, ,, ,, ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
,, 461 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 507 ,, ,, ,, ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total ...	25	.....	44	.....	11	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	87
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	25	.....	44	.....	11	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	87

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other Punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
Total number of whippings awarded	1,490	Total number of convicted persons who might have been, but were not, whipped—23,729.
Ditto of other punishments	1,49,293	
Percentage of whipping ...	·9	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	
Total number of whippings awarded	177	
Ditto of other punishments	3,492	
Percentage of whipping ...	5·06	
Percentage of whipping for the whole province ...	1·09	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

6.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1886.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts†.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	5,268	3	522	2,846	...	476	1,101	16	77	5	222	.....	
„ Courts of Sessions ...	9,279	9	2,184	3,941	...	930	1,750	17	75	1	372	.....	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,273	3	675	287	...	120	111	.....	4	.....	73	.....	
by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	(a)15,820	15	3,381	7,074	...	1,526	2,962	33	156	6	667	.....	
Total of the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	323	.....	116	114	...	14	44	2	18	3	12	.....	
Total of Appeals ...	16,143	15	3,497	7,188	...	1,540	3,006	35	174	9	679	.....	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,216	.....	1,040	346	...	25	125	7	438	68	154	.....	
„ Courts of Sessions	1,963	.....	1,855	631	...	.....	49	24	579	390	108	.....	
„ Superior Courts	1,775	1	552	410	7	107	497	1	108	.....	92	.....	
Total ...	(b)4,954	1	3,447	1,387	7	132	671	32	1,125	458	354	.....	
Total of the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	30	.....	7	7	...	1	1	.....	11	.....	3	.....	
Total of Revision ...	4,984	1	3,454	1,394	7	133	677	32	1,136	458	357	.....	
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,127	16	6,951	8,582	7	1,673	3,683	67	1,310	467	1,036	.....	

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section 266, Criminal Procedure Code.
† That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.
(*a*). In addition to these, two appeals, one from Rangoon and the other from Port Blair, filed in 1885 and 1886, respectively, were disposed of during the year.
(*b*). Besides these, there were 2,660 accused persons in whose cases the applications made were not in their behalf or interest. These persons, though not shown in column 2, are shown in the columns 4 to 12 according to the result of the applications.

7.—(*Civil*).—*Statements showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1886.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVEABLE PROPERTY.											SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Total.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or for withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
1.—CIVIL COURTS.																				
Unpaid Tribunals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	1,16,284	17,620	13,107	4,095	9,341	1,823	3,514	5,820	6,421	2,195	1,80,220	1,57,545	870	133	419	74	379	178	228	1,59,826
Small Cause Courts ...	27,921	5,391	2,537	1,544	11,218	1,540	4,212	789	2,071	657	57,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	4,371	387	377	155	248	58	101	97	131	90	6,015	780	4	.....	2	2	4	20	15	827
Chief Courts of Districts...	63	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	70	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	54
Total ...	1,48,639	23,399	16,021	5,795	20,807	3,421	7,827	6,707	8,624	2,945	2,44,185	1,58,375	874	133	421	76	383	202	243	1,60,707
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1,681	740	1,152	929	702	169	8	154	398	336	6,269	2,284	1	.....	13	.....	2	6	.....	2,306
Total of Civil Courts ...	150,320	24,139	17,173	6,724	21,509	3,590	7,835	6,861	9,022	3,281	250,454	1,60,659	875	133	434	76	385	208	243	1,63,013

II.—REVENUE COURTS.																			
Unpaid Local Tribunals...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	145	15	21	4,968
District Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,570	5	140	56	30	18	5	14	5,659
												5,397	100	89	6					
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,967	105	229	62	46	163	20	35	10,627
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Perguunahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	123
Total of Revenue Courts...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,080	105	232	62	46	170	20	35	10,750
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts	5,714	2,706	1,469	714	10,417	3,559	3,714	382	367	174	29,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts ...	161	.....	30	25	37	10	2	5	25	16	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5,875	2,706	1,499	739	10,454	3,569	3,716	387	392	190	29,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,56,195	26,845	18,672	7,463	31,963	7,159	11,551	7,248	9,414	3,471	2,79,981	1,70,739	980	305	496	122	555	228	278	1,73,763

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

7.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1886.

Class of Tribunals.	Title and other Suits.																			
	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
1.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Village Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	18,021	804	7,077	5,092	351	588	28	414	28	580	520	4	2	1	2	20	.....	279	33,811	3,73,857	
Small Cause Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,880	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	580	127	28	224	59	71	3	89	.....	6	82	...	...	1	...	6	.....	78	1,354	8,196	
Chief Court of Districts...	17	.....	1	12	6	6	5	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	9	218	1	282	406	
Total ...	18,618	931	7,106	5,328	416	665	36	504	29	588	604	4	2	3	2	35	218	358	35,447	4,40,339	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1,995	3	283	403	14	5	1	45	13	29	9	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2,802	11,377	
Total of Civil Courts ...	20,613	934	7,389	5,731	430	670	37	549	42	617	613	4	2	3	2	35	218	360	38,249	4 51,716	

II.—REVENUE COURTS.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,963
District Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,659
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,627
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	474	474	597
Total of Revenue Courts...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	474	474	11,224
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,216
Superior Courts ...	2	19	3	12	20	67	.....	1	8	.....	28	1	...	6	...	4	4	25	200	511
Total ...	2	19	3	12	20	67	.....	1	8	.....	28	1	...	6	...	4	4	25	200	29,727
GRAND TOTAL ...	29,615	953	7,392	5,743	450	737	37	550	50	617	641	5	2	9	2	39	222	859	38,923	4,92,667

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

8.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1886.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. A. P.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	73,700	1,88,095	61,503	45,247	4,892	.....	...	...	420	2,23,05,759 0 0	
Small Cause Courts	10,009	28,147	11,423	8,301	.....	.....	...	...	...	33,49,933 0 0	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	341	2,200	1,059	407	8	3,461	408	267	45	2,25,07,080 0 0	
Chief Courts of Districts	1	4	12	67	50	207	21	19	25	66,89,955 0 0	
Total ...	84,051	2,18,446	73,997	54,022	4,950	3,668	429	286	490	5,48,52,727 0 0	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	3,841	5,257	1,380	776	44	27	9	...	43	5,00,311 4 3	
Total of Civil Courts ...	87,892	2,23,703	75,377	54,798	4,994	3,695	438	286	533	5,53,53,038 4 3	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	1,941	2,200	474	310	19	14	...	1	9	2,04,098 0 0	
Collectors' Court	1,254	2,733	925	637	60	22	...	...	28	3,40,664 0 0	
Total ...	3,195	4,933	1,399	947	79	36	...	1	37	5,44,762 0 0	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	45	60	6	10	1	1	...	...	474	7,622 13 3	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	3,240	4,993	1,405	957	80	37	...	1	511	5,52.384 13 3	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	9,310	12,687	3,082	3,303	518	316	...	...	...	20,68,381 0 0	
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	156	89	61	193	33,00,073 0 0	
Total ...	9,310	12,687	3,082	3,303	530	472	89	61	193	53,68,454 0 0	
Grand Total ...	1,00,442	2,41,383	79,864	59,058	5,604	4,204	527	348	1,237	6,12,73,877 1 6	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the general Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1886.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	4,42,707	.....	58,508	57,346	25,407	1,40,168	5,825	885	324	63,709	20,898	69,637	27,989	133	57	
Small Cause Courts	63,729	.....	8,395	6,883	9,309	21,743	361	96	32	8,864	3,296	4,750	90	43	26	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	10,856	.....	1,160	1,330	429	2,930	27	38	4	1,905	713	2,320	1,238	189	64	
Chief Courts of Districts	708	.....	53	70	16	59	3	9	3	209	115	171	97	167	160	
Total ...	5,18,000	.....	68,116	65,629	35,161	1,64,900	6,216	1,028	363	74,687	25,022	76,878	29,414	123	53	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	13,357	.....	2,509	916	2,036	1,382	318	226	74	2,635	1,169	2,092	297	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	5,31,357	.....	70,625	66,545	37,197	1,66,282	6,534	1,254	437	77,322	26,191	78,970	29,711	123	53	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	12,506	.....	2,468	586	855	3,601	36	4	1	2,298	702	1,955	789	87	44	
District Courts	79	.....	9	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	6	1	59	3	148	69	
Total ...	12,585	.....	2,477	586	856	3,604	36	4	1	2,304	703	2,014	792	87	46	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	707	.....	14	1	114	78	399	.....	.....	12	.....	89	68	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	13,292	.....	2,491	587	970	3,682	435	4	1	2,316	703	2,103	860	87	46	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	32,804	.....	4,300	10,014	2,845	6,975	50	447	172	3,971	1,180	2,850	946	149	14	
Superior Courts	964	.....	128	14	58	117	.....	8	1	136	37	465	386	695	298	
Total ...	33,768	.....	4,428	10,028	2,903	7,092	50	455	173	4,107	1,217	3,315	1,332	165	18	
Grand Total ...	5,78,417	.....	77,544	77,160	41,070	1,77,056	7,019	1,713	611	83,745	28,111	84,388	31,903	375	117	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the general Results of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1886.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the courts.*	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.	REMARKS.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	33,062	.....	4,563	1,247	709	2,823	786	21	20	9,991	7,697	5,205	809	48	
Small Cause Courts	4,321	.....	654	122	81	301	115	4	3	1,340	1,303	398	20	36	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	3,316	.....	399	88	89	250	56	4	1	1,122	758	549	185	57	
Chief Courts of Districts	7,890	.....	682	324	119	3,896	267	25	10	667	593	1,397	425	62	
Total ...	48,589	.....	6,298	1,781	998	7,270	1,224	54	34	13,120	10,351	7,459	1,439	48	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	639	.....	302	20	8	18	37	1	.....	74	42	137	40	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	49,228	.....	6,600	1,801	1,006	7,288	1,261	55	34	13,194	10,393	7,596	1,479	48	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	378	.....	80	12	20	3	2	.....	.....	183	39	39	.....	41	
District Courts	185	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	1	18	11	44	
Total ...	563	.....	131	12	20	3	2	.....	.....	298	40	57	11	42	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	717	.....	94	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	266	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	1,280	.....	225	12	20	343	2	.....	.....	298	40	340	277	42	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	1,675	.....	356	134	95	73	17	17	9	504	298	172	37	44	
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	1,675	.....	356	134	95	73	17	17	9	504	298	172	37	44	
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,183	.....	7,181	1,947	1,121	7,704	1,280	72	43	13,996	10,731	8,108	1,793	134	

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1886.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.*	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for defaults or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District appellate court other than chief courts of districts	15,772	.....	.....	884	175	49	128	25	7,063	1,496	2,146	529	3,277	2,381	181	536	
Chief appellate courts of districts ...	14,345	.....	39	631	131	15	54	12	4,045	1,019	1,259	297	6,843	4,100	185	617	
Superior appellate courts other than chief courts of province	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	30,117	.....	39	1,515	306	64	182	37	11,108	2,515	3,405	826	10,120	6,481	182	1,153	
Civil courts in the Scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1,036	.....	83	50	205	7	6	130	113	19	89	180	154	35	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	31,153	.....	122	1,565	511	71	188	167	11,221	2,534	3,494	1,006	10,274	6,516	182	1,153	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collector's appellate courts	672	.....	11	30	39	1	...	8	264	30	70	43	176	67	98	.....	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	9	.....	.....	1	4	...	...	...	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	681	.....	11	31	43	1	...	8	267	30	71	43	176	67	98	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief court of province .. Appeals from original decrees	1,058	.....	.....	273	3	...	...	1	278	44	92	29	338	270	374	48	
Chief court of province .. Appeals from appellate decrees	4,692	.....	.....	121	...	...	...	...	2,524	69	167	251	1,560	962	205	75	
Total ...	5,750	.....	.....	394	3	...	...	1	2,802	113	259	280	1,898	1,232	236	123	
Grand Total ...	37,584	.....	133	1,990	557	72	188	176	14,290	2,677	3,824	1,329	12,348	7,815	516	1,276	

Note.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of remarks.

*That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

Part II—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *exparte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	725	.....	.....	33	13	3	43	2	239	.....	255	3	134	28	55	.....	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	2,177	.....	59	175	159	5	157	4	765	31	439	67	316	74	70	3	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	2,902	.....	59	208	172	8	200	6	1,004	31	694	70	450	102	66	3	
Civil Courts for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	85	.....	17	7	21	1	1	7	7	.....	7	8	9	2	.....	.....	
Total Civil Courts ...	2,987	.....	76	215	193	9	201	13	1,011	31	701	78	459	104	66	3	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	94	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	23	6	20	2	41	6	60	.....	
Total ...	94	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	23	6	20	2	41	6	60	.....	
Revenue Courts for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	95	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	23	6	20	3	41	6	60	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees ...	355	.....	.....	16	...	...	...	...	182	11	33	19	94	53	134	.....	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees ...	309	.....	.....	8	...	...	...	...	142	2	59	8	90	52	126	.....	
Total ...	664	.....	.....	24	...	...	...	...	324	13	92	27	184	105	131	.....	
Grand Total ...	3,746	.....	76	239	193	9	201	15	1,358	50	813	108	684	215	257	3	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, *i.e.*, the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only, viz.—

(1) Application to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, section 25.
(2) Applications for admission or re-hearing of an appeal, sections 558, 560.
(3) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 592.
(4) Applications for review of judgment, section 623.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

11.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of proceedings on Application for Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1886.

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the courts.*	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	324,278	4,836	74,915	50,768	137,763	55,996	16,479	61,20,277 0 0	11,41,171 0 0
Small Cause Courts	42,557	181	5,498	8,143	25,129	3,606	42	3,20,765 0 0	89,952 0 0
District Courts other than Chief Courts of district	14,101	843	2,592	2,530	5,060	3,076	1,453	58,80,219 0 0	6,22,062 0 0
Chief Courts of districts ...	1,967	277	391	190	503	606	399	5,84,846 0 0	61,755 0 0
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	382,903	6,137	83,396	61,631	168,455	63,284	18,373	1,29,06,107 0 0	19,14,940 0 0
Civil Courts in the Scheduled District of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,896	3	2,471	874	2,463	2,085	292	57,731 5 10	6,654 12 3
Total of Civil Courts ...	390,799	6,140	85,867	62,505	170,918	65,369	18,665	1,29,63,838 5 10	19,21,594 12 3
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts ...	5,953	25	1,807	660	2,270	1,191	163	1,44,122 0 0	1,796 0 0
District Courts	1,108	126	389	150	297	146	8	42,854 0 0	.....
Total ...	7,061	151	2,196	810	2,567	1,337	171	1,86,976 0 0	1,796 0 0
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled District of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	174	.....	89	.....	10	75	16	1,822 6 7	110 12 0
Total of Revenue Courts ...	7,235	151	2,285	810	2,577	1,412	187	1,88,798 6 7	1,906 12 0
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	18,507	739	5,406	6,799	4,930	633	.....	2,48,180 0 0	2,21,082 0 0
Superior Courts	605	63	.....	.....	62	480	462	.....	.....
Total ...	19,112	802	5,406	6,799	4,992	1,113	462	2,48,180 0 0	2,21,082 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	417,146	7,093	93,558	70,114	178,487	67,894	19,314	1,34,00,816 12 5	21,44,583 8 3

* That is the total of the

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1886.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.											
		On which moveable property.		On which immoveable property.			On which possession was given.				
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,715	5,052	11,153	4,567	27,336	456	17,311	196	7,802	289	73	6,642
429	1,039	3,252	1,188	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,537
76	122	139	136	1,218	18	839	9	381	5	38	219
5	14	10	36	131	24	83	3	27	29	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,225	6,227	14,554	5,927	28,685	498	18,237	208	8,210	323	111	8,456
2	1	524	1,424	104	51	443	62	248	2	.....	.....
2,227	6,228	15,078	7,351	28,789	549	18,680	270	8,458	325	111	8,456
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	83	348	782	206	9	611	44	124	.....	.....	29
6	12	71	100	120	.....	98	.....	36	.....	.....	26
24	95	419	882	326	9	709	44	160	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
24	95	422	885	326	9	709	44	163	.....	.....	55
481	506	772	1,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
7	14	4	8	5	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
488	520	776	1,534	5	.....	36	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
2,739	6,843	16,276	9,770	29,120	558	19,425	314	8,646	325	111	8,511

entries in columns 3 to 7.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

12.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of* 1877, *in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1886.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.†	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Courts of districts ...	700	191	41	204	145	3	...	116	20	32	2,48,016	1,31,082	1,72,994	1,33,994
Superior Courts... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	700	191	41	204	145	3	...	116	20	32	2,48,016	1,31,082	1,72,994	1,33,994

* Specially empowered under section 360, Act X of 1877.
† That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of year, if not decided.

13.—*(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1886.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Jury Trials.							Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
		Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief Courts of districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. — Assessors	2	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	123	19	15	
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. — Jurors ...	5	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All offences including abetment and attempts falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, and tried by jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna and the 24-Pergunnahs; other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
Courts of Session... Jurors ...	5	284	...	239	29	16	26	28	...	...	...	
Courts of Session... Assessors (*a*)	2	...	1,046	...	...	...	...	...	778	138	130	
High Court Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction. — Jurors(*b*)	9	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	.....	378	1,203	296	29	16	26	28	901	157	145	

(*a*). Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*b*). Qualifications as described in Rule 2 of the jury rules.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

14.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year* 1886.

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

14—*(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE											
		WITHIN THE YEAR							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURT OF SESSION.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province (i).	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces(j).	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under section 461A of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed		Transferred by order under section 461B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 461B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
												To Court of Session.	To High Court.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	8	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Offences affecting life	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Hurt	...	8	4	...	...	12	...	12	...	4	8	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Criminal force and assault	1	29	6	1	...	37	...	37	...	20	16	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	...	2	7	...	...	9	...	9	...	5	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Criminal misappropriation of property	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	2
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Criminal breach of trust	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Mischief	...	3	3	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Criminal trespass	...	3	7	2	...	12	...	12	...	5	7	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	...	45	81	...	...	126	...	126	...	106	20	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	103	129	3	...	236	...	236	...	163	66	5	1	...	235	1	3	2	...	6

MENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1886.

DISPOSED OF							NUMBER OF CASES.						SUBSIDIARY TABLE.										REMARKS.
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																				
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial (2).	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884 for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 528 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	Of the total number of persons shown in						Of cases shown in column 30.				
													Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.		
													Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 A (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (2), whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (3) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35							36				37
													(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
...	...	...	1	2	3	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	2	1	3	.....	3	3	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	8	2	10	.....	8	8	...	.....	.....	.....												
1	...	1	3	...	3	.....	3	3	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	4	8	12	.....	12	12	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	1	1	2	.....	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	20	16	36	1	36	36	3	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	5	4	9	.....	9	9	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	2	2	4	.....	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	1	2	3	.....	3	3	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	3	1	4	.....	4	4	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	5	7	12	.....	11	11	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	6	1	7	.....	6	6	...	.....	.....	.....												
...	...	...	106	29	135	.....	98	99	...	.....	.....	.....	2	230	.....	1	1	.....	1	183	12	4	...	
1	...	1	167	68	235	1	199	199	1	.....	.....	.....												

B.—JUDICIAL

15.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																
		COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.							
		Number of registration offices.	Instruments of gift, section 17, clause (*a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).	Perpetual leases, section 17, clause (*d*).	All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Leases for one year or less, section 18, clause (*c*), and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.
	Bengal.									Rs. A.								
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Burdwan	11	181	1,728	1,934	369	1,183	3,330	8,725	9,349 8	7,279	3,233	116	23	...	83	4	10,738
2	Bankoorah	9	61	660	1,539	54	2,554	827	5,695	5,465 8	3,540	3,013	49	90	...	95	5	6,792
3	Beerbhoom	5	198	635	778	113	449	1,599	3,772	4,020 4	3,842	1,608	102	16	...	49	1	5,618
4	Midnapore	13	238	1,956	2,466	318	2,071	6,536	13,574	12,537 4	8,413	7,118	210	58	1	24	...	15,824
5	Hooghly	9	156	1,793	1,344	298	593	5,509	9,693	9,322 0	4,532	1,410	161	89	1	31	...	6,224
	Howrah	5	64	1,221	1,119	210	1,020	2,617	6,251	6,604 12	1,977	955	106	102	1	1	...	3,142
6	24-Pergunnahs	17	193	4,028	3,598	556	6,727	9,710	24,812	26,497 8	6,528	4,228	234	937	4	101	7	12,039
	Calcutta	1	51	1,217	938	730	48	591	3,575	29,976 12	31	2	4	12	4	.....	4	57
7	Nuddea	10	66	657	973	170	1,244	3,154	6,264	6,255 12	1,397	1,462	15	34	...	22	...	2,930
8	Jessore	17	61	754	1,340	191	6,207	18,726	27,279	21,342 0	2,809	3,270	129	121	...	60	2	6,391
9	Khulna	8	25	652	760	184	4,376	8,562	14,559	12,146 0	1,524	918	88	195	4	7	...	2,736
10	Moorshedabad	6	72	511	731	106	154	1,604	3,178	3,944 4	1,985	645	27	40	...	.....	2	2,699
11	Dinagepore	4	60	554	425	56	62	621	1,778	2,281 0	2,217	665	6	40	...	79	4	3,011
12	Rajshahye	5	53	180	244	95	187	2,566	3,325	3,281 4	243	124	8	26	...	39	2	442
13	Rungpore	7	159	1,658	1,215	85	103	4,549	7,769	7,677 8	5,017	1,467	8	665	...	46	...	7,203
14	Bogra	1	98	222	505	54	101	1,512	2,492	2,464 8	528	727	15	86	...	.....	2	1,358
15	Pubna	4	137	605	870	65	240	2,741	4,658	4,405 12	2,134	1,430	38	29	...	44	...	3,675
16	Darjeeling	3	7	111	61	9	.....	68	256	649 0	23	12	...	1	...	.....	10	46
17	Julpigoree	3	19	711	352	50	4	447	1,583	1,869 0	760	232	13	159	...	4	...	1,168
18	Dacca	8	325	2,005	2,284	248	899	5,113	10,874	12,424 0	3,327	1,635	243	297	...	104	3	5,609
19	Furreedpore	8	80	886	1,025	81	8,038	11,184	21,294	16,777 0	2,758	949	88	55	...	72	1	3,923
20	Backergunge	14	178	1,895	2,965	154	10,438	13,720	29,350	24,775 8	4,419	4,999	265	482	...	66	...	10,081
21	Mymensingh	9	278	1,836	2,035	197	528	11,212	16,086	15,919 12	3,653	2,382	145	312	2	34	3	6,481
22	Tipperah	11	181	1,964	2,696	150	2,570	9,389	16,950	13,950 8	8,468	3,681	29	277	2	167	...	12,624
23	Chittagong	11	89	2,353	1,986	351	20,437	2,804	28,020	22,156 4	7,900	5,108	433	750	...	439	18	14,658
24	Noakhally	11	70	1,540	2,158	191	5,759	9,736	19,454	16,021 12	4,553	2,681	125	714	1	309	...	8,333
	Behar.																	
25	Patna	7	37	1,905	2,366	283	181	2,764	7,536	14,475 4	989	781	30	69	...	16	...	1,885
26	Gya	5	48	1,151	1,177	182	185	1,487	4,230	8,776 12	572	438	5	27	8	16	...	1,066
27	Shahabad	6	57	1,105	3,063	183	241	1,693	6,342	10,246 8	703	901	24	29	...	1	...	1,658
28	Mozufferpore	7	40	1,715	2,243	274	136	4,386	8,794	13,898 8	1,994	2,143	97	24	...	25	1	4,284
29	Durbhunga	6	18	1,040	1,383	250	38	2,387	5,116	7,563 0	1,205	1,161	25	20	...	240	1	2,652
30	Sarun	5	97	1,047	3,122	369	89	1,254	5,978	9,753 12	662	3,143	350	13	...	142	1	4,311
31	Chumparun	3	65	551	1,615	81	29	921	3,262	5,070 8	1,266	2,579	601	13	...	109	3	4,571
32	Monghyr	8	40	1,174	1,754	194	46	3,830	7,038	9,452 4	933	806	26	50	...	10	28	1,853
33	Bhagulpore	5	18	626	1,166	543	35	5,588	7,976	10,108 12	950	902	12	40	2	1	1	1,908
34	Purneah	4	18	690	598	85	212	3,481	5,084	5,411 4	1,580	597	14	84	...	12	58	2,345
35	Maldah	3	36	247	590	28	18	1,039	1,958	1,984 4	1,004	352	7	83	...	45	1	1,522
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	40	162	315	48	146	598	1,309	1,385 12	528	426	29	28	...	5	...	1,016
	Orissa.																	
37	Cuttack	4	115	1,090	654	53	45	513	2,470	3,402 0	2,696	455	12	6	3	12	6	3,190
38	Pooree	3	28	857	524	116	27	499	2,051	2,141 4	1,804	628	34	63	...	10	24	2,563
39	Balasore	3	66	389	235	30	47	909	1,676	1,708 0	969	248	7	19	...	44	5	1,292
	Chota Nagpore.																	
40	Hazareebagh	3	10	172	620	35	209	877	1,923	2,466 12	204	763	5	173	...	3	1	1,149
41	Lohardugga	7	27	273	375	90	236	8,603	9,604	8,739 8	207	457	42	63	1	22	...	792
42	Singbhoom	1	...	17	20	6	31	75	149	196 12	39	20	5	...	...	.....	...	64
43	Manbhoom	4	28	250	497	28	823	1,510	3,136	2,851 12	819	1,761	4	9	...	5	2	2,595
	Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	300	3,888	46,793	58,648	7,963	78,766	180,840	376,898	4,11,736-12	108,981	72,355	3,936	6,423	34	2,589	200	194,518

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1886-87.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.															
Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of sale of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money.	All other documents registered under section 18.	Total of registrations in book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, book V.	Number of wills registered, book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees.	Total expenditure.
Rs. A.	Rs.					Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 8 0	60,801 9 2
8,264 8	23,76,849	153	1,883	403	2,439	2,468 12	1	121	...	14	21	56	167	1,630	20,566 12	11,093 2 3	18,065 11 0
5,159 8	11,46,027	108	416	115	639	655 12	...	50	...	8	6	21	51	1,027	11,470 12	4,832 2 9	10,791 1 0
4,302 0	11,09,535	100	537	96	733	737 4	1	50	...	12	27	60	60	871	9,259 8	5,503 4 0	7,818 5 2
11,930 4	48,77,252	128	3,476	510	4,114	3,806 8	2	63	...	7	16	205	103	1,619	28,526 0	11,677 11 0	22,494 1 3
4,812 0	17,77,933	100	2,401	459	2,960	2,828 8	2	66	...	6	22	63	133	1,330	17,226 8	8,100 7 6	13,709 4 8
2,398 12	14,43,400	134	1,082	228	1,444	1,444 4	2	50	...	2	15	66	76	933	10,644 12	6,324 10 0	9,451 15 5
9,472 8	76,35,403	246	8,612	1,652	10,510	9,513 4	...	127	3	15	32	194	33	3,330	46,003 4	20,076 15 6	31,568 14 4
60 12	2,52,57,842	31	127	318	476	2,015 0	13	60	...	5	40	43	675	1,183	32,292 8	22,691 1 8	15,391 14 5
2,239 4	13,08,572	120	4,527	1,168	5,815	5,686 0	...	119	...	11	15	66	156	1,010	14,657 0	6,484 3 3	13,886 2 10
4,932 8	15,06,899	211	29,314	1,017	30,542	24,286 12	...	72	3	5	4	124	148	1,771	50,861 4	15,699 1 6	35,831 0 0
2,139 8	10,76,111	86	8,593	504	9,183	7,520 4	...	27	1	2	...	158	90	801	21,917 12	6,770 14 9	13,926 0 5
2,052 8	12,43,307	50	388	216	654	889 4	1	119	...	3	29	40	249	706	7,362 0	6,263 15 1	7,470 0 8
2,354 4	7,98,441	11	818	179	1,008	1,024 0	...	21	...	5	6	26	65	335	5,743 4	3,060 6 0	4,882 11 5
419 0	5,91,238	29	237	327	593	897 0	...	61	3	4	3	32	65	253	4,853 4	3,520 15 0	6,142 5 1
5,413 8	16,66,094	49	716	479	1,244	1,484 4	...	58	4	32	3	142	110	584	14,823 4	6,720 0 0	9,854 14 2
1,038 4	4,64,555	22	329	108	459	481 8	...	27	...	4	10	15	22	275	4,092 4	2,167 9 6	2,240 8 5
2,811 0	8,27,166	49	1,604	760	2,413	2,253 4	...	58	1	9	9	98	64	760	9,706 0	4,865 4 0	8,225 11 11
37 0	3,73,182	8	24	46	78	124 12	...	...	...	...	1	8	119	46	810 12	588 15 0	1,032 11 1
865 0	5,48,978	13	159	114	286	402 0	...	9	...	13	63	38	92	219	3,172 0	2,607 14 0	2,616 0 6
4,549 0	34,26,830	166	386	3,164	3,716	4,691 0	2	130	...	46	112	233	418	2,256	22,184 0	13,790 14 5	16,286 0 5
3,050 8	11,50,047	107	1,571	1,416	3,094	3,077 0	...	65	1	4	13	59	179	1,583	23,168 8	8,709 3 6	16,911 12 6
7,810 4	27,67,517	220	7,840	2,398	10,458	9,261 12	...	75	1	1	6	121	234	3,115	42,151 8	20,425 7 10	29,953 7 7
5,006 8	28,53,865	76	319	1,931	2,326	2,884 12	...	77	13	62	135	272	263	1,883	24,171 0	14,530 12 0	17,401 1 4
9,514 0	23,75,995	248	933	1,846	3,027	3,382 8	...	26	1	138	66	194	251	1,554	26,955 0	9,069 13 0	19,919 12 9
11,102 8	21,46,546	127	1,888	3,487	5,502	5,515 12	...	40	...	10	72	310	204	1,439	38,934 8	8,647 2 11	26,166 6 2
6,463 0	16,36,332	216	2,795	3,924	6,935	6,843 12	...	15	...	4	27	100	110	1,012	29,388 8	8,301 12 3	21,666 1 2
1,421 12	62,76,231	78	617	327	1,022	1,720 12	1	28	...	2	...	24	175	1,841	17,729 12	18,112 9 0	9,332 13 5
891 8	37,02,238	32	309	177	518	865 12	...	14	...	5	1	19	103	826	10,590 0	10,829 6 6	7,759 4 5
1,250 0	42,26,637	88	370	225	683	965 4	...	15	...	1	4	37	95	697	12,521 12	5,661 6 9	7,855 4 0
3,258 8	59,79,614	154	1,096	478	1,728	2,444 8	1	12	...	1	21	106	207	1,148	19,649 8	9,603 3 0	10,535 13 8
2,243 8	27,49,368	151	762	274	1,187	1,599 12	...	3	...	3	43	63	164	1,151	11,418 4	7,921 1 0	8,321 5 4
3,293 4	40,15,011	60	625	314	999	1,246 12	1	29	1	6	7	33	163	1,409	14,413 12	9,425 11 0	8,861 3 2
3,566 12	23,14,347	41	436	469	996	1,831 0	...	3	...	11	12	65	53	356	10,480 4	3,196 10 3	5,967 8 1
1,434 4	35,92,959	171	576	223	970	1,230 8	...	4	...	2	1	50	103	1,002	12,133 0	8,576 2 7	9,740 15 4
1,443 4	32,74,423	320	1,131	386	1,837	1,934 4	2	...	...	10	18	46	104	963	13,486 4	6,291 2 10	10,365 2 4
1,850 12	14,07,976	49	250	142	541	834 4	...	2	...	5	29	169	63	839	8,104 4	5,245 1 0	5,923 0 7
1,232 8	4,35,112	19	124	112	255	322 0	...	20	1	3	...	23	31	323	3,622 12	1,546 3 6	4,142 14 7
771 4	3,27,574	32	613	313	958	943 4	...	8	1	1	...	47	110	151	3,136 4	1,092 1 0	4,176 0 8
2,426 0	13,16,080	19	545	222	786	1,090 0	1	25	14	1	...	31	116	493	7,074 0	4,261 6 0	5,765 1 2
1,915 8	5,57,783	19	239	161	419	558 0	...	99	1	8	...	16	91	196	5,014 12	1,485 7 11	4,375 9 3
982 4	4,61,514	24	301	170	495	620 12	...	24	...	...	1	7	54	219	3,407 0	1,322 8 0	2,693 6 9
829 8	6,84,640	35	174	112	321	388 8	...	...	...	1	...	37	32	363	3,684 12	2,340 3 0	3,204 10 8
652 4	10,20,720	35	251	65	351	468 8	...	6	...	...	1	16	68	452	9,834 4	2,684 9 9	5,397 14 5
46 4	77,477	1	8	16	25	26 0	...	1	...	...	...	.....	11	45	273 0	212 2 0	567 4 7
1,949 0	5,17,956	18	263	188	469	594 4	...	7	...	2	...	22	60	403	5,423 0	1,774 4 0	4,089 1 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,360 4 0	598 0 0
1,49,655 12	11,52,23,181	4,154	89,795	31,239	1,25,188	1,23,853-12	30	1,886	49	439	891	3,555	6,340	44,497	6,92,988 4	3,38,496 9 4	5,64,274 7 6

C.—

GENERAL.

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1886.			Received during the year 1886.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,743	68	1,811	3,792	184	3,976	5,535	252	5,787
		Under-trial ...	24	2	26	763	30	793	787	32	819
		Civil	...	5	5	...	80	80	...	85	85
Diamond Harbour	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	22	...	22	279	...	279	301	...	301
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	170	3	173	175	3	178
		Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Busseerhat ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	11	...	11	172	2	174	183	2	185
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	107	1	108	113	1	114
Baraset	Ditto	Convicts ...	12	...	12	183	4	187	195	4	199
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	124	3	127	129	3	132
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,071	...	1,071	1,959	...	1,959	3,030	...	3,030
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	584	...	584	595	...	595
		Civil	19	...	19	510	...	510	529	...	529
	European, ...	Convicts ...	48	...	48	494	...	494	542	...	542
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	66	...	66	68	...	68
		Civil	1	...	1	51	...	51	52	...	52
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	638	20	658	919	45	964	1,557	65	1,622
		Under-trial ...	19	...	19	323	29	352	342	29	371
		Civil	5	...	5	58	...	58	63	...	63
Tumlook ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	..	6	109	5	114	115	5	120
		Under-trial ..	3	1	4	130	7	137	133	8	141
Ghatal ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	...	...	...	69	7	76	69	7	76
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	55	7	62	62	7	69
Contai ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	...	...	...	52	6	58	52	6	58
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	130	10	140	130	10	140
Bhagulpore ...	Central Jail	Convicts ...	970	58	1,028	726	45	771	1,696	103	1,799
Buxar	Ditto	Convicts ...	912	...	912	807	...	807	1,719	...	1,719
Hazaribagh ...	District Jail... ...	Convicts ...	555	4	559	524	26	550	1,079	30	1,109
		Under-trial ...	4	..	4	186	11	197	190	11	201
		Civil	1	...	1	14	1	15	15	1	16
Giridi	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	248	5	254	254	5	259
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	170	5	175	183	5	188
Rajshahye ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	720	35	755	899	55	954	1,619	90	1,709
		Under-trial ...	18	2	20	314	31	345	332	33	365
		Civil	2	...	2	43	1	44	45	1	46
Nattore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	188	19	207	192	20	212
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	190	20	210	197	20	217
Nowgong ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	3	...	3	153	8	161	156	8	164
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	182	11	193	184	11	195
Dacca	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	988	10	998	1,252	24	1,276	2,240	34	2,274
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	103	18	121	118	18	136
		Civil	12	...	12	160	1	161	172	1	173
		State prisoner...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Manickgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	126	7	133	141	7	148
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	84	3	87	84	3	87
Moonsheegunge ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	3	...	3	137	6	143	140	6	146
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	96	1	97	99	1	100
Burdwan ...	District Jail... ...	Convicts ...	99	13	112	411	35	446	510	48	558
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	192	18	210	202	18	220
		Civil	2	...	2	24	...	24	26	...	26

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1886.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1886.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
3,617	217	3,834	1,918	35	1,953	1750·11	49·89	1800·00	1785·82	53·04	1838·86
767	31	798	20	1	21	35·71	1·04	36·75			
.....	82	82	.....	3	3	.....	2·11	2·11			
291	.....	291	10	.....	10	4·97	.....	4·97	10·85	0·01	10·86
172	3	175	3	.....	3	5·84	0·01	5·85			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·04	.....	0·04			
182	2	184	1	.....	1	2·41	0·01	2·42	4·95	0·05	5·00
113	1	114	.....	.....	.....	2·54	0·04	2·58			
193	4	197	2	.....	2	3·54	0·02	3·56	7·61	0·10	7·71
126	3	129	3	.....	3	4·07	0·08	4·15			
1,770	.....	1,770	1,260	.....	1,260	1184·65	.....	1184·65	1220·53	.....	1220·53
582	.....	582	13	.....	13	14·85	.....	14·85			
502	.....	502	27	.....	27	21·03	.....	21·03			
491	.....	491	51	.....	51	53 85	.....	53·85	57·15	.....	57·15
67	.....	67	1	.....	1	1·35	.....	1·35			
50	.....	50	2	.....	2	1·95	.....	1·95			
698	49	747	859	16	875	715·54	16·56	732·10	735·85	17·45	753·30
320	28	348	22	1	23	17·55	0·89	18·44			
58	.....	58	5	.....	5	2·76	.....	2·76			
112	5	117	3	.....	3	3·35	0·06	3·41	8·20	0·32	8·52
127	7	134	6	1	7	4·85	0·26	5·11			
69	7	76	.....	.....	.....	0·56	0·04	0·60	3·00	0·15	3·15
61	6	67	1	1	2	2·44	0·11	2·55			
48	6	54	4	.....	4	0·68	0·08	0·76	10·58	0·53	11·11
129	10	139	1	.....	1	9·90	0·45	10·35			
737	68	805	959	35	994	984·93	50·54	1035·47	984·93	50·54	1035·47
786	.....	786	933	.....	933	917·01	.....	917·01	917·01	.....	917·01
850	25	875	229	5	234	378·97	9·54	388·51	390·47	10·15	400·62
187	11	198	3	.....	3	9·97	0·59	10·56			
14	1	15	1	.....	1	1·53	0·02	1·55			
251	5	256	3	.....	3	4·18	0·13	4·31	9·70	0·17	9·87
179	5	184	4	.....	4	5·52	0·04	5·56			
1,006	60	1,066	613	30	643	584·32	31·75	616·07	600·07	32·88	632·95
328	32	360	4	1	5	12·53	1·10	13·63			
44	1	45	1	.....	1	3·22	0·03	3·25			
191	17	208	1	3	4	4·03	0·37	4·40	8·07	1·01	9·08
196	20	216	1	.....	1	4·04	0·64	4·68			
149	8	157	7	.....	7	2·91	0·04	2·95	11·06	0·29	11·35
181	10	191	3	1	4	8·15	0·25	8·40			
1,405	27	1,432	835	7	842	863·21	6·60	869·81	886·74	7·18	893·92
103	18	121	15	.....	15	11·58	0·57	12·15			
151	1	152	21	.....	21	11·74	0·01	11·75			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	0·21	.....	0·21			
137	6	143	4	1	5	1·86	0·08	1·94	5·18	0·12	5·30
81	3	84	3	.....	3	3·32	0·04	3·36			
119	6	125	21	.....	21	2·31	0·04	2·35	8·72	0·10	8·82
96	1	97	3	.....	3	6·41	0 06	6·47			
440	39	479	70	9	79	97·25	11·35	108·60	108·69	12·45	121·14
192	17	209	10	1	11	8·96	1·10	10·06			
24	.....	24	2	.....	2	2·48	.....	2·48			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1886.			Received during the year 1886.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cutwa	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	130	13	143	134	13	147
		Under-trial ...	6	2	8	135	12	147	141	14	155
Raneegunge ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	5	...	5	74	4	78	79	4	83
		Under-trial ...	2	..	2	110	9	119	112	9	121
Culna	Ditto	Convicts ...	10	...	10	82	4	86	92	4	96
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	51	6	57	51	6	57
		Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Hooghly ...	District Jail... ...	Convicts ...	259	4	263	1,002	43	1,045	1,261	47	1,308
		Under-trial ...	29	4	33	237	22	259	266	26	292
		Civil	15	...	15	119	8	127	134	8	142
Jehanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	128	3	131	132	3	135
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	50	2	52	52	2	54
Serampore ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	1	2	233	26	259	234	27	261
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	196	12	208	199	12	211
Howrah	Ditto	Convicts ...	2	...	2	510	31	541	512	31	543
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	437	23	460	437	23	460
Oolooberiah ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	1	2	86	4	90	87	5	92
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	100	5	105	100	5	105
		Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Moorshedabad ...	District Jail... ...	Convicts ...	209	31	240	601	50	651	810	81	891
		Under-trial ...	10	3	13	192	21	213	202	24	226
		Civil	3	...	3	40	...	40	43	...	43
Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ..	1	...	1	114	8	122	115	8	123
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	101	2	103	110	2	112
Jungypore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	194	12	206	198	12	210
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	156	11	167	162	12	174
Dinagepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	160	5	165	411	32	443	571	37	608
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	461	37	498	476	37	513
		Civil ...	10	...	10	68	...	68	78	...	78
Gya	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	292	12	304	901	46	947	1,193	58	1,251
		Under-trial ...	23	2	25	571	28	599	594	30	624
		Civil ...	2	...	2	39	...	39	41	...	41
Nowada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	120	8	128	122	8	130
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	106	5	111	111	5	116
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	173	7	180	177	7	184
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	195	9	204	200	9	209
Aurungabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	179	5	184	182	5	187
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	266	6	272	267	6	273
Bankoora ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	132	2	134	356	24	380	488	26	514
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	140	11	151	141	11	152
		Civil ...	3	...	3	24	...	24	27	...	27
Bishenpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	101	5	106	107	5	112
		Under-trial ..	11	...	11	67	7	74	78	7	85
Beerbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	178	20	198	634	44	678	812	64	876
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	204	20	224	215	20	235
		Civil ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24
Rampore Hât ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	143	21	164	143	21	164
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	264	9	273	278	9	287

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1886.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1886.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
133	11	144	1	2	3	1·86	0·14	2·00	7·50	0·71	8·21
136	13	149	5	1	6	5·64	0·57	6·21			
77	4	81	2	.....	2	1·91	0·14	2·05	4·78	0·67	5·45
107	9	116	5	.....	5	2·87	0·53	3·40			
87	4	91	5	.....	5	1·51	0·06	1·57	2·88	0·27	3·15
46	5	51	5	1	6	1·37	0·21	1·58			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
993	38	1,031	268	9	277	322·35	7·63	329·98	346·73	9·28	356·01
249	24	273	17	2	19	16·59	1·26	17·85			
122	8	130	12	.....	12	7·79	0·39	8·18			
128	3	131	4	.....	4	2·13	0·02	2·15	3·46	0·02	3·48
52	2	54	.....	.....	.....	1·33	.....	1·33			
228	27	255	6	.....	6	2·82	0·38	3·20	5·95	0·74	6·69
196	12	208	3	.....	3	3·13	0·36	3·49			
510	31	541	2	.....	2	4·85	0·19	5·04	12·21	0·53	12·74
431	23	454	6	.....	6	7·36	0·34	7·70			
85	5	90	2	.....	2	1·15	0·12	1·27	5·83	0·16	5·99
96	5	101	4	.....	4	4·68	0·04	4·72			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
696	70	766	114	11	125	151·18	24·43	175·61	162·64	25·38	188·02
201	24	225	1	.....	1	9·14	0·95	10·09			
42	.....	42	1	.....	1	2·32	.....	2·32			
115	8	123	.....	.....	.....	1·23	0·09	1·32	4·32	0·15	4·47
110	2	112	.....	.....	.....	3·09	0·06	3·15			
198	12	210	.....	.....	.....	2·23	0·17	2·40	6·35	0·46	6·81
158	12	170	4	.....	4	4·12	0·29	4·41			
468	34	502	103	3	106	140·22	8·76	148·98	165·71	10·56	176·27
464	37	501	12	.....	12	21·56	1·80	23·36			
76	.....	76	2	.....	2	3·93	.....	3·93			
882	49	931	311	9	320	313·27	10·13	323·40	340·61	11·29	351·90
572	28	600	22	2	24	23·21	1·16	24·37			
31	.....	31	10	.....	10	4·13	.....	4·13			
122	8	130	.....	.....	.....	1·68	0·08	1·76	6·51	0·15	6·66
110	5	115	1	.....	1	4·83	0·07	4·90			
177	6	183	.....	1	1	2·27	0·11	2·38	9·16	0·56	9·72
197	9	206	3	.....	3	6·89	0·45	7·34			
180	5	185	2	.....	2	3·15	0·05	3·20	14·08	0·36	14·44
258	6	264	9	.....	9	10·93	0·31	11·24			
331	20	351	157	6	163	148·58	7·67	156·25	158·58	8·03	166·61
130	9	139	11	2	13	8·77	0·36	9·13			
24	.....	24	3	.....	3	1·23	.....	1·23			
106	5	111	1	.....	1	1·21	0·02	1·23	3·34	0·11	3·45
77	7	84	1	.....	1	2·13	0·09	2·22			
702	58	760	110	6	116	151·26	9·25	160·51	160·03	9·99	170·02
204	19	223	11	1	12	6·79	0·74	7·53			
22	.....	22	2	.....	2	1·98	.....	1·98			
136	21	157	7	.....	7	1·88	0·19	2·07	11·44	0·42	11·86
250	9	259	28	.....	28	9·56	0·23	9·79			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1886.			Received during the year 1886.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Nuddea ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	141	4	145	712	54	766	853	58	911
		Under-trial ...	22	...	22	223	19	242	245	19	264
		Civil ...	1	...	1	26	1	27	27	1	28
Meherpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	146	17	163	148	17	165
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	160	16	176	164	16	180
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	305	17	322	310	17	327
		Under-trial ...	10	2	12	195	17	212	205	19	224
Chooadanga ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	207	18	225	210	18	228
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	170	15	185	171	15	186
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	143	9	152	144	9	153
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	124	13	137	125	13	138
Jessore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	168	7	175	732	23	755	900	30	930
		Under-trial ...	20	1	21	239	12	251	259	13	272
		Civil ...	2	...	2	73	...	73	75	...	75
Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	129	6	135	129	6	135
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	84	4	88	86	4	90
Jhenidah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	62	1	63	62	1	63
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	44	5	49	49	5	54
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	140	5	145	143	5	148
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	57	2	59	57	2	59
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	64	3	67	66	3	69
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	68	1	69	69	1	70
Rungpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	226	2	228	604	22	626	830	24	854
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	274	15	289	285	15	300
		Civil ...	11	...	11	182	4	186	193	4	197
Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	126	6	132	128	6	134
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	93	8	101	94	8	102
Nilphamaree ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	160	2	162	162	2	164
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	235	4	239	244	4	248
Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	154	3	157	155	3	158
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	145	7	152	145	7	152
Bogra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	73	3	76	314	25	339	387	28	415
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	247	19	266	250	19	269
		Civil ...	9	...	9	74	2	76	83	2	85
Furredpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	220	1	221	767	10	777	987	11	998
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	247	13	260	258	14	272
		Civil ...	5	...	5	60	...	60	65	...	65
Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	67	5	72	67	5	72
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	69	4	73	69	4	73
Madareepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	413	3	416	417	3	420
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	215	2	217	215	2	217
Backergunge ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	190	5	195	874	12	886	1,064	17	1,081
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	380	15	395	392	15	407
		Civil ...	17	2	19	254	3	257	271	5	276
Perozepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	28	...	28	298	3	301	326	3	329
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	162	5	167	163	6	169

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1886.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1886.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
717	51	768	136	7	143	141·71	9·64	151·35	154·88	10·69	165·57
235	18	253	10	1	11	10·24	1·04	11·28			
27	1	28	.....	.....	.....	2·93	0·01	2·94			
144	14	158	4	3	7	1·89	0·26	2·15	5·65	0·54	6·19
162	16	178	2	.....	2	3·76	0·28	4·04			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
310	16	326	.....	1	1	5·39	0·17	5·56	13·60	1·01	14·61
200	19	219	5	.....	5	8·21	0·84	9·05			
210	18	228	.....	.....	.....	2·24	0·22	2·46	5·29	0·55	5·84
170	15	185	1	.....	1	3·05	0·33	3·38			
140	9	149	4	.....	4	2·50	0·07	2·57	7·26	0·25	7·51
115	13	128	10	.....	10	4·76	0·18	4·94			
713	23	736	187	7	194	191·59	4·55	196·14	212·97	5·66	218·63
255	13	268	4	.....	4	17·09	1·11	18·20			
71	.....	71	4	.....	4	4·29	.....	4·29			
116	6	122	13	.....	13	2·04	0·09	2·13	5·63	0·25	5·88
85	4	89	1	.....	1	3·59	0·16	3·75			
62	1	63	.....	.....	.....	0·73	0·01	0·74	1·94	0·10	2·04
47	5	52	2	.....	2	1·21	0·09	1·30			
136	5	141	7	.....	7	3·21	0·05	3·26	5·28	0·09	5·37
52	2	54	5	.....	5	2·07	0·04	2·11			
64	3	67	2	.....	2	0·90	0·01	0·91	2·55	0·01	2·56
69	1	70	.....	.....	.....	1·65	.....	1·65			
627	16	643	203	8	211	230·76	4·86	235·62	252·33	6·19	258·52
274	14	288	11	1	12	9·64	0·85	10·49			
176	4	180	17	.....	17	11·93	0·48	12·41			
124	6	130	4	.....	4	2·49	0·15	2·64	4·87	0·34	5·21
90	8	98	4	.....	4	2·38	0·19	2·57			
157	2	159	5	.....	5	3·37	0·04	3·41	10·47	0·24	10·71
241	4	245	3	.....	3	7·10	0·20	7·30			
148	3	151	7	.....	7	2·40	0·02	2·42	7·73	0·49	8·22
142	6	148	3	1	4	5·33	0·47	5·80			
329	23	352	58	5	63	81·82	3·70	85·52	95·92	4·07	99·99
245	19	264	5	.....	5	9·19	0·34	9·53			
77	2	79	6	.....	6	4·91	0·03	4·94			
770	9	779	217	2	219	202·46	2·91	205·37	217·09	3·80	220·89
246	14	260	12	.....	12	11·07	0·89	11·96			
63	.....	63	2	.....	2	3·56	.....	3·56			
66	5	71	1	.....	1	0·87	0·02	0·89	4·25	0·25	4·50
68	4	72	1	.....	1	3·38	0·23	3·61			
392	3	395	25	.....	25	7·95	0·04	7·99	16·84	0·18	17·02
207	2	209	8	.....	8	8·89	0.14	9·03			
877	13	890	187	4	191	210·82	4·37	215·19	248·42	5·63	254·05
378	15	393	14	.....	14	19·24	0·71	19·95			
254	5	259	17	.....	17	18·36	0·55	18·91			
316	3	319	10	.....	10	6·99	0·04	7·03	13·58	0·43	14·01
161	6	167	2	.....	2	6·59	0·39	6·98			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1886.			Received during the year 1886.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Patoakhally ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	122	1	123	124	1	125
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	93	1	94	96	1	97
Bhola	Ditto	Convicts ...	9	...	9	165	...	165	174	...	174
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	118	1	119	118	1	119
Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	261	13	274	1,257	30	1,287	1,518	43	1,561
		Under-trial ...	25	...	25	408	19	427	433	19	452
		Civil ...	9	...	9	156	1	157	165	1	166
Atia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	240	9	249	241	9	250
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	117	4	121	118	4	122
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	1	9	198	...	198	206	1	207
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	175	4	179	178	5	183
Kishoregunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	179	4	183	180	4	184
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	109	4	113	123	4	127
Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	23	4	27	234	2	236	257	6	263
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	123	9	132	128	10	138
Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	102	2	104	397	13	410	499	15	514
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	280	7	287	286	7	293
		Civil ...	3	...	3	45	1	46	48	1	49
Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	70	2	72	71	2	73
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	49	5	54	50	5	55
Noakholly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	84	2	86	429	5	434	513	7	520
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	251	5	256	253	5	258
		Civil ...	10	...	10	148	1	149	158	1	159
Fenny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	75	...	75	77	...	77
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	84	1	85	87	1	88
Patna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	216	13	229	822	52	874	1,038	65	1,103
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	422	22	444	435	22	457
		Civil ...	11	...	11	62	2	64	73	2	75
Barrh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	186	7	193	189	7	196
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	118	1	119	120	2	122
Behar ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	7	...	7	236	15	251	243	15	258
		Under-trial ...	15	2	17	237	11	248	252	13	268
Shahabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	152	17	169	529	47	576	681	64	745
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	441	22	463	448	22	470
		Civil ...	8	...	8	44	...	44	52	...	52
Sasseram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	129	13	142	132	13	145
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	164	18	182	172	18	190
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	117	15	132	117	15	132
		Under-trial ...	6	3	9	180	16	196	186	19	205
Bhubooah ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	125	9	134	126	9	135
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	200	15	215	201	15	216
Mozufferpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	190	17	207	567	46	613	757	63	829
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	332	27	359	343	27	370
		Civil ...	4	...	4	52	...	52	56	...	56
Hajeepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	200	17	217	203	17	220
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	171	13	184	171	13	184

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1886.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1886.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
123	1	124	1	.....	1	3·90	.....	3·90	7·92	0·03	7·95
94	1	95	2	.....	2	4·02	0·03	4·05			
131	.....	131	43	.....	43	7·99	.....	7·99	11·97	.....	11·97
117	1	118	1	.....	1	3·98	.....	3·98			
1,284	36	1,320	234	7	241	306·12	10·62	316·74	343·64	11·26	354·0
413	17	430	20	2	22	27·09	0·60	27·69			
149	.....	149	16	1	17	10·43	0·04	10·47			
214	9	223	27	.....	27	6·15	0·15	6·30	8·00	0·20	8·20
118	4	122	.....	.....	.....	1·85	0·05	1·90			
195	1	196	11	.....	11	4·77	.....	4·77	10·66	0·09	10·75
177	5	182	1	.....	1	5·89	0·09	5·98			
146	4	150	34	.....	34	4·88	0·10	4·98	10·43	0·23	10·66
119	4	123	4	.....	4	5·55	0·13	5·68			
249	6	255	8	.....	8	5·57	0·18	5 75	9·92	0·46	10·38
124	9	133	4	1	5	4·35	0·28	4·63			
416	13	429	83	2	85	80·95	1·01	81·96	101·37	1·23	102·60
277	7	284	9	.....	9	16·31	0·20	16·51			
38	.....	38	10	1	11	4·11	0·02	4·13			
71	2	73	.....	.....	.....	0·75	0·05	0·80	2·32	0·12	2·44
49	5	54	1	.....	1	1·57	0·07	1·64			
445	6	451	68	1	69	88·54	0·98	89·52	112·93	1·15	114·08
247	5	252	6	.....	6	13·46	0·17	13·63			
133	1	134	25	.....	25	10·93	.....	10·93			
77	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	1·50	.....	1·50	5·86	.....	5·86
80	1	81	7	.....	7	4·36	.....	4·36			
869	56	925	169	9	178	192·31	12·82	205·13	215·79	13·59	229·38
418	21	439	17	1	18	16·88	0·73	17·61			
67	1	68	6	1	7	6·60	0·04	6·64			
188	7	195	1	.....	1	2·60	0·08	2·68	6·77	0·10	6·87
113	2	115	7	.....	7	4·17	0·02	4·19			
236	15	251	7	.....	7	3·05	0·17	3·22	11·70	0·44	12·14
249	13	262	3	.....	3	8·65	0·27	8·92			
554	51	605	127	13	140	136·85	14·16	151·01	156·83	15·13	171·96
432	20	452	16	2	18	16·42	0·97	17·39			
48	.....	48	4	.....	4	3·56	.....	3·56			
131	13	144	1	.....	1	2·54	0·37	2·91	8·50	1·00	9·50
167	18	185	5	.....	5	5·96	0·63	6·59			
112	15	127	5	.....	5	0·22	0·01	0·23	5·58	0·44	6·02
177	19	196	9	.....	9	5·36	0·43	5·79			
119	9	128	7	.....	7	3 17	0·25	3·42	6·73	0·52	7·25
199	14	213	2	1	3	3·56	0·27	3·83			
590	40	630	167	23	190	159·72	19·96	179·68	178·75	20·77	199·52
334	26	360	9	1	10	14·81	0·81	15·62			
48	.....	48	8	.....	8	4·22	.....	4·22			
202	17	219	1	.....	1	3·28	0·19	3·47	9·07	0·41	9·48
168	12	180	3	1	4	5·79	0·22	6·01			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1886.			Received during the year 1886.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Seetamurhee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	118	8	126	118	8	126
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	180	11	191	182	11	193
Sarun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	211	14	225	729	38	767	940	52	992
		Under-trial ...	13	1	14	269	19	288	282	20	302
		Civil ...	7	...	7	63	...	63	70	...	70
Sewan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	200	16	216	201	16	217
		Under-trial ...	3	2	5	201	27	228	204	29	233
Gopalgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	234	27	261	238	27	265
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	154	16	170	158	16	174
Chumparun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	208	12	220	594	34	628	802	46	848
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	361	18	379	371	18	389
		Civil ...	10	...	10	66	...	66	76	...	76
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	271	29	300	275	30	305
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	234	21	255	235	21	256
Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	135	9	144	815	41	856	950	50	1,000
		Under-trial ...	27	...	27	572	32	604	599	32	631
		Civil ...	10	...	10	136	3	139	146	3	149
Jamooee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	287	13	300	294	14	308
		Under-trial ...	9	2	11	244	9	253	253	11	264
Begooserai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	154	10	164	160	11	171
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	137	11	148	139	11	150
Bhagulpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	116	...	116	815	...	815	931	...	931
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	294	10	304	307	10	317
		Civil ...	8	...	8	99	2	101	107	2	109
Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	148	7	155	149	7	156
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	116	5	121	125	5	130
Muddhepoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	85	2	87	85	2	87
		Under-trial ..	7	...	7	73	4	77	80	4	84
Soopool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	82	5	87	83	5	88
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	89	6	95	89	6	95
Purneah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	105	4	109	448	18	466	553	22	575
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	327	19	346	333	19	352
		Civil ...	6	...	6	55	...	55	61	...	61
Kissengunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	115	3	118	116	3	119
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	203	7	210	205	7	212
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	102	4	106	102	4	106
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	103	5	108	107	5	112
Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	178	7	185	564	30	594	742	37	779
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	266	15	281	278	15	293
		Civil ...	3	...	3	61	...	61	64	...	64
Jajpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	90	7	97	91	7	98
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	93	5	98	96	5	101
Kendraparah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	79	7	86	79	7	86
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	40	3	43	44	3	47
Ungool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	121	2	123	129	2	131
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	133	...	133	141	...	141
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1886.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1886.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
118	8	126	.....	.....	.....	1·33	0·06	1·39	5·60	0·34	5·94
170	10	180	12	1	13	4·27	0·28	4·55			
760	39	799	180	13	193	179·13	10·76	189·89	195·63	11·78	207·41
274	18	292	8	2	10	12·09	1·02	13·11			
65	.....	65	5	.....	5	4·41	.....	4·41			
190	16	206	11	.....	11	3·09	0·31	3·40	8·50	1·20	9·70
196	29	225	8	.....	8	5·41	0·89	6·30			
237	27	264	1	.....	1	3·25	0·59	3·84	6·20	1·01	7·21
158	16	174	.....	.....	.....	2·95	0·42	3·37			
604	36	640	198	10	208	178·53	8·97	187·50	197 07	9·61	206·68
358	16	374	13	2	15	12·56	0·64	13·20			
73	.....	73	3	.....	3	5·98	.....	5·98			
271	29	300	4	1	5	3·24	0·23	3·47	8·80	0·95	9·75
230	20	250	5	1	6	5·56	0·72	6·28			
791	39	830	159	11	170	153·94	11·84	165·78	185 33	13·22	198·55
587	32	619	12	.....	12	20·28	1·29	21·57			
137	3	140	9	.....	9	11·11	0·09	11·20			
285	14	299	9	.....	9	5·15	0·25	5·40	14·98	0·40	15·38
246	11	257	7	.....	7	0·83	0·15	9·98			
159	11	170	1	.....	1	2·32	0·21	2·53	7·31	0·59	7·90
129	11	140	10	.....	10	4·99	0·38	5·37			
774	.....	774	157	.....	157	137·94	.....	137·94	157·76	0·24	158·00
289	10	299	18	.....	18	12·51	0·14	12·65			
99	2	101	8	.....	8	7·31	0·10	7·41			
147	7	154	2	.....	2	2·14	0·08	2·22	6·64	0·11	6·75
121	5	126	4	.....	4	4·50	0·03	4·53			
82	2	84	3	.....	3	1·80	0·01	1·81	4·96	0·52	5·48
79	4	83	1	.....	1	3·16	0·51	3·67			
83	5	88	.....	.....	.....	1·14	0·04	1·18	4·78	0·26	5·04
88	6	94	1	.....	1	3·64	0·22	3·86			
473	15	488	80	7	87	110·92	4·07	114·99	127·95	4·80	132·75
309	14	323	24	5	29	12·66	0·73	13·39			
53	.....	53	8	.....	8	4·37	.....	4·37			
115	3	118	1	.....	1	1·94	0·05	1·99	6·08	0·14	6·22
193	7	200	12	.....	12	4·14	0·09	4·23			
83	4	87	19	.....	19	2·61	0·12	2·73	8·72	0·63	9·35
104	5	109	3	.....	3	6·11	0·51	6·62			
535	26	561	207	11	218	195·75	7·83	203·58	211·96	8·31	220·27
265	13	278	13	2	15	11·90	0·48	12·38			
60	.....	60	4	.....	4	4·31	.....	4·31			
91	7	98	.....	.....	.....	0·81	0·06	0·87	2·61	0·25	2·86
93	5	98	3	.....	3	1·80	0·19	1·99			
79	7	86	.....	.....	.....	0·56	0·08	0·64	1·37	0·13	1·50
44	3	47	.....	.....	.....	0·81	0·05	0·86			
124	2	126	5	.....	5	5·36	.....	5·36	12·25	.....	12·25
137	.....	137	4	.....	4	6·71	.....	6·71			
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·18	.....	0·18			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1886.			Received during the year 1886.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Khond Mehal ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	65	4	69	74	4	78
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	66	...	66	69	...	69
Maldah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	58	2	60	205	6	211	263	8	271
		Under-trial ...	35	...	35	268	8	276	303	8	311
		Civil ...	3	...	3	67	1	68	70	1	71
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	59	1	60	454	11	465	513	12	525
		Under-trial ...	22	1	23	260	15	275	282	16	298
		Civil ...	...	...	...	34	...	34	34	...	34
Serajgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	211	5	216	220	5	225
		Under-trial ...	15	1	16	285	12	297	300	13	313
Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	79	1	80	219	20	239	298	21	319
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	202	14	216	202	14	216
		Civil ...	1	...	1	21	1	22	22	1	23
Silligoree ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	80	5	85	87	5	92
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	99	7	106	109	7	116
Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	90	6	96	91	6	97
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	71	6	77	71	6	77
Julpigoree ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	79	2	81	295	18	313	374	20	394
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	272	15	287	282	15	297
		Civil ...	6	...	6	22	...	22	28	...	28
Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	38	...	38	43	...	43
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	70	3	73	74	3	77
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Tipperah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	86	...	86	658	9	667	744	9	753
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	199	8	207	212	8	220
		Civil ...	8	...	8	90	...	90	98	...	98
Brahmunbariah	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	372	5	377	374	5	379
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	152	5	157	152	5	157
Chandpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	165	...	165	175	...	175
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	109	...	109	114	...	114
Durbhunga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts' ...	214	10	224	701	59	760	915	69	984
		Under-trial ...	18	2	20	308	31	339	326	33	359
		Civil ...	7	...	7	33	...	33	40	...	40
Madhubanee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	207	18	225	211	19	230
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	207	10	217	217	10	227
Tajpore ...	ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	274	11	285	282	11	293
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	291	19	310	308	19	327
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Pooree ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	55	1	56	390	6	396	445	7	452
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	221	14	235	232	15	247
		Civil	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26
Khordah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	181	2	183	184	3	187
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	117	2	119	119	2	121
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Balasore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	69	3	72	320	17	337	389	20	409
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	253	13	266	266	13	279
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5
Bhuddruck ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	108	4	112	110	4	164
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	58	2	60	66	2	68

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1886.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1886.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
70	4	74	4	.....	4	3·71	0·02	3·73	7·15	0·02	7·17
69	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	3·44	.....	3·44			
208	5	213	55	3	58	49·01	1·34	50·35	70·47	1·55	72·02
271	8	279	32	.....	32	17·49	0·16	17·65			
65	1	66	5	.....	5	3·97	0·05	4·02			
430	6	436	83	6	89	99·03	3·00	102·03	113·19	3·37	116·56
269	16	285	13	.....	13	12·62	0·37	12·99			
34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	1·54	.....	1·54			
207	5	212	13	.....	13	4·63	0·03	4·66	18·10	0·39	18·49
296	13	309	4	.....	4	13·47	0·36	13·83			
210	18	228	88	3	91	81·28	1·72	83·00	90·22	2·01	92·23
191	13	204	11	1	12	7·93	0·28	8·21			
22	1	23	.....	.....	.....	1·01	0·01	1·02			
87	5	92	.....	.....	.....	1·56	0·02	1·58	4·96	0·07	5·03
105	7	112	4	.....	4	3·40	0·05	3·45			
90	6	96	1	.....	1	1·58	0·02	1·60	3·46	0·05	3·51
70	6	76	1	.....	1	1·88	0·03	1·91			
305	15	320	69	5	74	87·07	4·20	91·27	106·20	5·02	111·22
275	15	290	7	.....	7	16·92	0·82	17·74			
25	.....	25	3	.....	3	2·21	.....	2·21			
43	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	0·50	.....	0·50	3·85	0·19	4·04
74	3	77	.....	.....	.....	3·35	0·19	3·54			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
639	5	644	105	4	109	139·05	1·86	140·91	152·69	1·95	154·64
208	8	216	4	.....	4	7·90	0·09	7·99			
90	.....	90	8	.....	8	5·74	.....	5·74			
349	5	354	25	.....	25	10·58	0·04	10·62	15·13	0·17	15·30
152	5	157	.....	.....	.....	4·55	0·13	4·68			
170	.....	170	5	.....	5	6·88	.....	6·88	12·92	.....	12·92
114	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	6·04	.....	6·04			
783	61	844	132	8	140	172·14	12·18	184·32	193·77	13·74	207·51
319	32	351	7	1	8	16·46	1·56	18·02			
38	.....	38	2	.....	2	5·17	.....	5·17			
210	19	229	1	.....	1	3·03	0·19	3·22	8·72	0·41	9·13
212	10	222	5	.....	5	5·69	0·22	5·91			
271	11	282	11	.....	11	3·25	0·14	3·39	11·41	0·50	11·91
301	19	320	7	.....	7	8·16	0·36	8·52			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
377	5	382	68	2	70	66·55	1·08	67·63	73·43	1·27	74·70
227	15	242	5	.....	5	4·58	0·19	4·77			
21	.....	21	5	.....	5	2·30	.....	2·30			
181	3	184	3	.....	3	2·51	0·02	2·53	5·92	0·08	6·00
119	2	121	.....	.....	.....	3·33	0·06	3·39			
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	0·08	.....	0·08			
323	14	337	66	6	72	71·77	2·72	74·49	84·42	3·16	87·58
259	12	271	7	1	8	12·48	0·39	12·87			
3	1	4	1	.....	1	0·17	0·05	0·22			
105	4	109	5	.....	5	2·59	0·03	2·62	4·67	0·05	4·72
65	2	67	1	.....	1	2·08	0·02	2·10			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1886.			Received during the year 1886.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Lohardugga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	136	3	139	629	23	652	765	26	791
		Under-trial ...	24	...	24	561	19	580	585	19	604
		Civil ...	3	...	3	46	...	46	49	...	49
Palamow ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	186	9	195	199	9	208
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	198	16	214	206	16	222
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
Singbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	62	1	63	177	19	196	239	20	259
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	170	11	181	185	11	196
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Manbhoom ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	86	5	91	441	13	454	527	18	545
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	260	16	276	267	16	283
		Civil ...	3	...	3	47	...	47	50	...	50
Govindpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	23	...	23	89	2	91	112	2	114
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	86	1	87	87	1	88
Khoolna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	39	3	42	332	7	339	371	10	381
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	125	2	127	136	2	138
		Civil ...	3	...	3	51	...	51	54	...	54
Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	91	5	96	95	5	100
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	83	2	85	86	2	88
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	173	3	176	175	3	178
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	126	4	130	130	4	134
Nya Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	327	27	354	334	28	362
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	232	18	250	232	18	250
Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	131	2	133	132	2	134
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	171	6	177	179	6	185
	Total of Jails ...	Convicts ...	12,972	446	13,418	32,478	1,361	33,839	45,450	1,807	47,257
		Under-trial ...	595	20	615	13,268	750	14,018	13,863	770	14,633
		Civil ...	245	7	252	3,273	114	3,387	3,518	121	3,639
		State prisoner...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Total ...	13,812	473	14,285	49,020	2,225	51,245	62,832	2,698	65,530
	Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	389	14	403	13,548	660	14,208	13,937	674	14,611
		Under-trial ...	368	20	388	11,852	638	12,490	12,220	658	12,878
		Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23
		Total ...	757	34	791	25,423	1,298	26,721	26,180	1,332	27,512
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	13,361	460	13,821	46,026	2,021	48,047	59,387	2,481	61,868
		Under-trial ...	963	40	1,003	25,120	1,388	26,508	26,083	1,428	27,511
		Civil ...	245	7	252	3,296	114	3,410	3,541	121	3,662
		State prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Total ...	14,569	507	15,076	74,443	3,523	77,966	89,012	4,030	93,042

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1886.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1886.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
606	24	630	159	2	161	135·26	2·50	137·76			
564	18	582	21	1	22	26·97	0·76	27·73	166·24	3·26	169·50
44	.....	44	5	.....	5	4·01	.....	4·01			
186	9	195	13	.....	13	12·01	0·42	12·43			
204	15	219	2	1	3	10·19	0·42	10·61	22·81	0·84	23·65
8	.....	8	1	.....	1	0·61	.....	0·61			
187	15	202	52	5	57	55·36	2·88	58·24			
173	11	184	12	.....	12	7·36	0·17	7·53	62·97	3·05	66·02
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	0·25	.....	0·25			
443	14	457	84	4	88	88·49	2·16	90·65			
256	16	272	11	.....	11	11·45	0·38	11·83	102·70	2·54	105·24
48	.....	48	2	.....	2	2·76	.....	2·76			
109	2	111	3	.....	3	2·82	0·05	2·87	5·15	0·07	5·22
85	1	86	2	.....	2	2·33	0·02	2·35			
336	7	343	35	3	38	36·74	1·97	38·71			
134	2	136	2	.....	2	8·67	0·07	8·74	48·40	2·04	50·44
50	.....	50	4	.....	4	2·99	.....	2·99			
95	5	100	.....	.....	.....	2·70	0·09	2·79	5·66	0·10	5·76
82	2	84	4	.....	4	2·96	0·01	2·97			
164	3	167	11	.....	11	4·28	0·05	4·33	10·47	0·18	10·65
127	4	131	3	.....	3	6·19	0·13	6·32			
325	28	253	9	.....	9	6·81	0·77	7·58	18·22	1·20	19·42
219	18	237	19	.....	13	11·41	0·43	11·84			
130	2	132	2	.....	2	3·85	0·01	3·86	13·26	0·17	13·43
174	6	180	5	.....	5	9·41	0·16	9·57			
32,847	1,435	34,282	12,603	372	12,975	12818·31	414·76	13233·07			
13,348	736	14,084	515	34	549	612·83	29·52	642·35	13652·88	448·31	14101·19
3,242	115	3,357	276	6	282	221·53	4·03	225·56			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	0·21	.....	0·21			
49,437	2,286	51,723	13,395	412	13,807	13652·88	448·31	14101·19			
13,459	662	14,121	478	12	490	262·05	9·36	271·41			
11,901	646	12,547	319	12	331	413·80	18·59	432·39	676·76	27·95	704·71
22	.....	22	1	.....	1	0·91	.....	0·91			
25,382	1,308	26,690	798	24	822	676·76	27·95	704·71			
46,306	2,097	48,403	13,081	384	13,465	13080·36	424·12	13504·48			
25,249	1,382	26,631	834	46	880	1026·63	48·11	1074·74	14329·64	476·26	14805·90
3,264	115	3,379	277	6	283	222·44	4·03	226·47			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	0·21	.....	0·21			
74,819	3,594	78,413	14,193	436	14,629	14329·64	476·26	14805·90			

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails.				Grand total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.			
							A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.	
							To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c., &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	13,361	460	29,284	1,391	42,645	1,851	15,168	612	1,574	18	59,387	2,481	61,868	15,064	591	816	3	1,815	30	25,738	1,387

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

	8						9		10		11		12		13		14			15		
	Released during the year.																					
	C.		D.																			
			By order of Government.																			
	Under remission rules.		a.		b.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.		
			On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,619	54	24	2	27	...	655	13	20	1	11	...	16	1	501	15	13,081	384	13,465	13,080·36	424·12	13,504·48

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	CHRISTIANS.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	a. Europeans.		*b.* Eurasians.		*c.* Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	392	6	114	3	52	12	11,328	428	16,529	865	189	12	680	65	228	45	21,831	966	6,387	338	838	42

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

	4											5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											TOTAL.		
	MALES.							FEMALES.						
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,125	989	2,714	17,422	1,118	742	5,174	582	34	593	182	29,284	1,391	30,675

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	Number according to the length of sentence.																				Total		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	12,013	745	6,653	318	4,437	164	3,050	82	1,780	51	931	19	212	3	9	...	86	6	76	...	37	3	29,284	1,391	30,675
Total remaining on the 31st December 1886	524	18	1,093	47	4,634	77	2,174	64	2,566	70	2,669	62	1,653	29	141	...	459	14	158	3	10	...	13,081	384	13,465

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	29,284	1,391	30,675	2,626	62	568	13	303	17	3,497	92	3,589	11·94	6·61	11·70	228	45	273	17	1	18

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1885 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous year.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	132	13	4	17	6	6	12	126	11	137	8	5	2	2

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts *and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

	2		3		4									5												6	7
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of Jail rules.									Punishments inflicted.													
					Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.			A.		B. By Jail officers.								C.		
														By criminal courts.		a. Solitary confinement.		b. Reduced diet.		c. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		d. Corporal punishment.	e. Other punishments.			Ratio of column 5C to column 2.	Ratio of column 5d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Total ...	13,080·36	424·12	51	2	3,143	21	21,384	415	15,039	457	39,617	895	40,512	42	2	2,445	59	857	158	466	33	396	35,403	643	40,504	299·93	1·01

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the state of Education of the CONVICTS *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal for the year* 1886.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 2 there were—						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Of those in column 6 there were when they entered Jail—						Of those in column 6 there were when they left Jail—					
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	N.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	29,284	1,391	25,055	1,382	3,191	9	1,038	...	13,080·36	424·12	2·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	13,080·36	424·12	902·18	10·78	6·89	2·54	1,924	14	1,854	14

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—*Financial.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5			6		7		8	9
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	13,504·48	1,074·74	226·47	14,885·69	3,34,687	22 14 8	4,67,459	31 8 5	42,899	2 14 3	66 1 1	60,051	4 1 10	1,02,139	6 14 2	10,07,235	67 14 11

NOTE.—As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, the column showing the cost for police guards has been omitted.

STATEMENT XI—*Financial.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886 (*excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*), *compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	188	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	21 6	24 0	24 7	22 14	30 7	28 14	29 2	31 8	2 11	2 9	3 4	2 14	3 6	3 15	4 10	4 1	6 5	5 15	6 12	6 14	63 15	65 0	67 14	67 14

NOTE.—The average cost for 1883 includes the expenditure for the prisoners at the Russa and Baraset Jails.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XII—*Financial.*

Showing the employment of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6												7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
					A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.				
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.							
											G.	H.	I.	J.						
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6K).
Total ...	141·95	13,339·53	642·98	1,076·67	557·70	912·96	1,507·37	757·07	633·80	266·81	799·26	162·13	24·79	26·22	5,971·72	...	0·05	6·84	11·30	44·76

STATEMENT No. XIII—*Financial.*

Showing the net cash earnings of Convicts *sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1886.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year 1886.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1886.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 6).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	13,339·53	5,971·72	91 9	7,40,951 10	7,41,043 3	9,93,925 5	456 7	9,94,381 12	2,53,338 9	19 0	42 7

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV—*Financial.*

Showing the net cost of the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 8 of statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 9 of statement No X).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	10,07,235 0	67 14	2,53,338 9	17 2	7,53,896 7	50 12

STATEMENT No. XV—*Vital.*

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	20,063	1,202	21,265	14,329·43	476·26	14,805·69	20,006	1,094	21,100	19,448	698	20,146	625·89	23·38	649·27

STATEMENT No. XV—*Vital—concluded.*

	7			8			9			10			11													
													RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.													
													A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	531	17	548	94	5	99	195	5	200	40	1	41	1,357·2	1,465·5	1,360·6	43·6	49·0	43·8	2·8	2·1	2·8	34·2	33·5	34·2	37·0	35·6	37·0

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—*Vital.*

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2																				3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per Mille of Average Strength from—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	2	...	6,669	45	304	35	74	12	(17)80	37	96	26	565	47	725	44	6,002	191	51	2	581	3	493·8	3·3	22·5	2·5	5·9	2·7	444·4	14·1

N.B.—The figures in brackets denote cases of choleraic diarrhœa which are included with cholera.
A.—Admissions.
D.—Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVII—*Vital.*

Showing the Mortality, according to age, among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2						3						4						5						6					
	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	42·85	4·49	...	...	...	...	9,705·13	320·15	285	10	29·3	31·2	2,688·00	85·32	166	5	62·5	58·6	723·91	11·50	47	...	64·9	...	13,159·89	421	498	15	37·8	35·5

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII—*Vital.*

Showing the mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886 *according to length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of death per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of death per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of death per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of death per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of death per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of death per mille of average number.
Total ...	6,986·38	214	30·6	2,471·41	125	50·5	2,079·08	97	46·6	1,260·71	38	30·1	373·45	30	80·3	410·32	9	21·9

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1886.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	963	40	25,120	1,388	26,083	1,428	27,511	1,026·63	48·11	1,074·74	11,232	562	11,824	12,295	708	13,003	1,661	110	6	...	25	2	834	46	880

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1886 in the part of the Jail devoted to—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall, in square yards.	Spent on Jail buildings during the year—	
	Hospitals.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F							
																Rs.	Rs.
Cells	25	2	67	.....	4	.....	225	37	7	.....	3	94	881	1,345			
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	963	13	2	.....	230	.....	751	18	20	.....	216	554	7,662	10,429			
Ditto ,, without ...	937	22	5	.....	265	3	666	29	31	3	223	464	8,879	11,527	104·36	28,833	92,230
Total ...	1,925	37	74	.....	499	3	1,642	84	58	3	442	1,112	17,422	23,301			
Total average population	998·49	6·36	40·27	.....	214·36	2·11	961·19	17·15	5·79	0·57	119·26	450 20	11,989·94	14,805·69			

STATEMENT B—(For convicts only).

Showing the condition of the Convicts discharged *from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1886.

1	2	3	4					5				
			Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Total	33,754	7,117	4,787	8,165	3,830	2,049	18,831	2,544	3,492	1,198	572	7,806

C.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the Mark system in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1886.

1	2	3										4										5									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.									
		Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—									
		Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of Jails.	131	771	318	142	181	43	135	21	5	44	9	86	117	133	229	269	285	352	243	380	559	44	58	84	118	119	193	195	186	243	234
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	85	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	42	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	131	774	319	142	181	43	135	21	5	44	9	134	202	133	229	269	285	352	243	380	559	86	143	84	118	119	193	195	186	243	234

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1886.

	NATURE OF OFFENCES.	CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1886 UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING—																								
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		TOTAL.		
		One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																		A		B						
																		For life.		For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	1,976	42	1,550	29	854	16	387	9	241	3	80	2	15	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5,107	101	5,208
2	Serious offences against the person.	578	91	563	39	345	28	235	17	145	17	188	8	93	3	5	...	69	6	29	...	37	3	2,287	212	2,499
3	Serious offences against the person and property or against property alone.	67	6	84	...	101	...	68	...	94	2	81	...	36	...	3	...	11	...	30	...	...	...	575	8	583
4	Minor offences against the person.	1,887	37	564	10	207	1	100	...	25	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,788	48	2,836
5	Minor offences against the property.	5,427	436	3,357	218	2,443	104	1,528	54	1,201	28	557	9	62	...	1	...	4	...	13	...	...	...	14,593	849	15,442
6	Other offences ...	2,078	133	535	22	487	15	732	2	74	1	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3,934	173	4,107
	Total ...	12,013	745	6,653	318	4,437	164	3,050	82	1,780	51	931	19	212	3	9	...	86	6	76	...	37	3	29,284	1,391	30,675

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1886, *including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Total police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Western Districts.												Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	...	1	4	83	...	490	...	88	490	...	...	94,058
		Bankoora ...	...	1	2	54	...	292	...	57	292	...	...	58,901
		Beerbhoom ...	...	1	2	45	...	220	...	48	220	...	...	46,740
		Midnapore ...	...	3	7	142	...	800	4	152	804	...	...	1,41,433
		Hooghly ...	...	2	3	102	...	661	...	107	661	...	...	1,20,820
		Howrah, including Howrah Municipality	...	1	5	65	...	556	...	71	556	...	...	1,06,481
		Total ...	...	9	23	491	...	3,019	4	523	3,023	...	...	5,68,438
		Central Districts.												
	Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	4	6	169	...	1,026	76	179	1,102	...	...	2,03,477
		Nuddea ...	...	2	4	84	...	601	...	90	601	...	...	1,03,496
		Jessore ...	...	2	5	75	...	420	14	82	434	...	...	87,233
		Khulna ...	...	1	3	63	...	302	41	67	343	...	...	70,847
		Moorshedabad ...	...	1	4	110	...	663	...	115	663	...	...	1,16,986
		Total ...	...	10	22	501	...	3,012	131	533	3,143	...	...	5,82,039
	Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	...	2	3	58	...	336	...	63	336	...	...	65,451
		Rajshahye ...	...	1	3	63	...	354	...	67	354	...	...	75,539
		Rungpore ...	...	2	4	73	...	394	...	79	394	...	...	83,770
		Bogra ...	...	1	2	40	...	204	...	43	204	...	...	47,154
		Pubna ...	...	2	2	57	...	292	...	61	292	...	...	62,775
		Darjeeling ...	...	1	3	39	...	203	...	43	203	...	...	59,903
		Julpigoree ...	...	1	2	44	...	226	...	47	226	...	...	56,409
		Total ...	...	10	19	374	...	2,009	...	403	2,009	...	...	4,51,001
		Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	Dacca ...	...	2	5	80	...	547	14	87	561	...	...	1,10,849
		Furreedpore ...	...	1	4	67	...	319	26	72	345	...	...	72,678
		Backergunge ...	...	2	4	89	...	450	...	95	450	...	...	1,20,438
		Mymensingh ...	...	3	6	88	...	451	7	97	458	...	...	1,05,807
		Total ...	...	8	19	324	...	1,767	47	351	1,814	...	...	4,09,772
	Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	...	1	4	70	...	392	...	75	392	...	...	78,822
		Noakholly ...	...	1	3	44	...	255	...	48	255	...	...	57,818
		Tipperah ...	...	1	3	43	...	275	...	47	275	...	...	60,231
		Total ...	...	3	10	157	...	922	...	170	922	...	...	1,96,871
		Total for Bengal ...	...	40	93	1,847	...	10,729	182	1,980	10,911	...	...	22,08,121
Behar.	Patna.	Patna ...	...	2	7	117	...	1,084	...	126	1,084	...	...	1,66,799
		Gya ...	...	2	4	103	...	607	...	109	607	...	...	1,15,401
		Shahabad ...	...	2	4	84	8	501	...	90	509	...	...	94,791
		Mozufferpore ...	...	1	3	66	...	403	...	70	403	...	...	74,937
		Durbhunga ...	...	1	3	57	...	358	...	61	358	...	...	64,935
		Sarun ...	...	1	3	76	...	451	...	80	451	...	...	81,731
		Chumparun ...	...	1	2	56	...	269	...	59	269	...	...	64,464
		Total ...	...	10	26	559	8	3,673	...	595	3,681	...	...	6,63,058

D.—Police—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1886, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	...	1	3	59	...	412	...	63	412	...	...	79,089
		Bhagulpore ...	...	2	3	67	...	392	...	72	392	...	...	77,018
		Purneah ...	...	1	5	77	...	447	...	83	447	...	...	84,017
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	2	4	54	...	332	...	60	332	...	...	65,402
		Maldah ...	...	1	2	37	...	222	...	40	222	..	...	44,583
		Total ...	...	7	17	294	...	1,805	...	318	1,805	...	...	3,50,109
		Total for Behar ...	...	17	43	853	8	5,478	...	913	5,486	...	...	10,13,167
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	...	2	4	97	...	502	3	103	505	....	...	97,259
		Pooree ...	...	1	2	75	...	348	...	78	348	...	...	63,864
		Balasore ...	...	1	3	83	...	385	26	87	411	...	...	74,569
		Gurjhats ...	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	25	139	...	...	25,492
		Total ...	...	5	11	277	...	1,374	29	293	1,403	...	...	2,61,184
		South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	...	1	3	87	14	416	...	91	430	...	...	80,743
		Lohardugga ...	...	1	2	56	...	253	...	59	253	...	...	56,448
		Palamow ...	...	1	1	31	...	132	...	33	132	...	...	30,631
		Singhboom ...	...	1	1	24	...	135	...	26	135	...	...	28,389
		Manbhoom ...	...	2	2	54	10	226	...	58	236	...	...	60,574
		Total ...	...	6	9	252	24	1,162	...	267	1,186	...	...	2,56,785
		Total of districts ...	...	68	156	3,229	32	18,743	211	3,453	18,986	...	...	37,39,257
		Government Railway Police, E. I. Railway, including Nalhati State Railway.	1	.....	5	59	...	187	...	64	187	...	...	79,303
		Tirhoot State Railway Police, including B. & N.-W. Railway ...	...	.....	1	16	...	45	...	17	45	....	...	15,212
		Eastern Bengal Railway Police ...	1	.....	5	55	...	184	...	60	184	...	...	64,472
		Dacca Special Reserve	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	14,268
		Doomka Special Reserve ...	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	13,668
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve ...	...	.....	.....	5	...	50	...	5	50	...	...	6,344
		Inspector-General's Reserve ...	...	.....	3	.....	...	30	...	3	30	...	...	6,309
		Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	.....	.....	2	...	.....	...	2	.....	...	...	2,400
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1,16,574
		Salt guard in Orissa in different periods	...	.....	.....	53	...	364	...	53	364	...	...	24,395
		Total ...	6	.....	16	208	...	1,060	...	224	1,060	...	...	3,42,936
		Grand Total ...	6	68	172	3,437	32	19,803	211	3,677	20,046	...	...	40,82,193

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1886.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (Officers and Men)					
			In district.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area			To population		
			On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Western Districts.																
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	49	182	25	125	74	307	196	...	2,697	1,391,823	1 to 4·6	1 to 7·0	7 to 1	1 to 2,412	1 to 3,474	1 to 346
		Bankoora ...	34	122	17	81	51	203	94	...	2,621	1,041,752	1 to 7·5	1 to 10·2	7 to 1	1 to 2,993	1 to 3,869	1 to 625
		Beerbhoom ...	28	126	18	78	46	204	17	...	1,756	794,428	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,975	1 to 3,122	1 to 815
		Midnapore ...	104	495	35	158	139	653	161	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5·3	1 to 6·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,643	1 to 3,202	1 to 507
		Hooghly ...	55	206	29	163	84	369	313	...	1,223	1,012,768	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·5	4 to 1	1 to 1,322	1 to 1,889	1 to 500
		Howrah ...	32	156	20	91	52	247	327	...	476	635,381	1 to ·7	1 to 1·5	29 to 1	1 to 1,014	1 to 1,773	1 to 321
		Total ...	302	1,287	144	696	446	1,983	1,108	...	13,855	7,393,954	1 to 3·9	1 to 5·6	7 to 1	1 to 2,090	1 to 2,844	1 to 436
		Central Districts.																
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	72	329	47	307	119	636	492	30	2,097	1,618,420	1 to 1·6	1 to 2·6	4 to 1	1 to 1,267	1 to 1,815	1 to 474
		Nuddea ...	50	232	25	124	75	356	258	...	2,755	1,655,721	1 to 3·9	1 to 6·3	8 to 1	1 to 2,403	1 to 3,570	1 to 452
		Jessore ...	50	219	27	165	77	384	53	...	2,925	1,939,375	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,773	1 to 4,147	1 to 513
		Khoolna ...	40	163	22	136	62	299	48	...	2,077	1,079,948	1 to 5·0	1 to 5·6	1 to 1	1 to 2,640	1 to 2,910	1 to 609
		Moorshedabad ...	71	294	31	146	102	440	227	8	2,144	1,226,790	1 to 2·7	1 to 3·8	5 to 1	1 to 1,576	1 to 2,095	1 to 379
		Total ...	283	1,237	152	878	435	2,115	1,078	38	11,998	7,520,254	1 to 3·2	1 to 4·6	4 to 1	1 to 2,051	1 to 2,749	1 to 457

Bengal ...	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	41	189	18	119	59	308	30	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 10·3	1 to 11·2	6 to 1	1 to 3,814	1 to 4,092	1 to 418
		Rajshahye	44	184	17	108	61	292	67	...	2,361	1,338,638	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 3,187	1 to 3,694	1 to 515
		Rungpore	46	196	29	171	75	367	29	...	3,486	2,097,964	1 to 7·4	1 to 7·5	5 to 1	1 to 4,454	1 to 4,464	1 to 4,300
		Bogra	25	96	14	79	39	175	32	...	1,498	734,358	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·9	10 to 1	1 to 2,985	1 to 3,384	1 to 317
		Pubna	33	140	23	98	56	238	57	...	1,847	1,311,728	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·2	14 to 1	1 to 3,737	1 to 4,338	1 to 636
		Darjeeling	22	90	16	81	38	171	36	...	1,234	155,179	1 to 5·0	1 to 5·8	5 to 1	1 to 633	1 to 689	1 to 306
		Julpigoree	26	143	19	71	45	214	13	...	2,884	581,562	1 to 10·6	1 to 11·1	4 to 1	1 to 2,138	1 to 2,214	1 to 610
		Total ...	237	1,038	136	727	373	1,765	264	...	17,428	7,733,775	1 to 7·2	1 to 8·0	1 to 1	1 to 3,219	1 to 3,506	1 to 898
		Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca ...	Dacca	51	188	24	142	75	330	241	...	2,797	2,116,350	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·8	34 to 1	1 to 3,276	1 to 4,971	1 to 426
		Furreedpore ...	43	169	25	136	68	305	43	...	2,267	1,631,734	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·0	2 to 1	1 to 3,922	1 to 4,290	1 to 725
		Backergunge ...	65	247	26	143	91	390	62	...	3,649	1,900,889	1 to 6·7	1 to 7·5	2 to 1	1 to 3,500	1 to 3,887	1 to 503
		Mymensingh ...	58	200	28	167	86	367	99	...	6,287	3,051,966	1 to 11·3	1 to 13·7	2 to 1	1 to 5,528	1 to 6,573	1 to 747
		Total ...	217	804	103	588	320	1,392	445	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 6·9	1 to 8·7	4 to 1	1 to 4,033	1 to 4,942	1 to 537
	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	45	191	23	119	68	310	88	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·7	14 to 1	1 to 2,424	1 to 2,920	1 to 287
		Noakhally ...	29	145	17	96	46	241	15	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 5·4	1 to 5·6	7 to 1	1 to 2,708	1 to 2,832	1 to 341
		Tipperah ...	29	127	14	109	43	236	42	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 7·7	1 to 8·8	2 to 1	1 to 4,733	1 to 5,335	1 to 733
		Total ...	103	463	54	324	157	787	145	...	6,699	3,472,451	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·0	6 to 1	1 to 3,188	1 to 3,613	1 to 422
		Total for Bengal ...	1,142	4,829	589	3,213	1,731	8,042	3,040	38	*64,980	34,821,373	1 to 5·0	1 to 6·5	4 to 1	1 to 2,709	1 to 3,406	1 to 497
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna	47	191	34	221	81	412	671	44	2,079	1,756,856	1 to 1·7	1 to 4·0	10 to 1	1 to 1,454	1 to 2,805	1 to 467
		Gya	60	267	36	172	96	439	179	...	4,712	2,124,682	1 to 6·5	1 to 8·7	5 to 1	1 to 2,975	1 to 3,718	1 to 754
		Shahabad ...	57	200	23	154	80	354	163	...	4,365	1,964,909	1 to 7·3	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,291	1 to 4,246	1 to 748
		Mozufferpore ...	40	162	18	113	58	275	139	...	2,003	2,582,060	1 to 6·3	1 to 8·8	2 to 1	1 to 5,470	1 to 7,277	1 to 1,141
		Durbhungah ...	38	152	14	84	52	236	130	...	3,335	2,633,447	1 to 7·9	1 to 11·4	5 to 1	1 to 6,300	1 to 8,774	1 to 817
		Sarun	45	169	23	122	68	291	171	...	2,622	2,280,382	1 to 5·9	1 to 9·5	4 to 1	1 to 5,182	1 to 8,098	1 to 595
		Chumparun ...	35	150	20	88	55	238	34	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10·7	1 to 11·9	1 to 1	1 to 5,264	1 to 5,714	1 to 1,387
		Total ...	322	1,291	168	954	490	2,245	1,487	44	23,647	150,63,944	1 to 5·5	1 to 8·5	5 to 1	1 to 3,531	1 to 5,140	1 to 656

* Add Sunderbuns ... 5,976

Total ... 70,956

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1886—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (Officers and Men)					
			In district.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area			To population		
			On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive towns.	Of towns.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	36	179	17	120	53	299	122	...	3,921	1,969,774	1 to 8·2	1 to 11·1	12 to 1	1 to 4,155	1 to 5,343	1 to 729
		Bhagulpore ...	37	164	26	126	63	290	109	...	4,268	1,966,158	1 to 9·2	1 to 12·0	10 to 1	1 to 4,253	1 to 5,360	1 to 678
		Purneah ...	56	225	20	123	76	348	105	...	4,956	1,848,687	1 to 9·3	1 to 11·4	1 to 1	1 to 3,494	1 to 4,242	1 to 476
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	38	141	18	172	56	313	21	...	5,456	1,568,093	1 to 13·9	1 to 14·6	4 to 1	1 to 4,000	1 to 4,198	1 to 972
		Maldah ...	27	108	11	82	37	190	34	...	1,891	710,448	1 to 7·2	1 to 8·2	8 to 1	1 to 2,711	1 to 3,040	1 to 503
		Total ...	193	817	92	623	285	1,440	391	...	2,492	8,063,160	1 to 9·6	1 to 11·8	3 to 1	1 to 3,810	1 to 4,529	1 to 640
		Total for Behar ...	515	2,108	260	1,577	775	3,685	1,878	44	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·9	1 to 9·8	4 to 1	1 to 3,623	1 to 4,903	1 to 653
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	63	295	30	134	93	429	75	9	3,636	1,795,065	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·9	5 to 1	1 to 2,957	1 to 3,299	1 to 828
		Pooree ...	47	205	25	92	72	297	56	...	2,473	888,457	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	18 to 1	1 to 2,085	1 to 2,341	1 to 394
		Balasore ...	55	248	29	135	84	383	30	...	2,066	945,280	1 to 4·1	1 to 4·3	3 to 1	1 to 1,898	1 to 1,976	1 to 675
		Gurjhats ...	16	80	8	59	24	139	...	...	1,590	160,864	1 to 9·6	1 to 9·6	.....	1 to 980	1 to 980	.....
		Total ...	181	828	92	420	273	1,248	161	9	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·3	5 to 1	1 to 2,235	1 to 2,411	1 to 658

CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore.	*South-West Frontier Agency.*															
		Hazaribagh ...	68	256	19	130	87	386	45	2	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 13·4	1 to 14·2	11 to 1	1 to 2,116	1 to 2,253	1 to 735
		Lohardugga ...	40	158	15	70	55	228	23	5	7,804	1,124,422	1 to 25·0	1 to 27·5	5 to 1	1 to 3,615	1 to 3,895	1 to 782
		Palamow ...	24	100	8	32	32	132	...	...	4,241	484,822	1 to 25·8	1 to 25·8	.....	1 to 2,956	1 to 2,874	.....
		Singhbhoom ...	9	30	16	98	25	128	7	...	3,753	453,725	1 to 23·3	1 to 24·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,818	1 to 2,907	1 to 858
		Manbhoom ...	35	130	20	84	55	214	23	...	4,147	1,058,228	1 to 14·2	1 to 15·3	1 to 1	1 to 3,624	1 to 3,860	1 to 861
		Total ...	176	674	78	414	254	1,088	98	7	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 18·6	1 to 20·0	3 to 1	1 to 2,920	1 to 3,077	1 to 911
		Total of Districts ...	2,014	8,439	1,019	5,624	3,033	14,063	5,177	98	145,847	65,964,160	1 to 6·5	1 to 8·4	4 to 1	1 to 2,948	1 to 3,683	1 to 567
		Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Nalhati State Railway	54	135	10	54	64	187	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Tirhoot State Railway Police, including Bengal and North-Western Railway...	17	45	...	...	17	45	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Eastern Bengal Railway Police ...	52	148	8	36	60	184	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Dacca Special Reserve	...	...	10	100	10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Doomka Special Reserve ...	...	...	10	100	10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve ...	...	...	5	50	5	50	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Inspector-General's Reserve ...	...	...	3	30	3	30	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Special Sub-Inspector for drugging cases ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Salt-guard in Orissa in different periods	...	...	53	364	53	364	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	123	326	101	734	224	1,060	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,137	8,765	1,120	6,358	3,257	15,123	5,177	98	145,847	65,964,160	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·8	4 to 1	1 to 2,788	1 to 3,425	1 to 567
									Add Sunderbuns ...		5,976						
									GRAND TOTAL		151,823						

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1886.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
		Western Districts.					
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	11,856	25·4	17·8	By chakran land and panchayets.	2,11,395 0 0
		Bankoora ...	7,592	22·4	36·9	By panchayets, ryots, chakran and jaigir lands.	2,80,520 0 0
		Beerbhoom ...	7,399	26·5	32·2	By zemindars and ryots, and ryots through panchayets, by chakran lands and Government.	2,38,777 14 10
		Midnapore ...	9,644	44·1	21·2	Khasmahal chowkidars are paid by Government; chowkidars under Regulation XX are paid by the villagers; Act VI chowkidars are paid by panchayets under assessment, and the paiks and sirdars are paid the produce of their chakran lands.	2,04,557 9 0
		Hooghly ...	4,685	46·1	21·5	By chakran, villagers, and union panchayets.	1,00,891 0 0
		Howrah ...	1,404	65·	40·5	By tenants and chakran lands.	56,910 12 0
		Total ...	42,580	32·9	25·6		10,93,052 3 10
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	3,323	67·7	51·9	By village panchayets ...	1,72,784 0 0
		Nuddea ...	3,466	100·5	46·9	Ditto ditto ...	1,62,840 0 0
		Jessore ...	3,962	57·2	41·7	Ditto ditto ...	1,65,251 0 0
		Khulna ...	1,958	78·6	47·6	By panchayets and villagers.	93,312 0 0
		Moorshedabad ...	3,920	64·2	33·5	By village panchayets and rent-free land.	1,31,640 0 0
Bengal ...		Total ...	16,629	72·5	43·6		7,25,827 0 0
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore ...	4,068	66·3	35·7	By panchayets and villagers.	1,45,388 0 0
		Rajshahye ...	3,235	69·6	38·9	Ditto ditto ...	1,26,102 0 0
		Rungpore ...	4,587	70·7	39·9	By villagers ...	1,83,167 0 0
		Bogra ...	1,820	55·7	49·3	Ditto ...	89,862 8 0
		Pubna ...	2,184	91·5	47·1	Ditto ...	1,03,074 12 0
		Darjeeling ...	4	6869·5	69·	By panchayets ...	276 0 0
		Julpigoree ...	820	117·6	54·9	Ditto ...	45,063 0 0
		Total ...	16,718	74·4	41·4		6,92,933 4 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca ...	3,598	83·9	41·5	By panchayets and villagers.	1,49,542 0 0
		Furreedpore ...	2,995	73·7	40·7	By villagers ...	1,22,010 0 0
		Backergunge ...	4,635	49·	46·	Ditto ...	2,13,530 0 0
		Mymensing ...	6,341	64·6	48·	Ditto ...	3,04,368 0 0
		Total ...	17,569	66·	44·9		7,89,450 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	2,085	102·2	45·3	By villagers and tea-planters.	94,609 0 0
		Noakhally ...	2,003	45·3	38·9	By villagers ...	78,049 9 5
		Tipperah ...	2,578	69·6	43·	By panchayets and zemindars.	1,10,882 0 0
		Total ...	6,666	72·5	42·5		2,83,540 9 5
		Total for Bengal ...	100,162	54·8	35·7		35,84,803 1 3

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1886—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	3,169	77·5	30·1	By tax on villages, and by zemindars and villagers.	95,594 4 0
		Gya ...	6,408	53·4	24·1	By ryots and zemindars	1,54,722 0 0
		Shahabad ...	5,408	53·7	23 5	,, zemindars and ryots	1,27,233 11 0
		Mozufferpore ...	4,546	77·8	29·9	,, panchayets, villagers, zemindars, and jaigirs	1,36,236 0 0
		Durbhunga ...	4,167	82·4	34·9	By panchayets and maliks.	1,45,840 0 0
		Sarun ...	4,998	71·	20·7	By villagers and zemindars.	1,03,544 0 0
		Chumparun ...	2,411	118·7	30·5	By zemindars and ryots	73,737 0 0
		Total ...	31,107	71·3	26·9		8,36,906 15 0
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	3,645	74·6	29·4	By zemindars and ryots	1,07,486 5 6
		Bhagulpore ...	3,715	85 4	21·5	,, residents, zemindars, and jaigir land.	79,887 0 0
		Purneah ...	5,168	58·3	34·3	By residents ...	1,77,501 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,896	63·8	21·1	,, ryots, zemindars, and ghatwals.	82,281 1 6
		Maldah ...	1,628	77·6	46·3	By ryots ...	75,529 0 0
		Total ...	18,052	70·1	28·9		5,22,684 7 0
		Total for Behar ...	49,159	70·8	27·6		13,59,591 6 0
Orissa	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,738	56·9	17·7	By jagir lands and contributions from villagers.	1,01,947 4 3
		Pooree ...	2,045	66·9	12·3	By jagirs, villagers, and cess.	25,272 0 0
		Balasore ...	2,796	58·3	15·9	By jaigir lands and villagers.	44,697 0 0
		Gurjhats ...	367	48·3	12·8	By jaigirs and viliagers	4,732 0 0
		Total ...	10,946	58·3	16·1		1,76,648 4 3
		South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ...	3,269	57·3	21·3	By zemindars and jaigir lands.	69,644 0 0
		Lohardugga ..	2,502	82·4	29·2	By villagers and zemindars.	73,244 9 0
		Palamow ...	1,173	69 8	13·	By elakadars ...	15,267 5 3
		Singbhoom ...	444	191·8	21·8	By villagers ...	9,709 5 6
		Manbhoom ...	3,478	51·1	16·6	By service lands and by villagers.	58,029 0 0
		Total ...	10,866	67·9	20·7		2,25,894 3 9
		Grand Total ...	171,133	60·5	31·2		53,46,936 15 3

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force during the year* 1886, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	170
Sub-Inspectors	922
Head-constables	2,454
Men	(a)19,484
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with firearms	3,519
„ „ with swords only or swords and batons	1,923
„ „ with batons only	17,921
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	1
Sub-Inspectors	10
Head-constables	40
Men	540
Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	8
Sub-Inspectors	462
Head-constables	1,129
Men	2,905
Punished judicially by a Magistrate—	
Under Police Act—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	9
Men	197
Under sections 330, 331, 348, *Indian Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	2
Men	2
Under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inepectors	...
Head-constables	2
Men	17
Other offences—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	7
Head-constables	24
Men	263
Rewards.	
Number of police rewarded during the year—	
By promotion	71
„ money reward	1,440
Education.	
Number of police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	169
Sub-Inspectors	901
Head-constables	1,881
Men	4,861
Number of police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	1
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	27
Men	679
Number enlisted during the year	2,814
„ of one year's service and under ten years	11,846
„ of ten years' service and upwards	8,861
Number who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	320
„ gratuity	48
By resignation without pension or gratuity	1,298
„ dismissal	591
„ discharge otherwise than stated above	394
„ desertion	186
„ death	562
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	51·8
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·4

(a).—Exclusive of 208 Water Police distributed thus:—Midnapore 4, 24-Pergunnahs 76, Dacca 14, Jessore 14, Khoolna 41, Furreedpore 26, Mymensingh 7, and Bulasore 26.

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1886, *exclusive of the force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or covenanted civil	3
Uncovenanted	64
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	17
Below Rs. 100	2
Constables	7
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	...
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	11
Below Rs. 100	10
Constables	2
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	3
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	147
Below Rs. 100	3,310
Constables	19,092
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	138
Mahomedans	843
Hindus—	
Brahmins	757
Rajputs	223
Goorkhas	28
Sikhs	28
High caste Sudras	1,027
Low ditto	111
Hindus of all other castes	396
Other religions	25
Men.	
Christians	72
Mahomedans	5,497
Hindus—	
Brahmins	3,193
Rajputs	3,933
Goorkhas	135
Sikhs	34
High caste Sudras	2,443
Low ditto	803
Hillmen	6
Hindus of all other castes	2,540
Other religions	436
Total of officers and men	22,668

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year* 1886 *in the several districts in Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioner's division.	Name of district.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,823	2,259	1,526	1,545	3,071
		Bankoora	1,041,752	912	492	525	1,017
		Beerbhoom	794,428	1,603	879	399	1,278
		Midnapore	2,517,802	3,344	1,864	1,622	3,486
		Hooghly	1,012,768	3,350	1,940	1,775	3,715
		Howrah	635,381	3,274	3,067	1,678	4,745
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1,618,420	4,815	3,283	2,490	5,773
		Nuddea	1,655,721	3,246	2,087	1,308	3,395
		Jessore	1,939,375	2,207	1,104	1,516	2,620
		Khoolna	1,079,948	1,707	911	608	1,519
		Moorshedabad	1,226,790	2,724	1,663	1,158	2,821
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	1,514,346	3,020	1,445	418	1,863
		Rajshahye	1,338,638	1,720	1,119	731	1,850
		Rungpore	2,097,964	1,969	881	890	1,771
		Bogra	734,358	1,143	721	285	1,006
		Pubna	1,311,728	1,819	756	844	1,600
		Darjeeling	155,179	1,972	1,662	340	2,002
		Julpigoree	581,562	1,248	496	297	793
	Dacca	Dacca	2,116,350	2,442	1,471	1,416	2,887
		Furreedpore	1,631,734	1,897	1,086	1,507	2,593
		Backergunge	1,900,889	2,100	1,014	835	1,849
		Mymensingh	3,051,966	4,961	1,577	2,050	3,627
	Chittagong	Chittagong	1,132,341	2,082	988	693	1,681
		Noakholly	820,772	910	657	873	1,530
		Tipperah	1,519,338	1,898	1,264	1,625	2,889
Behar	Patna	Patna	1,756,856	5,346	3,674	1,364	5,038
		Gya	2,124,682	3,646	1,387	1,351	2,738
		Shahabad	1,964,909	2,533	1,467	734	2,201
		Mozufferpore	2,582,060	2,610	1,853	744	2,597
		Durbhunga	2,633,447	2,689	1,397	667	2,064
		Sarun	2,280,382	3,344	1,727	1,180	2,907
		Chumparun	1,721,608	2,474	929	468	1,397
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,969,774	4,014	1,700	1,654	3,354
		Bhagulpore	1,966,158	2,427	1,111	833	1,944
		Purneah	1,848,687	2,446	853	668	1,521
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	3,186	1,517	1,636	3,153
		Maldah	710,448	1,569	958	222	1,180
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1,795,065	1,064	494	948	1,442
		Pooree	888,457	1,355	692	603	1,295
		Balasore	945,280	604	242	420	662
		Gurjhats	160,862	240	245	150	395
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	1,104,742	423	55	348	403
		Lohardugga	1,609,244	376	56	387	443
		Singbhoom	453,775	61	9	250	259
		Manbhoom	1,058,228	345	33	355	388

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases: Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	112	1	1	5	91	59	92	64·8
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	37	.....	1	1	29	14	78·9	48·2
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	471	.....	3	16	389	286	90·5	73·5
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,455	20	43	220	1,986	1,244	77·5	62·6
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	54	.....	.....	.....	49	38	87	77·5
		Total ...	3,129	21	48	242	2,544	1,641	80·2	64·5
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	100	25
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	5	.....	1	1	2	1	100	50
11		Murder ... „ poison ...	20	.....	.....	3	15	3	100	20
12		Other murders	265	.....	3	62	173	56	95·5	32·3
13	307	Attempts at murder	59	.....	.....	10	38	18	93·2	47·3
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	238	.....	3	34	185	93	93·7	50·2
15	376	Rape	202	.....	1	9	113	28	92·1	24·7
16	377	Unnatural offences	67	.....	1	3	49	15	91·1	30·6
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	98	2	2	7	67	47	95	70·1
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	411	1	.....	11	335	249	98·2	74·3
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	66·6	.....
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	806	4	11	54	679	463	85·6	68·1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	30	.....	.....	3	14	6	100	42·8
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	42	1	.....	1	33	6	57·1	18·1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,137	25	25	47	822	350	74·8	42·5
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	288	1	12	16	178	71	82·6	39·8
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	144	.....	5	4	79	19	68·4	24
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	12	.....	.....	1	7	4	58·3	57·1

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1886, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Investigated by Police			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Persons.				
			a	*b*	*c*				*a*	*b*			Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*		19	20	21	22	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
101	3	.....	56	30	4	53·8	65·1	1	...	.....	5	...	113	7	125
27	3	.....	12	12	3	40	50	...	...	.....	1	...	45	10	56
418	10	1	251	93	22	58·5	72·9	24	...	.....	24	...	606	75	705
1,770	166	2	1,081	546	214	55·7	66·4	213	9	32	1,042	...	8,603	1,510	11,155
45	2	.....	34	9	2	72·3	79	...	...	.....	.....	...	67	13	80
2,361	184	3	1,434	690	245	56·2	67·3	238	9	32	1,072	...	9,434	1,615	12,121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
4	1	.....	1	3	1	20	25	...	...	.....	.....	...	58	.....	58
6	.....	.....	1	1	1	16·6	50	...	...	.....	1	...	7	.....	8
20	.....	.....	3	10	2	15	23	3	...	.....	4	...	38	.....	42
253	3	.....	55	118	77	21·4	31·7	14	...	.....	97	...	450	10	557
55	.....	.....	17	20	6	30·9	45·9	7	...	.....	11	...	41	4	56
223	3	.....	92	93	43	40·7	49·7	23	...	.....	100	...	410	40	550
160	26	1	27	74	9	14·4	26·7	70	...	.....	21	...	151	16	188
57	4	1	14	31	3	22·5	31·1	10	...	.....	3	...	52	8	63
95	.....	.....	47	18	7	49·4	7·23	2	...	.....	7	...	75	4	86
403	1	.....	247	81	11	61·1	75·3	14	...	.....	13	...	364	6	383
2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	3	...	3	.....	6
675	25	.....	414	181	58	59·1	69·5	31	2	.....	87	...	1,042	175	1,304
29	1	.....	6	8	3	20	42·8	9	...	.....	3	...	24	.....	27
19	5	.....	6	13	.....	25	31·5	5	...	.....	4	3	34	32	73
832	35	3	303	369	54	34·8	45	64	3	14	49	...	983	238	1,270
149	37	2	64	53	21	34	54·7	47	...	1	24	...	269	108	401
70	31	1	16	36	7	15·6	30·7	47	...	2	8	...	125	60	193
6	1	.....	4	1	.....	57·1	80	1	...	.....	2	...	13	2	17

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or at woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	1,086	5	14	46	828	433	74·4	52·2
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	72	.....	1	7	63	38	97·2	60·3
		Total ...	4,991	39	79	320	3,687	1,901	81·7	51·5
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	144	.....	10	15	74	35	94·8	47·2
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	100	.....
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means ...	21	.....	.....	3	16	10	100	62·5
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	18	.....	.....	2	6	5	100	83·3
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	39	.....	2	.....	14	8	90·2	57·1
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	136	.....	6	6	62	37	91	59·6
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	829	.....	10	34	325	142	87·7	43·6
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	689	5	13	31	432	239	82·7	55·3
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	21,846	106	386	166	2,082	1,322	96·5	63·4
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	298	.....	5	9	193	121	87·1	62·6
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	2	.....	1	1	4	.....	100	.....
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	100	.....
		Total ...	24,027	111	433	267	3,211	1,919	95·7	59·7
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
40	341, 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,986	32	36	109	1,664	532	48·9	31·9
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	45	.....	.....	2	40	33	77·7	82·5
42	374	Compulsory labour	6	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	33·3
		Total ...	3,037	32	36	111	1,710	567	47·3	33·1

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1886, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
			a	*b*	*c*				*a*	*b*					
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*		19	20	21	22	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	2	2
763	55	1	365	280	41	44·5	56·5	98	...	14	59	...	1,303	331	1,693
69	2	.....	38	25	6	53·5	60·3	4	...	.....	11	...	78	6	95
3,890	230	9	1,720	1,416	351	41·6	54·8	449	5	31	507	3	5,520	1,042	7,072
138	8	.....	35	38	19	23·9	47·9	41	...	.....	86	...	543	25	654
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	4	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	10	6	.....	47·6	62·5	1	...	.....	1	...	28	3	32
15	3	.....	5	.....	1	27·7	100	4	...	.....	.....	...	17	6	23
36	1	.....	7	6	1	18·9	53·8	7	...	.....	.....	...	23	1	24
128	5	.....	35	21	10	26·3	52·5	46	...	.....	8	...	107	35	150
681	54	1	125	146	46	16·9	46·1	129	2	2	82	...	594	120	796
545	36	.....	217	140	24	37·3	60·7	56	1	4	39	...	548	120	707
21,383	82	8	1,304	734	169	6	63·9	905	1	2	188	...	3,315	160	3,663
254	9	1	113	58	15	42·8	66	34	...	1	12	...	293	55	360
3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	...	...	1	...	.....	4	...	27	2	33
4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	30	.....	30
23,209	198	10	1,851	1,156	287	7·9	61·5	1,224	4	9	420	...	5,529	527	6,476
1,181	294	5	318	555	52	21·4	36·4	353	48	141	114	1	1,772	1,305	3,192
31	3	1	27	4	.....	77·1	87	2	...	.....	1	...	43	14	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	6	6
1,212	297	6	345	559	52	22·7	38·1	355	48	141	115	1	1,815	1,325	3,256

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	737	28	9	24	421	223	91·0	52·9
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	1,983	4	29	54	1,305	922	96·3	70·6
		Theft ... ordinary ...	27,864	237	687	981	13,495	8,470	81	62·7
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,665	6	22	65	944	327	39·8	34·6
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1,751	.....	14	71	1,678	1,245	96·6	74·1
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	9,486	41	60	271	6,190	2,668	33	43·1
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	37	.....	1	.....	10	6	94·7	60
		Total ...	43,523	316	822	1,466	24,043	13,861	70·6	57·6
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	26	.....	1	2	20	10	59·2	50
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1,211	.....	4	45	1,144	816	90·5	71·3
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	120	.....	1	1	120	107	99·1	89·1
52		——— Excise Laws ...	2,864	.....	9	19	2,807	2,522	78·1	89·8
53		——— Opium Act ...	419	.....	.....	11	369	303	71·5	82·1
54		——— Railway Laws ...	359	.....	2	5	309	265	95·5	85·7
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	359	.....	1	1	347	335	97·2	96·5
56		——— Arms Act	1,061	.....	10	12	1,056	953	91·5	90·2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	19,327	4	6	87	19,145	17,452	95·9	91·1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	1,340	.....	.....	5	1,308	1,232	80·2	94·1
		Total ...	27,086	4	34	188	26,625	23,995	92·5	90·1
		Grand Total ...	105,793	523	1,452	2,594	61,820	43,884	82	70·9

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1886, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Investigated by Police			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Persons.				
			a	*b*	*c*				*a*	*b*			Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18*a*		19	20	21	22	23
663	16	.....	212	191	24	31·2	52·6	48	...	1	28	...	515	41	584
1,845	93	1	909	356	39	46·8	71·8	185	...	.....	57	1	1,956	173	2,187
21,948	1,171	33	7,574	3,014	655	32·7	71·5	2,801	56	151	1,069	2	16,211	5,323	22,605
531	141	.....	225	179	27	33·4	55·6	118	9	19	64	1	524	640	1,229
1,694	12	.....	1,216	402	55	71·2	75·1	79	...	16	126	10	2,796	176	3,108
2,785	370	2	1,453	1,028	76	46	58·5	268	265	716	390	...	4,238	5,524	10,152
35	1	.....	6	4	1	16·6	60	4	...	.....	1	...	10	1	12
29,501	1,804	36	11,595	5,174	877	36·9	69·1	3,503	330	903	1,735	14	26,250	11,878	39,877
13	3	.....	9	5	1	56·2	64·2	3	...	.....	2	...	19	9	30
806	294	.....	762	251	108	69·2	75·2	1	1	.....	45	1	568	654	1,268
118	2	.....	107	12	2	89·1	89·9	...	...	.....	3	...	532	8	543
2,223	21	1	1,997	188	19	88·9	91·3	28	7	.....	29	1	2,480	809	3,319
295	4	1	206	49	9	68·6	80 7	29	2	.....	15	...	307	136	458
337	8	.....	246	40	4	71 3	86	9	...	.....	5	...	403	22	430
350	.....	.....	326	12	1	93·1	96·4	...	...	.....	1	...	358	9	368
792	188	.....	882	83	15	90	91·3	...	...	.....	11	...	1,037	118	1,166
18,509	47	1	16,878	1,526	49	90·9	91·7	11	20	15	106	5	20,542	642	21,295
1,041	35	.....	990	71	8	92·0	93·3	2	...	.....	5	...	1,693	432	2,130
24,484	602	3	22,403	2,237	216	89·2	90·9	83	30	15	222	7	27,939	2,839	31,007
84,657	3,315	67	39,348	11,232	2,028	44 6	77·7	5,852	426	1,131	4,071	25	76,487	19,226	99,809

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons. Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	1	10	8·8	113	34	7	62	4
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	2·2	55	32	.....	16	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	1	9	1·4	694	219	6	433	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	23	188	2	10,904	3,591	135	5,966	146
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	80	20	.....	55	1
		Total ...	25	208	2·2	11,846	3,896	148	6,532	151
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	...	...	...	54	13	25	.....	11
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	...	2	28·5	6	2	1	.....	1
11		Murder ... „ poison	...	5	13·4	37	13	9	.....	4
12		Other murders	1	24	5·3	529	135	194	1	64
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	1	2·4	55	13	16	1	19
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	31	7·5	519	137	130	2	155
15	376	Rape	...	15	9·9	173	90	39	.....	36
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	2	3·8	61	27	13	.....	18
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	86	22	3	27	22
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	11	3	369	96	.....	248	1
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	6	3	2	.....	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	...	9	·8	1,294	429	27	608	99
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	3	12·5	23	6	4	.....	9
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	...	...	...	73	48	14	6	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	16	1·6	1,245	702	4	449	12
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction... ...	...	17	6·6	382	189	25	82	31
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	1	·8	192	127	.....	49	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	2	15·3	15	11	.....	4	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1886, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
											Rs.	Rs.	
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	54·8	58·4	...	...	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	28·8	28·8	...	...	...	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
382	63	61·7	2	...	1	24	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,286	61·4	56·2	35	...	40	994	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	70·1	69·1	...	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,790	61·3	56·5	37	...	42	1,040	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	18·9	20·3	5	...	4	.....	...	2	2	100	503	377	74·9
1	14·2	16·6	...	...	...	.....	2	4	2	50	284	157	55·2
4	10·5	11·1	2	...	...	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	14·2	10·4	11	...	3	55	69	1	1	100	34	34	100
17	41·4	35·4	...	...	...	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	36	31	5	...	...	33	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	23·1	23	...	...	...	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	30·7	30·1	...	...	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	61·3	56·0	...	...	...	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
247	67·8	68·2	12	...	...	12	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
600	57·5	54·1	4	...	1	118	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	37·5	40·9	1	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	23·5	17·7	...	...	...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
391	39·7	38·9	4	...	9	74	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	36·4	31·8	4	...	2	36	15	1	1	100	90	10	11·1
38	30·4	28·7	...	...	...	15	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	30·7	36·3	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Polic*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons. Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—continued.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	2	2	.....	.....	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or at woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	45	3·4	1,643	771	1	762	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	3	3·8	91	30	7	47	...
		Total ...	5	187	3·3	6,855	2,866	514	2,286	485
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	3	86	15·8	558	131	160	10	125
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	4	.....	4	.....	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Robbery with hurt. by other means	...	3	10·7	29	14	.....	10	5
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	23	8	.....	8	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	24	14	1	6	2
		Robbery Other robberies ...	...	11	10·2	139	55	9	58	7
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	81	13·6	709	302	47	255	14
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	1	19	3·4	683	290	11	334	3
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	3	305	9·2	3,328	1,308	73	1,644	113
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	...	17	5·8	343	147	2	158	4
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	33	11	9	6	6
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	30	8	12	.....	...
		Total ...	7	522	9·4	5,903	2,288	328	2,489	279
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	61	3·4	3,121	1,963	.....	1,041	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	58	17	.....	41	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	6	4	.....	2	...
		Total ...	...	61	3·3	3,185	1,984	.....	1,084	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1886, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of Police.	On bail.								
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
											Rs.	Rs.	
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
641	49·1	49·1	2	...	5	107	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	60·2	55·2	1	...	1	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,425	43·9	41·9	51	...	25	480	173	8	6	75	911	578	63·4
130	23·9	24·4	9	7	...	106	17	95	57	60	27,991	6,186	22
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	46·4	50	...	...	...	.....	...	17	11	64·7	1,923	82	4·2
8	47	47	...	...	...	7	...	13	3	23	457	20	4·3
7	30·4	30·4	...	...	...	1	...	25	10	40	2,415	267	11
53	49·5	50·9	...	...	...	9	1	68	31	45·5	2,714	666	24·5
217	36·5	37·6	2	...	6	78	11	3	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
296	54	52·1	6	...	4	39	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,709	51·5	53·7	7	10	17	164	19	12,587	2,524	20	4,73,851	61,263	12·9
142	48·4	49·1	3	...	...	26	3	40	24	60	690	105	15·2
12	44·4	38·7	...	...	...	.....	1	2	1	50	301	52	17·2
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	10	...	1	1	100	25	4	16
2,587	46·7	48·0	27	17	27	440	52	12,851	2,662	20·7	5,10,409	68,645	11·4
617	34·8	34·5	2	...	10	114	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	69·7	68·1	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
647	35·6	35·3	2	...	10	114	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

PERSONS.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	.....	28	5·4	555	270	5	254	3
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	3	88	4·4	2,094	752	4	1,265	17
		Theft ... ordinary ...	10	977	6	21,556	8,835	77	11,345	147
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	2	28	5·3	1,198	759	4	363	8
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	4	64	2·2	3,039	992	44	1,837	59
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	6	106	2·5	10,034	5,598	6	4,097	2
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	.....	1	10	10	4	.....	6	.....
		Total ...	25	1,292	4·9	38,486	17,210	140	19,167	236
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	30	16	.....	13	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	1	·1	1,267	365	.....	844	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	1	4	·7	538	87	.....	438	...
52		——— Excise Laws ...	2	30	1·2	3,285	426	.....	2,833	...
53		——— Opium Act ...	...	6	1·9	451	101	.....	335	...
54		——— Railway Laws ...	1	15	3·7	412	67	.....	340	...
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	368	13	.....	354	...
56		——— Arms Act ...	1	...	...	1,164	151	.....	996	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	9	27	·1	21,229	1,916	.....	19,168	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	...	4	·2	2,116	198	1	1,867	1
		Total ...	14	87	·3	30,860	3,340	1	27,188	2
		GRAND TOTAL ...	76	2,357	3	97,135	31,584	1,131	58,746	1,153

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1886, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
											Rs.	Rs.	
233	45·2	45·7	...	...	1	23	...	15	6	40	87	10	11·4
1,202	61·4	62·2	4	...	2	48	4	1,759	1,273	72·3	41,508	31,939	76·9
9,979	61·5	61·5	34	14	48	1,100	18	20,446	9,926	48·5	4,38,368	1,54,508	35·2
248	47·3	45·8	7	...	1	57	...	576	206	35·7	76,166	26,796	35·1
1,802	64·4	62·5	4	...	1	89	14	1,638	1,595	97·3	71,756	43,962	61·2
2,243	52·9	50·7	16	2	4	315	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	60	66·6	...	...	1	.....	..	17	4	23·5	644	24	3·7
15,713	59·8	59·3	65	16	58	1,632	36	24,451	13,010	53·2	6,28,529	2,57,239	40·9
9	47·3	40·9	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
410	72·1	67·1	10	...	...	47	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
431	81	81·3	...	...	...	13	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,112	85·1	85·4	1	...	2	25	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	72·9	71·3	3	1	...	12	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
321	79·6	82	1	...	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
346	96·6	96·3	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
906	87·3	86·4	...	1	...	17	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,762	91·3	91·1	3	...	30	142	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,504	88·2	87·1	...	...	10	49	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,025	89·5	89·1	18	2	44	310	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52,187	68·2	67	200	35	206	4,016	305	37,310	15,678	42·0	11,39,849	3,26,462	28·6

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the Police during the year* 1886, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.									Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115 ... ... Abetment of offence not committed, &c. 117 ... ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. 118, 119 ... ... Concealing design to commit offence.	Total ...	1·	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	3·4	5	...	5	.....	4	5	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 229.	Offences against public justice...	3,642·6	3,120	1,593	4,713	131	4,442	7,304	7,293	198	2,154	5	4,741	4	187	4 persons died, escaped, &c.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223...	Offences by public servants ...	299 6	263	40	303	32	265	344	366	34	138	1	178	2	12	1 person died.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1,532·8	1,348	1,035	2,383	107	2,298	2,727	2,694	277	1,157	70	977	57	146	10 persons died, escaped, &c.
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	204·8	167	15	182	12	145	266	276	50	71	52	3	36	63	1 person died.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	232·8	188	60	248	68	239	280	285	9	69	...	205	...	2	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	23·2	18	3	21	6	20	27	26	...	12	...	14	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	191	184	23	207	80	167	394	497	42	118	2	322	...	12	1 Ditto.
		Total ...	6,130·2	5,294	2,769	8,003	436	7,581	11,348	11,443	611	3,721	130	6,443	99	422	17.
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	64·	63	7	70	21	30	48	46	10	19	4	2	7	3	1 Ditto.
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2·6	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
		Total ...	66·6	65	7	72	21	30	48	46	10	19	4	2	7	3	1.

	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	1,270·8	1,024	4	1,028	59	665	805	611	139	298	5	137	...	32	
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	45·8	29	...	29	4	15	24	24	...	12	...	11	...	1	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	46,824·8	47,826	22	47,848	1,229	35,188	42,182	22,658	3,030	9,657	3	9,453	15	495	5 persons died,
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	67·2	37	2	39	16	31	41	47	4	10	1	29	3	...	escaped, &c.
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	9,152	11,004	25	11,029	746	7,853	10,156	7,247	976	2,756	9	3,283	60	162	1 person died.
		Total ...	56,089·8	58,896	49	58,945	1,995	43,087	52,403	29,976	4,010	12,435	13	12,776	78	658	6.
	Class V.—*Minor offences against the Property.*															
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,657	1,643	15	1,658	62	906	1,117	853	169	380	6	257	8	32	1 Ditto.
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	815·6	774	8	782	140	454	602	538	57	191	1	277	2	9	1 person transferred.
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	181	213	13	226	17	166	174	164	17	47	10	54	24	12	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	6,926·8	7,975	24	7,999	390	5,740	7,010	4,831	612	2,383	1	1,717	1	116	1 died.
		Total ...	9,580·4	10,605	60	10,665	609	7,266	8,903	6,386	855	3,001	18	2,305	35	169	3.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences aginst religion ...	18·2	20	...	20	2	17	21	19	2	6	...	10	...	1	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	90·6	81	1	82	1	57	78	62	12	20	...	27	...	3	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	3,679	4,043	7	4,050	122	2,284	2,723	1,686	455	870	33	231	13	79	5 died, escaped,
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	888·4	734	5	739	3	443	511	311	85	121	...	85	...	20	&c.
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	1,533·4	1,635	3	1,638	39	1,255	1,407	1,010	188	363	1	432	...	25	1 person died
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	638·4	562	29	591	93	569	812	879	20	117	...	733	...	9	or escaped.
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office ...	3	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	567·6	1,765	244	2,009	612	1,331	5,186	4,943	227	1,654	1	2,869	...	192	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	254	579	18	597	76	345	948	865	317	101	...	439	...	8	
31	Offences under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	3,128·2	269	38	307	81	213	379	182	25	63	...	87	...	7	
32	Offences under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	394·6	838	6	844	1	694	731	467	44	214	...	203	...	6	
		Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.	19,042	20,196	2,818	23,014	801	20,309	25,598	21,746	929	5,019	4	15,485	2	296	11 persons died or escaped, &c.
		Total ...	30,237·4	30,722	3,169	33,891	1,831	27,517	38,394	32,170	2,304	8,548	39	20,601	15	646	17
		Grand Total ...	103,376·2	106,606	6,058	112,664	4,951	86,146	111,901	80,632	7,929	28,022	209	42,264	234	1,930	44 died, escaped, &c

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Redeceiv by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	16	25	...	...	25	...	...	20	...	...	...
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	25	21	...	...	19	...	...	16	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	13	22	...	...	22	...	...	14	...	4	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	58	70	...	...	68	...	...	51	...	4	...
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... by robbers ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... by poison ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
12		Other murders	9	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	6	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	10	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	7	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at and abetment of suicide.	23	14	...	...	14	...	...	10	...	2	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	58	54	...	...	46	4	...	27	...	1	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	54	59	...	...	55	...	...	38	1	1	...
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ...	24	18	...	...	14	2	...	10	...	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1886.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
26	.....	26	...	3	23	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
34	2	36	...	...	36	15	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
95	.....	99	...	...	99	43	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
157	2	163	...	3	160	62	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	.....	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	.....	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	.....	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
14	.....	16	...	2	14	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
67	7	75	...	...	75	37	2	27	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	252 0	.....
5	.....	5	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
64	2	67	...	1	66	24	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
24	3	27	...	...	27	13	...	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	1,903 0	1,672 0
3	.....	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.											
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	95	67	...	...	52	7	...	41	...	6	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	18	18	...	...	18	...	...	7	...	...	...
		Total ...	322	251	...	...	219	13	...	143	3	14	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... — in dwelling-house	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... — on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery ... — other robberies	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	3	13	...	...	13	...	...	12	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house tresspas or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	199	264	...	...	260	...	...	136	4	2	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	26	27	...	...	27	...	...	17	1	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	235	310	...	...	306	...	...	170	5	2	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	57	61	...	...	22	11	...	16	...	1	...
39	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	26	25	...	...	15	2	...	14	1	...	...
40	374	Compulsory labour	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	83	86	...	...	37	13	...	30	1	1	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1886—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearence before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
75	15	96	...	...	96	39	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
25	.....	26	...	...	26	19	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
297	27	338	...	3	335	150	4	154	17	1	...	...	6	2	6	4	2,155 0	1,672 0
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0 2	0 2
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15 0	2 0
3	.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	287 0	281 0
13	.....	13	...	...	13	1	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
198	.....	200	...	16	184	26	2	144	11	...	...	...	...	1	215	147	15,711 0	7,322 0
44	.....	44	...	...	44	25	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
263	.....	265	...	16	249	53	2	180	12	1	...	...	...	1	220	151	16,013 2	7,605 2
40	51	92	...	...	92	71	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16	17	33	...	...	33	19	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
56	68	125	...	...	125	90	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By Police *suo motu*.	Investigated by Police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by Police. By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
41	453,456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	15	32	...	....	32	...	...	3	...	...	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	18	29	...	...	29	...	...	22	4	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	2,528	2,140	...	...	2,083	...	...	1,080	104	13	...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	458	360	...	...	244	...	...	107	4	4	...
44	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	93	69	...	...	65	...	...	43	...	...	...
45	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	246	224	...	...	92	...	...	81	...	1	...
46	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,360	2,855	...	...	2,546	...	...	1,340	112	18	...
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cognizable offences under the Act	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	121	124	...	...	122	...	...	110	...	13	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act	——— Excise Laws ...	285	204	...	...	199	...	...	185	...	...	...
52	Cognizable offences under the Act	——— Railway Laws ...	181	265	...	...	264	...	...	258	...	1	...
53	Cognizable offences under the Act	——— Salt and Custom Laws.	10	6	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
54	Cognizable offences under the Act	——— Stage Carriage Act	1,196	2,051	...	...	1,650	...	...	1,747	7	...	...
55	Cognizable offences under the Act	——— Stamp Act ...	109	86	...	...	4	...	...	40	...	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws. Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 and Amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—	Public and local nuisances ...	382	1,476	...	...	1,297	...	...	1,406	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,290	4,213	...	...	3,541	...	...	3,751	7	14	...
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	5	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
58	Section 31 ...	Unlawful detention of women and children.	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
59	Section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	26	26	...	...	26	...	...	17	...	...	...
60	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c,	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 34 ...	Ditto or drugs into Jail	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
63	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
64	Section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Sections 66, 68, 68a, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	4,807	7,956	...	...	7,930	...	...	7,193	...	...	...
66	Section 81 ...	Possessing suspicious property.	216	207	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	226	40	...	...	29	...	...	34	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1886—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	18 *a*	18 *b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
6	.....	6	...	1	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
26	.....	26	...	...	26	3	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	25	24	676 0	635 0
1,731	35	1,779	...	178	1,601	371	7	1,190	14	1	...	...	13	5	1,981	1,313	1,00,405 0	51,903 0
191	70	265	...	9	256	124	...	123	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....
135	6	141	...	2	139	60	...	78	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
143	186	330	...	2	328	190	...	137	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,233	297	2,548	...	192	2,356	750	7	1,551	23	1	...	...	19	5	2,006	1,337	1,01,081 0	52,538 0
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
421	5	439	...	2	437	33	...	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
231	5	236	...	...	236	33	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
428	1	430	...	...	430	23	...	406	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	1	6	...	...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,811	286	2,097	...	...	2,097	207	...	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	39	44	...	...	44	1	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,924	199	2,123	...	2	2,121	74	...	2,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,825	536	5,375	...	4	5,371	372	...	4,998	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	6	6	...	...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
31	.....	31	...	8	23	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	46	46	...	...	46	2	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	17	17	...	...	17	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
10,771	44	10,815	...	653	10,162	114	...	10,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
210	.....	210	...	210	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
123	25	148	...	...	148	11	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding year.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*—concluded.												
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866 and Amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—												
68	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
70	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Section 23 ...	Breach of police license ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sections 40, 41 ...	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	1,164	1,470	...	...	1,470	...	...	1,452	...	...	...
73	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	375	314	...	...	206	...	...	202	...	2	...
75	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Ports Acts—Ditto ...	1,926	2,273	...	...	2,270	...	...	2,270	...	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act—Ditto ...	19	11	...	...	11	...	...	10	...	...	...
77	Act XIV of 1868	Contagious Diseases Act ...	542	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to animals ...	2,977	4,148	...	...	4,085	...	...	4,082	...	...	...
79	Act IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy ...	29	51	...	...	49	...	...	48	...	...	...
80	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	3	6	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...
81	Act V of 1876 ...	Reformatory School Act ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Opium Act	42	46	...	...	45	...	...	45	...	...	...
		Miscellaneous proceedings ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	12,378	16,600	...	...	16,339	...	...	15,400	...	2	...
		Grand Total ...	18,726	24,385	...	...	23,056	...	...	20,885	128	55	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1886—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen,	Amount of property recovered.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,065	.....	2,065	...	1	2,064	22	...	2,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
392	148	542	...	126	416	39	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,041	4	3,045	...	...	3,045	5	...	3,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
12	.....	12	...	...	12	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6,743	60	6,803	...	...	6,803	52	...	6,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
58	3	61	...	...	61	6	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	.....	8	...	...	8	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
50	1	51	...	...	51	3	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
23,508	354	23,864	...	999	22,865	264	...	22,600	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
31,339	1,162	32,678	...	1,217	31,461	1,741	13	29,616	52	4	...	...	27	8	2,232	1,492	1,19,249 2	61,815 2

D.—POLICE—*concluded.*

8a.—*Statement of Criminal cases not cognizable by the Police during* 1886 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases.					Persons.							
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115 ... ... Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ... ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ... ... Concealing design to commit offence ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ... Offences against the State		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ... ... Harbouring deserters by master of ship...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288. Offences against public justice ...		43	51	.....	51	10	41	45	52	.....	22	.....	29	.....	1
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ... Offences by public servants		13	7	.....	7	3	4	5	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424. False evidence, false complaints and claims		43	35	.....	45	7	41	42	41	.....	24	.....	14	.....	3
7	465 to 477 ... ... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.		14	21	10	21	7	15	21	31	.....	22	1	.....	4	4
8	264 to 267 ... ... Offences relating to weighing and measuring.		26	12	.....	12	1	12	12	12	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
9	482 to 489 ... ... Making or using false trade-marks ...		2	3	.....	3	.....	3	5	7	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...		174	211	.....	211	207	9	48	571	.....	34	.....	537	.....	.....
		Total ...	315	340	10	350	235	125	178	722	.....	116	1	591	4	10
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316 ... ... Causing miscarriage		1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
12	370 ... ... Buying or disposing of slaves ...		... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389 ... ... Extortion		10	11	...	11	5	6	11	21	...	10	...	11	...	...
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	334 ... ... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...		6	6	...	6	6	.....	.....	11	...	2	...	9	...	...
15	323 ... ... Hurt		262	530	...	530	51	479	694	491	...	217	...	269	3	2
16	345 ... ... Wrongful confinement		2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
17	352, 355, 358 ... ... Criminal force		3,213	2,962	...	2,962	114	2,837	4,214	2,409	9	1,514	...	1,082	...	4
		Total ...	3,483	3,498	... ..	3,498	171	3,316	4,908	2,911	9	1,533	.....	1,360	3	6

		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	134	145	...	145	27	120	112	130	4	79	...	34	2	11
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	38	31	...	31	11	20	21	29	...	12	...	17	...	...
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	7	5	...	5	3	2	5	8	...	6	...	2	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	209	209	...	209	61	148	226	198	...	85	...	111	...	2
		Total	388	390	...	390	102	290	364	365	4	182	...	164	2	13
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	179	146	...	146	.....	146	191	131	...	113	2	14	...	2
23	298	Offences against religion	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	21	1	...	1	.....	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	24	19	...	19	.....	19	25	18	...	10	2	5	...	1
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	754	497	...	497	33	466	831	405	...	191	...	206	...	8
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	5,355	3,622	...	3,622	3,438	184	229	4,979	140	100	...	4,738	...	1
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	1	4	...	4	4	4	9	7	...	1	...	4	...	2
29	.....	Offences under Chapters 8, 10, 11, 12, 35 and 36, Criminal Procedure Code.	328	487	...	487	15	473	462	384	...	190	...	192	...	2
		Total	6,663	4,776	...	4,776	3,490	1,293	1,748	5,924	140	605	4	5,159	...	16
30	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
31	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	5	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
32	Act XIII of 1859	Workman's Contract Act	334	347	...	347	.....	347	291	271	...	51	...	220	...	...
33	Act I of 1876	Telegraph Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
34	Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, &c.	Conservancy Act	15,940	19,806	...	19,806	229	19,585	19,662	10,510	...	1,279	...	9,229	...	2
35	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act	4	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
36	Acts V (B.C.) of 1862, VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B.C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
37	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	8	19	...	19	8	9	12	34	...	2	...	32	...	...
38	Act XIV of 1866	Post office Act	7	5	...	5	3	2	2	5	...	2	...	2	1	...
39	Act XIX of 1850	Apprentices Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
40	Act X of 1866	Indian Companies Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
41	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
42	Act VIII of 1880	Contagious Diseases Animals Act	23	42	...	42	25	19	21	41	...	4	...	36	...	1
43	Act I of 1880	Calcutta Tramways Act	30	40	...	40	12	28	34	45	...	13	...	32	...	...
44	Act V of 1879	Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act	30	15	...	15	15	.....	.....	21	...	1	...	20	...	...
45	Act VIII of 1881	Petroleum Act	.....	18	...	18	4	14	17	24	...	1	...	23	...	...
46	Act I of 1882	Inland Emigration Act	2	1	...	1	.....	1	2	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...
47	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	1	1	...	1	.....	1	7	7	...	7	...	.....	...	...
48	Act V (B.C.) of 1864	Canal Act	18	3	...	3	.....	3	3	3	...	.....	...	3	...	...
49	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass Act	2	2	...	2	.....	2	2	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...
50	Act XVIII of 1879	Legal Practitioners Act	2	2	...	2	.....	2	2	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...
		Forfeiture of Recognizance Bond, &c.	47	15	...	15	.....	15	15	13	...	2	...	11	...	...
		Civil Procedure Code	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Restoration of abducted females	1	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
		Registration of births and deaths	29	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	... ..	...	1	...	...
		Release if being wrongfully confined	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	...
		Bengal Vaccination Act	58	205	...	205	.....	205	1,304	695	...	459	...	236	...	...
		Adulteration of food, ghee, &c.	.....	3	...	3	.....	3	3	4	...	2	...	2	...	...
		Municipal Act	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Fireworks Act	1	2	...	2	2	2	6	6	...	6	...	.....	...	...
		Total	16,544	20,530	...	20,530	298	20,242	21,386	11,688	...	1,829	...	9,855	1	3
		GRAND TOTAL	27,404	29,545	10	29,555	4,301	25,272	28,595	21,631	153	4,275	5	17,140	10	48

F—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1886-87.

Details of vessels.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.			Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer "Undaunted" ...	6	49	54,250	7,178	
River-going Vessels.					
"Coleroon," pilot-vessel ...	3	38	28,899	Nil.	* In this vessel one additional second officer was attached for two months, who is not included in the number of officers.
"Cassandra,"* ditto ...	3	38	38,921		
"Sasuti," ditto ...	3	38	31,166		
"Muriel," steam-launch ...	...	5	3,530		

F—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1886-87.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs. A.	
Port Officer and establishment...	1	23*	37,176	.....	* 1 Pensioned from 14th February 1887.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried ...	3	...	36,000	8,27,675 9	† 1 Died, 20th August 1886.
Ditto, free	38†	...	3,13,137		
Licensed	21	...	1,61,342		
Leadsmen Apprentices ...	27‡	...	20,953		‡ 1 Promoted to Mate Pilot on 15th April 1886. 1 Ditto ditto on 16th May 186. 1 Ditto ditto on 30th July 186. 2 Ditto ditto on 2nd March 1887. 1 Died, 12th May 1886. 1 Do., 13th September 1886.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2§	...	2,727	.....	§ Employed only when required
Seventh Crew	...	17	4,068	.....	
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers	7‖	...	1,664	.....	‖ Ditto ditto.
Orphangunge yard	...	1	1,344	.....	

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of the gross and net Revenue of the Province of Bengal for the year 1886-87.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue ...	3,87,52,278	36,261	35,43,727	.....	35,79,988	3,51,72,290
II.—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium ...	5,51,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government sales, &c.	6,15,72,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,21,24,045	669	2,72,23,655	.....	2,72,24,324	3,48,99,721
III.—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	1,94,85,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excise duty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,02,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,95,87,220	2,05,369	11,222	.....	2,16,591	1,93,70,629
IV.—Stamps	1,34,63,167	1,26,073	4,85,151	.....	6,11,224	1,28,51,943
V.—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,01,25,826	17,682	3,77,807	.....	3,95,489	97,30,337
VI.—Provincial rates... ...	39,97,504	15,725	34,318	.....	50,043	39,47,461
VII.—Customs	31,54,863	84,142	5,13,707	.....	5,97,849	25,57,014
VIII.—Assessed taxes	37,79,656	37,867	2,70,347	.....	3,08,214	34,71,442
IX.—Interest	6,53,634	.....	4,22,781	.....	4,22,781	2,30,853
X.—Registration	10,38,435	3,827	.....	.....	3,827	10,34,608
XII.—Interest	7,22,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,22,761
Telegraph	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	14,82,963	1,38,535	.....	.....	1,38,535	13,44,428
XVII.—Police	6,75,509	5,612	.....	.....	5,612	6,69,897
XVIII.—Marine	8,97,193	634	.....	.....	634	8,96,559
XIX.—Education	5,28,817	391	.....	.....	391	5,28,426
XX.—Medical	1,56,487	140	.....	.....	140	1,56,347
XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments ...	1,22,037	119	.....	.....	119	1,21,918
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	2,30,739	4	.....	.....	4	2,30,735
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	2,24,632	552	.....	.....	552	2,24,080
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,08,523	11,798	.....	.....	11,798	7,96,725
XXX.—Irrigation, minor ...	22,25,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,25,793
XXXII.—Building and roads—civil works	8,67,346	18,557	.....	.....	18,557	8,48,789
State Railway	52,71,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,71,606
						13,73,05,425
				11,43,779	11,43,779	—11,43,779
Total ...	17,08,92,097	7,03,957	3,28,82,715	11,43,779	3,47,30,451	13,6,161,646
Municipalities ...	15,77,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,77,129
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated local funds ...	43,79,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,79,451
Excluded local funds ...	4,61,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,61,138
Total ...	48,40,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,40,589
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,73,09,815	7,03,957	3,28,82,715	11,43,779	3,47,30,451	14,25,79,364

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

II.—Account of expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1886-87.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year 1885-86.	AMOUNT. Present year 1886-87.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and political salaries and establishments.	36,20,858	26,23,041	
DETAILS.			
	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.	
12. Registration	5,60,573	5,23,224	.... The decrease is due to the transfer of land registration charges to Land Revenue.
18. General Administration.	16,14,485	16,33,145	.... The increase occurs under Civil Secretariat, and is chiefly due to the adjustment under this head of the pay of the representative of Local Government on the Finance Committee.
23. Ecclesiastical.	1,79,286	1,67,024	.... The decrease appears chiefly under Church of England, and is due to the absence of senior Chaplains on leave.
24. Medical ...	10,69,994	11,07,612	.... The increase occurs mainly under Medical Schools and Colleges, and is due to increased expenditure under the salaries of the staff of Professors.
25. Political Agencies.	2,714	892	.... No remarks.
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	1,93,806	1,91,144	.... No remarks.
Total ...	36,20,858	36,23,041	....
Civil and political contingencies	8,53,991	7,76,679	
DETAILS.			
	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.	
12. Registration	40,796	39,151	.... No remarks.
18. General Administration.	2,31,616	2,24,401	.... The decrease is due to smaller expenditure under tour expenses.
23. Ecclesiastical	19,700	21,218	.... No remarks.
24. Medical ...	3,68,825	3,55,887	.... The decrease is chiefly due to the smaller payments under Hospitals and Dispensaries.
25. Political Agencies.	26,690	25,897	.... No remarks.
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	1,66,364	1,10,125	.... The decrease in due to the transfer of the Agricultural Department to Land Revenue and to larger payments in 1885-86 on account of public exhibitions and fairs, chiefly that of the Calcutta and Indo-Colonial Exhibitions.
Total ...	8,53,991	7,76,679	....
13. Interest on ordinary debit ...	9,059	6,036	No remarks.
14. Interest on other obligations ...	1,66,568	1,07,650	The decrease is due to the transfer of district Savings Bank deposits to the Postal Department in 1886-87, and to a decline in the balance of the Presidency Savings Bank, probably due to the greater popularity of the Post Office Savings Bank.
16. Telgraph	643	863	No remarks.
19. Judicial charges, Courts ...	96,06,068	94,88,044	The decrease occurs chiefly under High Court, and is due to a reduction of two in the number of Judges' vacancies not being filled up and to Judges now appointed drawing less pay than the old Judges. There is also a decrease under Civil and Sessions Courts, which occurs mainly under salaries of District Judges and Process-servers' establishment. There is also a decrease under Jails, which occurs chiefly under Purchase of Rations.
20. Police	48,61,782	47,50,097	The decrease chiefly occurs under District Executive Force, and is due partly to the transfer of some police to Madras in connection with the transfer of the salt management, and partly to smaller expenditure on stores and other contingencies in 1886-87.

A.—Finance—*concluded.*

II.—Account of expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1886-87—concld.

Major Heads.	Amount. Past year 1885-86.	Amount. Present year 1886-87.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
21. Marine	8,27,167	8,53,266	The increase occurs chiefly under Pilotage and Pilot establishment, and is due to the transfer to this head of the Chittagong and Balasore pilotage payments from Port Funds and to brisker trade.
22. Education	32,88,111	33,72,106	The increase is mainly due to larger expenditure under grants. There are also larger payments under scholarships due to increase in all the classes of scholarships.
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowance.	26,424	8,575	The decrease is due to the allowances of smaller number of officers whose leave allowances are chargeable to this head.
29. Superannuation allowances and pension.	12,52,056	12,70,401	The increase is due to larger payment under Superannuation and retired allowances.
30. Stationery and printing ...	18,06,174	19,46,287	The increase is due to larger purchases for the Central Stores.
32. Miscellaneous	4,80,394	4,10,004	The decrease is due to larger expenditure in 1885-86 under special Commissions of Enquiry.
33. Famine relief	1,23,839	.....	Adjustment under this head in 1885-86 is on account of expenditure incurred on the acquisition of land for the Sultanpur, Bogra, and Mozufferpore road ways.
State Railways	50,23,810	52,66,630	The increase is due to larger payments for working expenses on account of Tirhoot, Patna, and Gya State Railways.
42. Irrigation minor works ...	34,02,609	36,06,048	The increase is due to larger payments for working expenses.
43. Minor works, Navigation ...	10,55,629	6,30,635	The decrease is due to larger expenditure on Irrigation Works in 1885-86.
45. Civil works	27,64,721	39,44,002	The increase is due to larger expenditure by Public Works Officers.
Total ...	3,91,69,903	4,01,20,364	
Municipalities	16,02,803	16,19,429	No details in this office.
Local Funds.			
Incorporated local funds ...	41,49,524	45,67,100	The increase is chiefly due to the formation of District Boards under the operation of the Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885.
Excluded local funds ...	5,36,968	4,54,869	The decrease occurs under Educational and Medical and Charitable Funds, and is due to the conversion of certain Excluded Local Funds to Personal Deposit Accounts under orders of the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, No. 1658, dated 3rd November 1885.
Total ...	46,86,492	50,21,969	
Grand Total ...	4,54,59,198	4,67,61,762	
Surplus	9,14,53,955	9,58,17,602	

B —Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1886-87.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure including Establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	.....	.....	20,438	33,490	53,928	8,880
Civil works	.....	.....	2,50,486	2,59,771	5,10,257	82,697
Irrigation works—						
Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged to Revenue	5,76,359	.....	.....	.....	5,76,359	90,772
Minor works and Navigation—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	(—)1,200	.....	.....	.....	(—)1,200	.....
Agricultural works—						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	73,920	4,71,516	5,45,436	91,348
Famine relief and Insurance	84,000	.....	.....	.....	84,000	15,707
Total ...	6,59,159	.....	73,920	4,71,516	12,04,595	1,97,827
Total Imperial ...	6,59,159	.....	3,44,844	7,64,777	17,68,780	2,89,404
Provincial.						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	13,63,709	6,36,793	20,00,502	6,73,088
Communications	.....	.....	1,40,677	13,60,275	15,00,952	5,05,009
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	2,81,220	1,02,732	3,83,952	1,29,182
Total ...	.....	.....	17,85,606	20,99,800	38,85,406	13,07,279
Irrigation.						
Major works—Working expenses	.....	13,32,600	.....	.....	13,32,600	4,32,042
Minor works and Navigation.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	2,18,370	2,70,495	.....	.....	4,88,865	1,25,996
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	27,920	87,592	1,15,512	39,412
Agricultural Works.						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	.....	84,340	84,340	15,271
Total ...	2,18,370	16,03,095	27,920	1,71,932	20,21,317	6,12,721
Total Provincial ...	2,18,370	16,03,095	18,13,526	22,71,732	59,06,723	19,20,000
Local.						
Excluded Local Funds.						
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	2	4,097	4,099	757
Incorporated Local Funds.						
Communications	.....	.....	757	254	1,011	153

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

2.—*General abstract of Financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works.*

IRRIGATION.

NAME OF PROJECT.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.			CAPITAL OUTLAY.						REVENUE RECEIPTS DURING 1886-87.			WORKING EXPENSES DURING 1886-87.			NET RESULT, EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES).				SIMPLE INTEREST DURING 1886-87.	NET RESULT, INCLUDING INTEREST.			
				During 1886-87.			To end of 1886-87.											Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Major Irrigation Works—																								
Orissa Project	3,13,96,220	9,19,625	3,23,15,845	4,34,753	8,990	4,43,743	2,25,07,780	5,06,853	2,30,14,633	1,79,611	...	1,79,611	5,01,932	18,703	5,20,635	.....	3,41,024	...	·34	8,91,616	...	12,32,640	...	5·35
Midnapore Canal ...	83,16,768	1,84,215	85,00,983	4,887	—6	4,881	82,61,992	1,83,576	84,45,568	2,54,185	...	2,54,185	2,26,372	8,877	2,35,249	.....	1,064	...	·99	3,30,382	...	3,31,446	...	3·91
Tidal Canal	17,72,699	44,807	18,17,506	.....	.....	.....	17,95,489	44,807	18,40,296	54,404	...	54,404	22,835	819	23,645	30,759	.....	2·30	...	71,820	...	41,061	...	2·23
Sone Project	2,78,88,697	13,99,607	2,92,88,304	1,36,719	3,896	1,40,615	2,49,98,967	8,92,745	2,58,90,812	9,18,429	...	9,18,429	5,81,461	32,097	6,13,558	3,04,871	.....	1·49	...	9,97,188	...	6,92,317	...	2·67
Total ...	6,93,74,384	25,48,254	7,19,22,638	5,76,359	12,880	5,89,239	5,75,63,328	16,27,981	5,91,91,309	13,86,629	...	13,86,629	13,32,600	60,487	13,93,087	.....	6,458	...	·99	22,91,006	...	22,97,464	...	3·88
Minor works and navigation—																								
Tirhoot project ...	3,51,079	.....	3,51,079	.....	.....	.....	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Damoodur	1,43,974	.....	1,43,974	—1,200	.....	—1,200	1,53,541	16,239	1,69,780	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	.....	.....	.....	5,156	137	5,293	51,64,223	59,051	52,23,274	4,83,654	...	4,83,654	1,82,888	9,376	1,92,264	2,91,390	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Orissa Coast Canal ...	34,45,742	1,56,555	36,02,297	2,97,214	7,847	3,05,061	37,34,160	90,663	38,24,723	29,488	...	29,488	59,704	1,722	61,426	.....	31,938	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Sarun project	6,63,521	33,111	6,96,632	.....	.....	.....	6,69,230	27,183	6,96,413	12,427	...	12,427	27,903	756	28,659	.....	16,232	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	46,04,316	1,89,666	47,93,982	3,01,170	7,984	3,09,154	1,02,52,579	2,67,686	1,05,20,265	5,25,569	...	5,25,569	2,70,495	11,854	2,82,349	2,43,220	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,39,78,700	27,37,920	7,67,16,620	8,77,529	20,864	8,98,393	6,78,15,907	18,95,667	6,97,11,574	19,12,198	...	19,12,198	16,03,095	72,341	16,75,436	2,36,762	.....	...	...	.....	..	.....	...	...

C.—Railways 1886.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Number of passengers. (a)					Receipts from passengers.	Goods receipts.	Miscellaneous (including) steam boat receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Capital expenditure.
			First class.	Second class.	Third or intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
East Indian	.....	1,514·86	50,037	1,66,178	6,14,116	13,035,780	13,863,111	1,47,40,607	3,23,39,405	9,07,835	4,79,87,847	1,66,55,524	3,13,32,323	1,573	41,689	43,262	35,22,13,116
Eastern Bengal	.....	233·69	42,097	96,217	6,77,498	3,991,253	4,807,065	19,34,753	28,78,183	3,90,423	52,03,359	32,24,406	19,78,953	294	7,719	8,013	5,02,19,726
Northern Bengal	.....	249·25	3,987	11,169	37,531	9,63,937	1,016,624	7,61,116	16,49,892	2,76,787	26,87,705	14,20,332	12,67,373	87	4,355	4,442	2,26,79,551
Kahnia-Dharlia	.....	37·03	741	2,293	.....	95,534	98,568	42,389	13,496	76,353	1,32,238	1,14,194	18,044				9,58,676
Tirhoot	20	246·00	7,984	8,730	8,335	1,761,234	1,786,283	6,53,490	6,70,967	1,74,181	14,98,638	9,97,449	5,01,189	83	2,712	2,795	1,77,35,518
Patna Gya	.....	57·20	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	42,14,593
Nalhati	.....	27·25	558	4,644	.....	1,27,718	1,32,920	52,700	29,264	1,103	83,067	70,852	12,215	2	137	139	3,47,017
Bengal Central	.....	125·19	2,951	25,800	1,15,958	1,113,666	1,258,375	4,46,974	92,961	26,554	5,66,489	5,81,777	—15,288	9	715	724	91,41,608
Darjeeling-Himalayan	.....	51·00	1,934	5,963	.....	27,408	35,305	1,83,388	3,05,559	7,529	4,96,476	2,54,367	2,42,109	29	469	498	27,32,136
Tarkessur	.....	22·23	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	17,24,717
Deoghur	·79	4·79	362	.....	1,73,565	.....	1,73,927	22,799	2,218	.....	25,017	13,274	11,743	(i)	(i)	(i)	2,75,042
Bengal and North-Western ...	73	376·00	3,217	8,072	7,852	1,459,617	1,478,758	6,63,963	9,82,157	2,07,954	18,54,074	10,44,885	8,09,189	136	2,686	2,822	2,22,75,062j
Dacca	·30	85·92	2,470	5,016	21,531	4,98,528	5,27,545	1,65,439	69,729	15,448	2,50,616	2,79,359	—28,743	28	1,000	1,028	65,73,684

(a) From page 80 of the Director-General of Railways Administration Report.
(b) From page 100 Ditto ditto.
(c) From page 98 Ditto ditto.
(d) From page 84 of the Director-General of Railways Administration Report.
(e) From page 84 Ditto ditto.
(f) Exclude Bengal Central Railway.
(g) Includes State Branches and Tarkessur Railway.
(h) Included in East Indian Railway.
(i) Information not furnished.
(j) Excludes interest in capital during construction (Rs. 8,93,768.)

D—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1886-87.

Details of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
"Undaunted," steamer...	470	200	6	49	54,250	7,178	
River-going Vessels.							
"Coleroon," pilot-vessel	346·66	...	3	38	28,899	Nil.	* In this vessel an additional second officer was attached for two months, who is not included in the number of officers.
"Cassandra,"* ditto ...	299·19	...	3	38	38,921		
"Sarsuti," ditto ...	375	...	3	38	31,166		
"Muriel," steam-launch	11·9	7	...	5	3,530		

D—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1886-87.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs. A.	
Port Officer and establishment...	1	23*	37,176	.....	* 1 Pensioned from 14th February 1887.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried ...	3	...	36,000	8,27,675 9	† 1 Died, 20th August 1886.
Ditto, free	38†	...	3,13,137		
Licensed ...	21	...	1,61,342		‡ 1 Promoted to Mate Pilot on 15th April 1886.
Leadsmen Apprentices ...	27‡	...	20,953		1 Ditto ditto on 16th May 1886.
					1 Ditto ditto on 30th July 1886.
					2 Ditto ditto on 2nd March 1887.
					1 Died, 12th May 1886.
					1 Do., 13th September 1886.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2§	...	2,727	.....	§ Employed only when required.
Seventh Crew	...	17	4,068	.....	
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers	7‖	...	1,964	.....	‖ Ditto ditto.
Orphangunge yard	...	1	1,344	.....	

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	.....	2,65,250	.....	3,01,617
Animals, living	No.	54	1,350	16	1,600
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	28,34,295	.....	26,59,097
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	„	.....	2,65,357	.....	3,28,958
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	4,221	6,21,104	3,392	6,36,880
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	225,656	4,12,713	142,346	2,38,122
Other sorts	Value	.....	1,37,789	.....	91,021
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	686,693	2,32,002	1,2 5.074	3,86,804
Clocks and watches	No.	18,721	2,13,318	18,645	1,62,538
Coal—					
Coals	Tons	92,338	14,75,752	40,787	6,47,848
Coke	„	2,971	72,067	1,443	33,072
Corals, real	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	530	71,147	425	71,076
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	14,043,499	96,99,665	14,555,553	1,00,25,930
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	653,188,831	6,93,15,006	816,039,755	8,53,50,887
White (bleached)	„	131,883,993	1,71,39,623	186,830,368	2,27,37,047
Coloured, printed or dyed	„	151,818,928	2,01,96,225	184,982,720	2,40,70,419
Other sorts	Yds.	309,592	4,47,002	293,022	3,62,486
	No.	1,290,216		1,755,322	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	396,594	4,28,766	390,464	4,73,043
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	30,646	5,86,299	33,736	4,52,208
	Yds.	866 638		868,931	
Drugs and medicines	Value	.....	9,26,074	.....	8,66,342
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	811	1,36,997	5,283	1,78,130
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	.....	4,43,988	.....	3,66,422
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	230,182	82,037	234,238	75,170
Canvas	„	1,003,856	4,52,778	734,160	3,16,716
Other sorts	lbs.	148,626	70,745	141,054	70,956
Other sorts	„	2,043	1,180	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Value	.....	8,268	.....	6,753
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	649	47,281	636	24,039
Other ware	Value	.....	10,47,415	.....	10,27,025
Gums and resins	Cwt.	19,231	70,305	13,449	48,724
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware)	Value	.....	23,14,609	.....	23,75,793
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	„	.....	4,30,099	.....	4,18,651
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	„	.....	60	.....	615
Jewellery, &c.	„	.....	4,70,937	.....	3,64,246
Leather and manufactures of	„	.....	7,49,556	.....	7,29,375
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	558,776	13,17,250	566,947	12,84,096
Spirits	„	280,101	23,04,966	276,518	23,98,182
Wines and liqueurs	„	109,647	11,66,399	98,797	10,36,501
Other sorts	„	1,717	10,702	1,941	9,546
Machinery and millwork	Value	.....	39,56,160	.....	44,22,740
Matches, lucifer and other	„	.....	4,24,358	.....	5,46,321
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	45,419	14,69,972	23,012	7,61,149
Wrought	„	114,983	35,99,328	107,751	33,88,755
Other sorts	„	31	934	.....	.....

TRADE.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	540
.....	1,21,894	.....	3,04,021	.....	87,870	.....	1,13,461
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	3,133	.....	335
126	2,628	8	1,712	19	1,458	5	1,268
1,464	2,535	357	575	.....	.....	1,786	3,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	2,250	210	2,469	2,956	38,151	4,549	54,623
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,381	90,570	8,897	1,04,312
3	649	1	560	.....	95	1	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
237,800	2,03,618	387,050	3,21,680	7,200	6,300	2,000	1,750
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
223,793	64,465	220,769	65,980	109,089	38,095	70,357	32,219
163,472	24,888	1,584,122	2,70,251	116,046	36,640	313,114	1,24,079
.....	40,375	.....	1,25,048	.....	21,031	.....	9,418
29,553		86,866		18,297		5,664	
.....	.....	9,585	8,230	224	925	.....	4
1,200	11,686	1,282	68,925	.....	17,033	8,312	10,129
17,448		37,962		21,526			
.....	3,505	.....	1,821	.....	1,669	.....	7,072
25	4,890	190	44,612	15	3,712	9	528
.....	4,045	.....	1,245	.....	662	.....	1,170
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,275
.....	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
370	38,551	1,018	1,04,576	1	1,946	.....	.....
.....	27,988	.....	60,756	.....	2,281	.....	1,040
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	61,377	.....	3,267	.....	5,379
.....	45,864	.....	20,721	.....	8,368	.....	11,861
.....	13,113	.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,587	.....	19,798	.....	2,91,807	.....	1,62,278
.....	7,850	.....	2,879	.....	2,865	.....	2,034
.....		.....		.....		.....	
320	1,259	1,770	4,197	83	245	7	18
28	1,041	69	1,335	2,679	38,004	1,751	20,808
241	2,965	317	2,297	10,631	54,793	8,785	53,626
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	78	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	475	.....	3,000	.....	6,987
.....	790	.....	2,312	.....	250	.....	315
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
699	1,65,329	1,935	4,59,171	22	4,150	179	38,779
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		Italy.			
		1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	18,620	.....	17,766
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	.....	.....	100
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	1	140	3	2,320
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	1,071	1,900	31	225
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	160	140
Clocks and watches	No.	30	550	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coals	Tons	100	1,900	.....	.....
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	108,863	9,91,430	165,353	14,33,960
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	43,290	37,848	7,200	6,133
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached)	,,	298,955	1,00,781	213,453	77,322
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	1,093,982	1,65,884	268,683	48,626
Other sorts	Yds.	.....	2,150	.....	740
	No.	678		443	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	.....	47,831	.....	10,094
	Yds.	22,554		13,941	
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)	Value	.....	1,800	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	41	8,155	10	2,027
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	.....	75	.....	100
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	7,718	2,86,804	6,516	2,38,818
Other ware	Value	.....	1,722	.....	900
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	Value	.....	230	.....	4,415
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	3,600	.....	600
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	4,875	.....	3,900
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	550	.....	.....
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	16	40
Spirits	,,	164	3,394	91	377
Wines and liqueurs	,,	1,845	10,336	2,319	13,728
Other sorts	,,	25	235	10	86
Machinery and millwork	Value	.....	610	.....	100
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	4	1,411	43	10,130
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
10	100	37	615	149	2,020	34	420
11,000	3,750						
			50				
			126				
	710		463		2,750		1,640

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United States.			
		1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value				
Animals, living	No.				
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value				1,040
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,		68		
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.				
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.				
Other sorts	Value				
Candles of all sorts	lbs.				
Clocks and watches	No.				
Coal—					
Coals	Tons			5	50
Coke	,,				
Corals, real	lbs.				
Corks	Cwt.				
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.				
Twist and yarn	lbs.				
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.				
White (bleached)	,,				
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,				
Other sorts	Yds. / No.				
Thread sewing	lbs.				
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	96	50		
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)	Value				
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	9	81		
Earthenware and porcelain	Value				
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.				
Canvas	,,				
Other sorts	lbs.				
Other sorts	,,				
Fruits and vegetables	Value				
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.				
Other ware	Value				
Gums and resins	Cwt.				12
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware)	Value		25		
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,				40
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,				
Jewellery, &c.	,,				
Leather and manufactures of	,,				
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.				
Spirits	,,	1,875	16,000	937	9,010
Wines and liqueurs	,,		1		
Other sorts	,,				
Machinery and millwork	Value				
Matches, lucifer and other	,,				
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.				
Wrought	,,				
Other sorts	,,				

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87.—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
							1,001
						27	600
	175				13,844		13,726
	10		30				1,410
		1	300	3	500	6	790
				328	128		
1	50						
		00	1,350	132	1,851	699	9,059
				111	3,330	548	5,897
				75	28	21,200	8,175
				120	16	5,000	562
				7,197	1,890	1,220	983
				1,729	705	41,225	4,873
				20	10	10	40
				600	1,140		
					1,932		2,756
				75	10,959	100	1,309
					34		374
			342		7,18,302		6,70,095
				10	1,941	4	725
			15		1,968		1,333
8	400				2,051		1,720
	179		560		361		1,391
			25				
							15
					3,730		2,170
					616		20
			75				
				27	110	20	96
				185	2,328	67	670
				354	2,298	93	327
						2	36
					835		1,897
					6,250		1,550
				1	52	5	140
				21	941	69	12,472
78	1,576					9	196
		293	5,400				

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	China.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... Value	.....	1,593	.....	3,038
Animals, living ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	.....	25,754	.....	34,995
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	477
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... Cwt.	.....	16	2	280
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts ... lbs.	50	15	.....	.....
Clocks and watches ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—				
Coals ... Tons	200	4,000	.....	.....
Coke ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real ... lbs.	.....	.....	82	4,200
Corks ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached) ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	260	390	80	22
Other sorts ... Yds. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Thread, sewing ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs. / Yds.	2,510 /	1,270	..... /	.....
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) ... Value	.....	3,45,857	.....	3,10,680
Dyeing and colouring materials ... Cwt.	425	3,511	2,185	14,839
Earthenware and porcelain ... Value	.....	16,714	.....	15,935
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	.....	.....	32	25
Canvas ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables ... Value	.....	30	.....	30
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls ... Cwt.	57	1,869	70	2,485
Other ware ... Value	.....	1,49,487	.....	1,79,335
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware) ... Value	.....	2,018	.....	2,272
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ,,	.....	111	.....	226
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c. ... ,,	.....	10,322	.....	21,464
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	.....	24	.....	280
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter ... Gals.	.....	.....	5	4
Spirits ... ,,	10,241	16,960	13,374	27,600
Wines and liqueurs ... ,,	333	2,432	4	23
Other sorts ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and other ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	70
Copper—				
Unwrought ... Cwt.	38,195	11,40,514	54,245	15,40,996
Wrought ... ,,	.....	63	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
				2	800		
					4,413		6,766
			2		60		125
				3	56	1	150
			780				
				1	66	100	264
				186	2,235	55	840
				143	1,062	6	210
				8,154	1,426		
				3,895	2,439	2,460	847
				26	8	37	22
				1,620	1,050		80
					1,09,875		1,61,558
				6,166	41,586	5,504	40,477
					2,938		5,590
					1,39,202		89,209
				22	695	39	880
					8,940		11,570
				13,968	2,14,599	15,505	2,81,533
	240				1,955		7,952
					820		1,432
					1,325		84
					16,103		18,755
					278		169
				36	71		
				28,347	42,718	17,646	34,250
38	326			127	1,048	10	110
			200		500		520
					300		4,515
						119	3,530
				5	300	1	50
				60	1,754		

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	Australia.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living ... No.	2,659	11,04,001	2,452	10,44,380
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	.....	3,622	.....	4,728
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) ... „	.....	15	.....	49
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... Cwt.	5	1,092	2	340
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches ... No.	.....	.....	1	25
Coal—				
Coals ... Tons	3,283	35,590	4,351	67,648
Coke ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... Cwt.	.....	.....	1	45
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached) ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... Yds. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Thread, sewing ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs. / Yds.	..... /	.....	168 /	398
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) ... Value	.....	.....	.....	40
Dyeing and colouring materials ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	80
Earthenware and porcelain ... Value	.....	.....	.....	50
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... lbs.	.....	.....	16	45
Other sorts ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables ... Value	.....	480	.....	698
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware ... Value	.....	.....	.....	250
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware) ... Value	.....	14,099	.....	2,756
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... „	.....	.....	.....	618
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c. ... ... „	.....	317	.....	.....
Leather and manufactures of ... „	.....	5,126	.....	4,045
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter ... Gals.	16	8	.....	.....
Spirits ... „	898	8,379	1,437	12,327
Wines and liqueurs ... „	1,028	6,640	904	4,471
Other sorts ... „	81	960	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork ... Value	.....	.....	.....	1,250
Matches, lucifer and other ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... Cwt.	44,366	14,20,015	41,186	12,50,269
Wrought ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,67,593	.....	3,05,656
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,715	11,06,151	2,517	10,47,120
.....	34,453	.....	9,979	.....	31,44,940	.....	31,65,579
.....	155	.....	473	.....	2,68,798	.....	3,32,059
16	2,009	1	330	4,394	6,29,003	3,421	6,44,370
510	912	37	90	228,701	4,18,060	144,557	2,42,012
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	1,37,789	.....	91,841
67,709	24,520	61,179	19,484	754,780	2,56,665	1,266,413	4,06,428
2	145	.....	.....	21,846	2,54,530	23,505	2,19,919
649	12,934	853	13,622	97,047	15,36,382	46,923	7,41,492
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,971	72,067	1,443	33,072
454	11,195	207	5,800	119,841	10,94,257	174,545	15,48,482
.....	.....	.....	.....	533	71,891	427	71,726
2	40	.....	.....	113	3,370	549	5,942
16,400	13,850	4,800	4,200	14,348,264	99,61,309	14,977,803	1,03,67,868
.....	.....	.....	.....	653,188,951	6,93,15,022	816,044,755	8,53,51,449
.....	.....	1,940	394	132,531,181	1,73,43,180	187,338,107	2,29,13,945
121,688	38,659	16,453	7,347	153,331,000	2,04,69,580	187,208,857	2,45,26,464
.....	10,350	.....	.....	309,592	5,20,926	293,059	4,97,754
9,000		.....		1,348,190		1,848,305	
8,124	5,914	3,244	4,133	404,942	4,35,605	403,293	4,85,410
1,800	2,469	.....	225	36,852	6,68,828	.....	5,42,059
.....		.....		929,786		929,146	
.....	2,573	.....	14,559	.....	13,93,285	.....	13,64,878
233	3,449	10	980	7,800	2,13,340	13,291	2,82,982
.....	12,921	.....	7,371	.....	4,81,377	.....	3,98,257
.....	.....	.....	.....	230,182	82,037	234,610	75,418
.....	.....	20	20	1,003,856	4,52,778	734,180	316,736
1,000	690	750	520	149,626	71,435	141,820	71,521
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,043	1,180	.....	.....
.....	1,70,695	.....	2,64,407	.....	10,37,502	.....	10,35,935
135	22,480	18	742	8,962	4,01,567	8,301	372,265
.....	65,229	.....	23,638	.....	13,05,030	.....	13,05,874
19	1,570	27	1,375	33,226	2,86,874	28,981	3,31,632
.....	26,252	.....	26,079	.....	24,14,249	.....	24,90,446
.....	1,644	.....	1,310	.....	4,58,116	.....	4,56,835
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,385	.....	714
.....	3,635	.....	37,645	.....	8,09,313	.....	6,30,256
.....	351	.....	320	.....	7,67,216	.....	7,39,197
1,016	2,828	960	2,335	560,274	13,21,771	569,725	12,90,786
2,025	12,737	140	1,694	326,765	24,46,832	312,030	25,06,255
1,895	14,371	2,437	16,545	126,944	12,67,148	113,690	11,27,844
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,831	11,975	1,953	9,673
.....	1,932	.....	330	.....	39,63,037	.....	44,34,499
.....	6,640	.....	12,243	.....	4,38,588	.....	5,97,326
4,520	1,37,358	453	13,629	132,501	41,67,911	119,020	35,69,713
709	25,987	593	16,365	116,521	37,99,085	110,571	39,25,722
190	3,696	273	5,616	281	6,384	575	11,212

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	1,240,155	71,19,126	1,233,968	69,19,755
Other sorts	,,	60,948	1,28,981	56,666	1,14,928
Lead	,,	51,423	6,25,112	68,256	9,00,806
Steel	,,	54,192	3,31,379	58,968	3,54,628
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	232	13,030	345	22,054
Other sorts	,,	1	110	8	446
Zinc or spelter	,,	79,936	6,90,927	91,931	9,07,925
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	3,032	2,18,871	4,771	2,70,629
Oils	Gals.	1026,393	5,30,774	995,533	4,55,893
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	.....	5,30,487	.....	7,07,318
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	6,69,760	.....	6,33,415
Provisions	,,	.....	17,11,521	.....	16,47,918
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	22,66,921	.....	34,25,763
Salt	Tons	2,57,040	40,56,954	260,693	50,39,368
Shells and cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	142	130	1,344	8,640
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	367,910	3,41,150	360,161	2,93,628
Other sorts	Value	.....	4,860	.....	4,373
Spices	lbs.	6,124	495	6,873	2,517
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	17,230	1,95,948	19,856	2,01,642
Tea	lbs.	962	657	15	20
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	25,334	7,900	21,347	7,168
Manufactured	,,	274,762	2,25,345	427,776	3,12,579
Toys and requisites for games	Value	.....	3,31,201	.....	3,53,537
Umbrellas	No.	950,596	7,88,366	1,505,214	13,32,334
Wood, timber, manufactures of (including firewood)	Value	.....	87,456	.....	71,040
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	432	108	449	171
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	4,573,787	40,10,581	5,396,941	49,02,156
Other sorts	Value	.....	17,34,533	.....	21,26,552
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	32,66,305	.....	33,29,672
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	16,66,81,277	.....	19,40,38,006
Dutiable		.....	91,21,739	.....	1,00,85,769
Total		.....	17,58,03,016	.....	20,41,23,775
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	60,115	.....	1,36,737
Silver		.....	1,09,86,617	.....	60,63,081
Total		.....	1,10,46,732	.....	61,99,818
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	18,68,49,748	.....	21,03,23,593
Government—					
Stores		.....	1,22,46,863	.....	96,78,432
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	1,22,46,863	.....	96,78,432

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	57	3	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	289	4	42
136	17,717	180	48,453	.....	.....	6	4,920
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	435	.....	3,499	.....	7,856	.....	10,119
.....	37,203	.....	1,44,202	.....	1,615	.....	60
.....	15,057	.....	13,224	.....	17,153	.....	17,697
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,191	15,265
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,433	19,220	112,587	80,793	1,198,835	10,77,127	2,132,252	18,09,562
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9,893	1,16,585	.....	.....	2	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	250	495	1,255	1,824	5,195	888	3,110
.....	19,014	.....	42,291	.....	18,720	.....	1,072
27	232	.....	.....	557	1,947	444	2,229
.....	416	.....	411	.....	150	.....	22
.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,234	12,291	2,41,071	3,15,646	22,336	19,751	35,441	29,424
.....	36,383	.....	1,34,253	.....	360	.....	7,140
.....	78,808	.....	80,370	.....	16,669	.....	20,171
.....	10,36,189	.....	29,30,176	.....	18,34,873	.....	26,04,303
.....	5,277	.....	7,929	.....	91,166	.....	88,333
.....	10,41,466	.....	29,38,105	.....	19,26,039	.....	26,92,636
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250	.....	.....
.....	10,41,466	.....	29,38,105	.....	19,32,289	.....	26,92,636
.....	1,849	.....	1,605	.....	249	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,849	.....	1,605	.....	249	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities,	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	5	2,165
Oils	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	13,770	.....	5,210
Provisions	,,	.....	10,510	.....	9,718
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	38,437	5,39,169	48,343	6,51,211
Shells and cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	95,998	79,610	99,508	90,302
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	.....	.....	6	12
Toys and requisites for games	Value	.....	3,498	.....	3,313
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, manufactures of (including firewood)	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	893	880	4,800	7,200
Other sorts	Value	.....	2,552	.....	45
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	1,17,490	.....	46,741
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	19,07,176	.....	20,23,022
Dutiable		.....	5,53,134	.....	6,65,542
Total		.....	24,60,310	.....	26,88,564
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	24,60,310	.....	26,88,564
Government—					
Stores		.....	15	.....	170
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	15	.....	170

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
4	30	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	68,542	101,429	45	25	159	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
.....	1,123	.....	976	.....	645	.....	8,571
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49,280	6,02,793	114,664	12,92,609	.....	.....	18	244
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,792	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	15
.....	.....	4,860	1,465	.....	.....	1,268	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	394	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,485	.....	6,484	.....	524	.....	1,675
.....	6,10,231	.....	14,04,751	.....	5,964	.....	12,950
.....	5,844	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	136
.....	6,16,075	.....	14,04,833	.....	5,964	.....	13,086
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,16,075	.....	15,30,833	.....	5,964	.....	13,086
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	United States.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	40	300	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	10,776,073	40,60,694	16,862,367	61,48,218
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... ... Value	.....	1,000	.....	5,625
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	5,034	.....	9,449
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, manufactures of (including firewood) ... Value	.....	985	.....	400
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	1,397	.....	2,325
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	40,69,566	.....	61,67,159
Dutaible	.....	16,069	.....	9,010
Total	.....	40,85,635	.....	61,76,169
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	70,000	.....	8,30,000
Total	.....	70,000	.....	8,30,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	.....	41,55,635	.....	70,06,169
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE – *continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Qauntities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20	50	200	450	20	203		
66	157	.....	.....	4,000	5,850	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	104	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	886
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	72
.....	.....	7	1,250	1	50	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	81,979	1,22,274	118,248	1,62,356
.....	.....	.....	3,683	.....	216	.....	82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	550
.....	1,83,668	.....	1,99,772	.....	2,787	.....	15,146
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,153	2,21,846	28,050	3,76,928	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	90	.....	36	.....	93,211	.....	1,73,916
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	608	1,938	4,249	2,880
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,995,002	5,11,199	840,259	1,18,357
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	6	2	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	88	74	18,001	11,590
.....	.....	.....	.....	600	75	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	125	431	1,694	5,843
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720	.....	3,166
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	36	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	20	.....	353
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,360	2,340
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	560	.....	4,928	.....	1,53,225	.....	2,03,740
.....	1,86,905	.....	2,18,250	.....	16,65 990	.....	14,46,258
.....	2,21,856	.....	3,76,958	.....	4,736	.....	1,478
.....	4,08,761	.....	5,95,208	.....	16,70,726	.....	14,47,736
.....	99,762	.....	42,176	.....	13,125	.....	15,502
.....	4,820	.....	53,611	.....	3,50,000	.....	.....
.....	1,04,582	.....	95,787	.....	3,63,125	.....	15,502
.....	5,13,343	.....	6,90,995	.....	20,33,851	.....	14,63,238
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	190
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	190

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.	CHINA.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	10	63	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	8,760	7,900	5,248	6,425
Paints, colours and painters' materials ... ... Value	.....	68,450	.....	46,546
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	31,162	.....	32,604
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	38,593	.....	38,539
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons	.....	.....	.....	1
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	105,624	1,95,533	34,488	70,413
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	8,716	8,390	14,050	12,119
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	24,080	8,600	1,512	810
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwt.	5,782	79,408	.....	20
Tea ... ... lbs.	34,505	10,461	19,384	7,879
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	100	100
Manufactured ... ... ,,	8,042	19,209	10,170	26,283
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	1,664
Umbrellas ... ... No.	1	25	3	34
Wood, timber, manufactures of (including firewood) ... Value	.....	1,249	.....	14,405
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	78	105	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	150
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	2,06,203	.....	2,18,150
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	23,78,909	.....	26,07,313
Dutiable	.....	19,392	.....	28,105
Total ...	.....	23.98,301	.....	26,35,418
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	42,70,071	.....	19,24,243
Silver	.....	93,85,133	.....	7,83,491
Total ...	.....	1,36,55,204	.....	27,07,734
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	1,60,53,505	.....	53,43,152
Government—				
Stores	.....	2,453	.....	1,837
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	2,453	.....	1,837

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,586	15,11,265	22,442	15,95,339
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	820	14,765	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,177	20,329	1,615	11,344
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,87,885	.....	2,09,600
.....	380	.....	40	...	30,182	.....	36,158
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,88,728	.....	2,36,763
2,703	36,796	3,176	42,543	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
					.....	.....	330
.....	.....	.....	.....	480	2,000	933	2,333
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,524	3,046	14,711	13,409
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,737,901	19,95,228	9,603,529	13,61,563
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,643	78,954	6,444	72,313
.....	.....	.....	.....	123,940	40,931	120,933	44,418
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,439	21,492	9,168	9,685
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	656	.....	221
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,702	.....	25,935
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,880	400	3,360	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,164	1,103
.....	.....	.....	80	.....	115	.....	605
.....	1,623	.....	.....	.....	2,46,778	.....	2,77,371
.....	2,243	.....	1,100	.....	49,14,206	.....	45,35,733
.....	37,122	.....	42,545	.....	43,899	.....	34,485
.....	39,365	.....	43,645	.....	49,58,105	.....	45,70,218
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,996	.....	27,612
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,26,825	.....	1,99,377
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,30,821	.....	2,26,989
.....	39,365	.....	43,645	.....	55,88,926	.....	47,97,207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,659	.....	2,213
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,659	.....	2,213

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		Australia.			
		1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	40	333
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	10	125
Lead	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	„	134	1,142	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	.....	.....	18	18
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	„	.....	.....	.....	300
Provisions	„	.....	43,831	.....	41,074
Railway plant and rolling-stock	„	.....	50,030	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	24	322	.....	.....
Shells and cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds	.....	.....	126	126
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games	Value	.....	.....	.....	260
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, manufactures of (including firewood)	Value	.....	13,921	.....	6,535
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	78,862	32,409	127,187	68,369
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	270	.....	100
All other articles, unenumerated	„	.....	34,128	.....	21,019
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	27,60,073	.....	25,15,924
Dutiable		.....	16,324	.....	16,847
	Total	.....	27,76,397	.....	25,32,771
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	3,70,600	.....	1,42,900
Silver		.....	.....	.....	24,090
	Total	.....	3,70,600	.....	1,66,990
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	31,46,997	.....	26,99,761
Government—					
Stores		.....	125	.....	480
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Stores and Treasure	.....	125	.....	480

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
35,899	1,50,596	31,014	1,16,169	1,276,151	72,70,450	1,265,270	70,36,818
600	600	1,410	2,135	65,614	1,35,588	58,176	1,17,188
.....	.....	.....	.....	51,432	6,25.216	68,256	9,00,806
4,850	30,226	1,499	9,100	59,042	3,61,605	60,467	3,63,728
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,819	15,24,295	22,804	16,18,279
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	110	8	446
200	2,400	37	488	80,295	6,94,767	91,982	9,08,587
187	4,191	.....	.....	4,176	2,55,594	5,032	3,27,417
50	100	6	72	11,895,477	47,42,096	18,051,736	68,85,987
.....	11,240	.....	1,350	.....	8,07,569	.....	9,87,900
.....	35,004	.....	7,256	.....	8,18,744	.....	8,59,755
.....	10,771	.....	3,613	.....	22,29,801	.....	22,42,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,16,951	.....	34,25,763
928	15,318	29,375	4,56,707	314,285	48,70,409	370,719	65,82,024
.....	68,273	.....	49,401	.....	1,61,574	.....	2,23,723
.....	.....	.....	.....	106,246	1,97,663	36,765	81,386
13,438	12,833	10,671	10,265	1,711,462	15,43,314	2,747,915	23,13,084
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,860	.....	4,419
267,620	81,757	63,532	36,498	20,030,727	25,97,279	10,515,705	15,19,745
11,015	2,12,139	22,701	1,49,555	88,950	11,69,248	203,590	18,33,052
.....	.....	.....	.....	159,495	52,123	158,333	63,907
1,558	1,149	1,270	830	29,389	9,514	23,617	8,113
19,888	85,747	19,579	1,00,173	317,220	3,57,669	475,904	4,60,480
.....	28,923	.....	8,392	.....	4,02,737	.....	4,13,916
.....	.....	.....	.....	951,193	7,90,606	1,505,661	13,34,597
.....	1,64,363	.....	9,011	.....	2,85,762	.....	1,28,556
.....	.....	558	400	85,174	32,917	131,554	69,180
9,835	18,093	4,117	5,565	4,621,163	40,65,701	5,686,894	52,63,434
.....	260	.....	196	.....	17,74.573	.....	22,69,121
.....	57,103	.....	37,608	.....	41,82,298	.....	42,50,254
.....	16,20,825	.....	10,40,900	.....	18,96,74,427	.....	22,15,45,845
.....	45,409	.....	4,77,724	.....	1,01,81,967	.....	1,18,34,943
.....	16,66,234	.....	15,18,624	.....	19,98,56,394	.....	23,33,80,788
.....	1,17,820	.....	56,965	.....	49,35,489	.....	23,46,135
.....	12,650	.....	3,16,667	.....	2,14,42,295	.....	83,96,317
.....	1,30,470	.....	3,73,632	.....	2,63,77,784	.....	1,07,42,452
.....	17,96,704	.....	18,92,256	.....	22,62,34,178	.....	24,41,23,240
.....	2,146	.....	.....	.....	1,22,59,404	.....	96,84,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,146	.....	.....	.....	1,22,59,404	.....	96,84,927

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and

official years 1885-86

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	576	533	2,385	2,317
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	33,531	3,778	43,504	4,716
White ... ... ,,	5,514	1,841	1,531	301
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... ,,	16,285	5,413	25,313	9,197
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... ,,	.....	81	.....	.....
... ... No.	27			
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	166	2,891	200	120
... ... Yds.	2,000		.....	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	1,450	30,836	5	199
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	34,389	51,282	53,403	81,157
All others, unenumerated ... ... ,,	26	381	171	22,742
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	2,90,384	.....	3,46,291
Total of foreign merchandise	.....	3,87,420	.....	4,67,040
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	2	70	12	110
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	.....	60,784	.....	1,12,463
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	3,519	3,26,180	5,059	5,38,336
Coffee ... ... ,,	38	1,150	.....	10
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... ,,	12,800	1,29,301	14,549	1,47,358
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	216,201	49,15,202	362,688	78,33,971
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	30	19
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	10,612	2,440	37,691	5,010
... ... No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	10,097	.....	45,043
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	.....	17,727	.....	58,968
Dyeing and colouring materals—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	31,439	1,07,51,540	31,146	91,45,734
Other sorts ... ... ,,	47,910	4,68,841	44,702	3,93,447
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... ,,	166	770	110	324
Rice in the husk (paddy)... ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. not in the husk ... ... ,,	1,235,896	53,78,322	840,261	34,24,166
Wheat ... ... ,,	4,114,648	1,50,23,618	5,177,652	1,91,87,148
Other sorts ... ... ,,	42,125	1,36,009	235,332	5,71,692
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	4,150	83,000	31	557
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	39,356	3,06,834	62,148	6,71,196
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	338,869	1,31,47,080	344,227	1,29,19,789
... ... No.	4,548,679		4,685,599	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	1,779	1,22,063	995	73,775
... ... No.	26,331		17,751	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	13,119	9,66,893	2,164	1,59,928
... ... No.	1,438,279		222,447	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	790	65,437	818	62,199
... ... No.	103,854		58,190	
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls (unset, &c.) ... Value	.....	44,152	.....	98,283

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1886-87.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,400	3,500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	96	16	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	280	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,860	.....	5,093	.....	9,222	.....	12,514
.....	2,860	.....	5,373	.....	12,802	.....	12,514
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	152
.....	719	.....	1,566	.....	7,806	.....	3,161
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,072	1,63,364	45,108	8,95,944	28,637	6,33,478	71,799	16,01,659
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	448
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	55	.....	20	.....	3
9,427	33,19,868	8,600	26,26,487	10,862	36,03,442	12,868	39,40,105
942	5,840	120	1,250	19,703	2,09,577	21,757	1,60,830
.....	.....	.....	.....	19	65	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	114,33	54,464	16,120	39,260
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385,346	13,45,302
.....	.....	3,503	7,189	92	378	.....	.....
50	1,000	46	1,000	1,228	16,260	5,009	66,850
.....	.....	.....	.....	581	4,500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27,802	10,20,538	32,905	12,94,631	21,281	8,01,099	17,873	6,63,400
319,142		418,093		297,744		257,423	
.....	.....	20	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....
		430		3,996	3,05,832	2,073	1,17,777
429	20,500	190	9,744	526,134		137,260	
56,000		6,090				24	1,250
8	860	8	540	.....	.....	5,250	
1,160		750					
.....	300	.....	7,100	.....	11,746	.....	6,050

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1885-86

Articles.		Italy.			
		1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	,, / No.	..... /	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	..... /	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	.....	1,20,100	.....	22,660
Total of foreign merchandise		.....	1,20,100	.....	22,660
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ...	Value	.....	2,295	.....	9,390
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	18	2,160
Coffee	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured ...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	49,106	11,83,125	84,307	18,89,362
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	..... /	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	6	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	677	2,20,209	946	2,89,425
Other sorts	,,	1,250	12,820	336	3,750
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	,,	.....	.....	1,001	2,730
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	,,	8,008	28,938	328,071	12,80,555
Other sorts	,,	73	225	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	26	185	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ...	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwt. / No.	92,094 / 1,237,887	33,98,110	62,919 / 961,231	25,63,524
Hides ... Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	464 / 7,625	23,250	.....	.....
Skins ... Raw	Cwt. / No.	1,288 / 60,189	57,105	747 / 27,008	26,090
Skins ... Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	17 / 1,060	2,100	.....	.....
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls (unset, &c.) ...	Value	.....	108	.....	50

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1886-87—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	500	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,138	1,598	248,240	37,424	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	17	45,160	6,096	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,000	3,750	115,439	31,268	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	 12,000	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	24	.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 12	512	 4	405	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	1,180	68	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23,532	.....	63,194	.....	5,321	.....	2,459
.....	30,613	.....	1,41,487	.....	5,321	.....	2,459
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	 7,891	.....	8,032	.....	2,400	.....	585
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 129	 4,173	 103	 3,101	.....	.....	 293	 2,000
.....	.....	1,200	9,965	.....	.....		
48	504	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,276	609	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,550	3,350	 2,400	6,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	75
.....	 12,116	.....	12,621	.....	1,488	.....	700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 1,025	 9,892	 884	7,594	 237	2,244	 154	1,094
49,103	1,55,821	110,282	3,37,518	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,345,449	55,42,415	1,196,535	45,75,527	519,086	23,82,673	177,016	6,64,028
13,331	52,184	11,918	50,000	.....	.....	1,001	4,095
111,587	3,74,766	197,296	6,19,744	23,490	89,387	9,142	34,679
35	535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1885-86

Articles.	United States.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Foreign Merchandise.				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White ... ... „	40	100	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
... No.	.....			
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	28	135	28	26
... Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	8,460	11,552	20,746	32,584
All others, unenumerated ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	5,562	.....	8,977
Total of foreign merchandise ...	.....	17,349	.....	41,587
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) Value	.....	2,157	.....	2,335
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	2,642	2,92,341	1,128	1,34,004
Coffee ... ... „	6	300	14	417
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... „	398	4,307	440	5,029
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... „	901	23,027	2,143	45,350
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... No.	.....			
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	34,833	.....	3,485
Drugs and medicines ... ... „	.....	14,473	.....	6,669
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	18,654	59,41,563	25,750	76,78,299
Other sorts ... ... „	11,639	97,152	4,676	28,363
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... „	.....	.....	1	6
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk ... ... „	37	200	29	160
Wheat ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	41	218	110	437
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... „	50,966	7,32,852	36,046	5,76,412
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,68,399	43,19,747	1,18,794	33,78,347
... No.	9,78,636		7,77,068	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... No.	.....			
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	28,523	21,29,277	34,380	27,75,008
... No.	2,805,450		3,580,398	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	1,050	1,20,480	3,831	4,29,765
... No.	1,50,600		4,90,200	
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls (unset, &c.) ... Value	.....	991	.....	400

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1886-87—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,705	7,704	10,141	11,320
19,695	2,525	.....	.....	54,200	9,150	69,030	9,205
62,010	16,075	4,850	597	263,897	51,516	298,294	55,990
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,508	2,052	16,800	4,550
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	20
				25		100	
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10	162	434
				.....		250	
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	2,362
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1,770
.....	898	.....	4,870	.....	30,888	.....	47,897
.....	19,528	.....	5,467	.....	1,01,540	.....	1,33,548
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	25
.....	730	.....	2,613	.....	7,091	.....	5,471
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	800	1,000	.....	.....
63,986	39,033	38,040	25,629	4,504	1,238	1,740	550
.....		486		1		.....	
.....	.....	.....	225	.....	30	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	1,888	.....	2,237
7	828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	291	5	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,226	61,280	30,882	92,322
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,431	53,610	32,642	65,607
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,742,397	66,98,929	1,279,572	49,40,792
520,668	21,78,323	723,463	26,41,686	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,802	12,988	35,524	1,32,663	24,155	86,165
502	1,372	1,373	3,759	.....	.....	36	1,080
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
700				.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1885-86

Articles.	China.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Foreign Merchandise.				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	46,000	17,250	16,000	5,850
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	22,400	5,180	.....	.....
White ... ... „	50,469	10,866	332	217
Coloured, printed or dyed ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... „ / No.	..... / 530	1,240	..... / 220	510
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs. / Yds.	56 /	80	1 /	5
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	1	6	1	6
All others, unenumerated ... ... „	.....	.....	18	2,854
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	11,770	.....	6,614
Total of foreign merchandise ...	.....	46,392	.....	16,056
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living— ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	.....	5,942	.....	5,408
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	20	1,300	28	610
Coffee ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... „	135	930	146	1,190
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... „	82,505	23,46,765	43,150	12,13,514
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	665,800	2,43,688	1,473,400	5,29,851
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds. / No.	130 / 270	691	60 / 519	685
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	79
Drugs and medicines ... ... „	.....	32,895	.....	38,866
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	48	18,229	242	50,107
Other sorts ... ... „	573	12,675	2,670	15,896
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... „	751	2,394	605	1,620
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	.....	.....	48,951	88,982
Rice not in the husk ... ... „	816	4,832	1,835	8,518
Wheat ... ... „	747	2,548	62	255
Other sorts ... ... „	24	124	45	185
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	..... / 31 / 350	1,050
Hides ... Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	13 / 1,000	500	121 / 12,130	8,322
Skins ... Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	13 / 1,000	800	.....	.....
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls (unset, &c.) ... Value	.....	700	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1886-87—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	46,800	18,550	12,000	4,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,480	3,741	40,150	6,003
.....	.....	.....	.....	106,695	20,045	146,240	27,954
.....	.....	200	35	13,265	3,346	35,830	8,010
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	40
				113		20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	453	1,794	150	3,420
				2,000		3,870	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	2,340
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	286
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	304	.....	.....
.....	1,218	.....	800	.....	2,27,886	.....	2,94,649
.....	1,218	.....	835	.....	2,75,781	.....	3,47,502
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,771	1,17,766	13,266	1,14,665
.....	.....	.....	220	.....	54,291	.....	81,906
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2,791
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	11	178
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	56	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,12,400	31,975	2,60,966	64,835
2,778	4,204	20,171	5,914	47,605	11,987	10,222	3,595
.....		.....		48		91	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	835	.....	885
.....	450	.....	.....	.....	5,788	.....	8,713
230	80,961	323	1,09,474	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	515	6,580	245	3,879
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,373	36,180	19 664	68,769
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	220	600
.....	.....	.....	.....	95,740	4,18,243	1,02,960	4,04,001
57,098	2,51,869	55,288	1 93,857	10,668	44,566	12,143	53,525
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,371	64,146	23,771	92,116
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	204	7,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	761			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	460
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	600
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,520	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,700	.....	1,943

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1885-86

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	1,130	315
White ... ... ,,	110	61	3,400	510
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... ,,	.....	.....	1,720	430
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ... No.	.....			
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ... Yds.	.....			
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	6	283	1	120
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	220	1,545
All others, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	65	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	20,129	.....	23,962
Total of foreign merchandise ...	.....	20,538	...	26,882
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	77	8,675	30	2,565
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	.....	81,908	.....	1,05,671
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	13	1,331	.....	.....
Coffee ... ... ,,	12	500	80	1,590
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ,,	1,133	13,486	2,687	32,958
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	3,167	43,524	1,493	25,212
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	110	140	2,063	1,142
... ... No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	13,825	.....	21,150
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	.....	1,034	.....	284
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	17	5,710	10	2,500
Other sorts ... ... ,,	3,904	17,541	1,077	4,643
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... ,,	228	711	1,149	3,348
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	57,823	3,32,068	45,654	2,20,845
Wheat ... ... ,,	.....	.....	39,567	1,44,692
Other sorts ... ... ,,	5,491	23,015	2,216	8,922
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	6	54	1	15
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	.....	.....	2	32
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ... No.	.....		.....	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	13	1,060	9	700
... No.	180		120	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ... No.	.....		.....	
Dressed or tanned... ... Cwt.	4	750	38	4,830
... No.	660		2,663	
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls (unset &c.) ... Value	.....	1,275	.....	4,407

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1886-87—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
800	630	6	6	101,881	44,667	41,032	24,543
52,680	6,489	12,557	2,531	218,124	32,461	414 611	60,194
9,548	2,706	9,582	1,652	508,762	1,06,727	509,389	93,317
3,946	1,250	17,433	3,984	58,004	15,811	212,735	57,474
.....	1,362	.....	.....	.....	2,884	.....	1,820
918				1,709		12,340	
306	217	98	49	1,040	5,167	229	4,534
.....		.....		2,000		4,530	
48	1,939	3	73	1,523	33,768	52	3,137
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	268	17	118	43,011	64,318	74,604	1,19,178
12	318	7	90	45	1,068	230	27,736
.....	99,357	.....	41,209	.....	8,49,127	.....	8,81,189
.....	1,14,536	.....	49,712	.....	11,55,998	.....	12,73,122
		1	60	11,850	1,26,511	13,338	1,17,577
.....	.....	.....	44,068	.....	2,77,834	.....	3,82,889
.....	43,820						
		119	14,463	6,194	6,21,152	6,382	6,92,364
.....	.....	19	656	199	6,473	218	5,840
.....	.....						
1,004	6,784	1,053	6,978	15,453	1,54,855	20,379	2,05,656
				416,760	99,77,396	770,940	1,69,54,796
29,114	6,68,331	160,252	34,49,784	783,336	2,78,283	1,739,172	5,96,114
4,336	1,620	2,500	800				
78,920	61,299	40,148	40,881	213,195	1,24,382	150.435	89,954
.....		.....		319		3,500	
.....	.....	.....	2,740	.....	59,626	.....	73,702
.....	1,161	.....	1,191	.....	89,040	.....	1,30,472
				76,109	2,55,96,913	87,942	2,62,43,170
4,748	16,54,563	8,057	24,01,039	88,687	8,54,746	77,273	6,24,625
969	11,293	647	3,825				
				84,168	2,64,510	168,038	5,18,667
2,302	7,289	4,344	12,030	24,434	53,616	81,846	1,55,252
.....	.....	33	63	6,878,674	2,89,97,516	5,902,278	2,30,26,871
1,292,229	57,55,178	1,463,545	59,14,031	4,189,672	1,52,96,967	7,037,957	2,62,93,008
42,270	1,45,113	1,079,395	42,14,448	249,823	8,71,686	507,021	14,59,775
13,473	49,383	10,078	34,887				
				56,455	8,34,084	41,248	6,47,088
20	383	79	1,174				
				39,966	3,11,551	62,221	6,72,128
3	32	71	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....				
				657,506	2,30,03,052	595,281	2,15,71,259
8,995	3,07,728	18,532	7,50,518	7,490,422		7,359,807	
76,771		260,043					
		4	257	2,256	1,46,373	1,028	76,107
.....	.....			34,136		18,331	
		30		47,765	35,01,769	40,930	31,46,985
397	21,662	798	49,656	4,908,562		4,028,591	
21,510		42,710		1,883	1,90,527	4,746	4,99,614
1	100	3	430	258,434		559,773	
100		200					
			1,000	.....	79,377	.....	1,19,333
.....	3,155	.....					

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1885-86

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*				
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	5,514,177	3,29,55,841	5,993,999	3,70,91,422
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	7,240,829	12,38,888	7,235,393	11,31,888
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	5,118,193	4,03,990	2,179,066	1,57,896
Cwt.	183		171	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	737	10,038	375	4,551
Shell ... ... ,,	72,420	27,75,962	68,709	23,15,624
Other kinds ... ... ,,	34,349	12,63,817	26,858	9,50,997
Oils—				
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gals.	982,469	9,81,482	1,020,467	10,65,164
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4	72	1,111	1,436
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	19	20,220
Cwt.	.....		27	
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	1,22,192	.....	1,82,178
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	194,807	17,41,621	157,007	15,10,520
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	4,272,658	2,34,38,698	5,147,484	2,93,98,595
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	1,086,354	55,41,125	650,554	33,36,836
Poppy ... ... ,,	85,074	4,85,629	112,197	5,85,610
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,268	7,127	1,725	9,028
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	333,675	6,38,415	387,404	10,01,036
Manufactures ... ... Value	.....	19,24,651	.....	20,10,244
Spices ... ... lbs.	2,707,076	2,57,878	2,568,524	1,71,216
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	4,706	39,076	23	328
Tea ... ... lbs.	65,962,740	4,12,60,007	75,617,466	4,52,20,057
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	731,384	40,871	2,136,029	1,25,959
Manufactured ... ... ,,	7,840	9,127	5,525	8,065
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	516	37,385	559	39,592
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	351	37,654	197	17,847
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	17,711	.....	6,585
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	14,072	4,510	3,015	527
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	376	8,258	448	7,449
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	53,931	79,747	78,128	1,17,938
Yds.	4,010		681	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	18,75,850	.....	17,54,992
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	.....	16,37,76,810	.....	18,05,69,160
Dutiable ...	.....	53,78,322	.....	34,24,166
Total ...	.....	16,91,55,132	.....	18,39,93,326
Total of merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	16,95,42,552	.....	18,44,60,366
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	7,04,055	.....	6,18,980
Silver	.....	23,000	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	7,27,055	.....	6,18,980
Grand total of exports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	17,02,69,607	.....	18,50,79,346
Government—				
Stores	.....	35,521	.....	44,323
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	35,521	.....	44,323

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the 1886-87—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
121,589	7,02,805	122,419	7,58,172	36,951	2,31,701	115,014	7,42,424
5,100	918	4,000	1,000	31,800	6,116	130,750	24,974
69,900	7,794	32,600	4,600	.....	.....	228	1,060
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,024	72,999	4,943	1,69,802	7,604	2,94,638	7,153	2,51,264
845	30,667	752	24,750	715	28,500	939	34,080
.....	.....	1	5	250	250	18	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,525	.....	1,841	.....	101	.....	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	33,766	3,15,661	50,776	4,74,281
.....	.....	.....	.....	30,010	1,82,966	54,892	3,70,195
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,259	1,14,202	12,376	58,056
.....	.....	.....	.....	266,078	15,91,413	244,169	13,54,974
.....	.....	.....	.....	63,143	3,85,548	53,973	2,79,619
.....	.....	.....	10	18,256	76,976	30,070	1,03,564
.....	.....	.....	.....	902,855	16,92,418	905,011	20,74,660
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,46,022	.....	5,53,851
304,752	34,844	277,200	24,550	56,000	6,200	108,640	7,948
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
641	608	2,388	1,649	9,274	6,494	8,878	4,889
.....	.....	.....	.....	686,000	20,677	761,950	53,570
.....	.....	8	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	3,350
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1,808	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	650	20	1,300
2,016	2,500	336	340	9,130	19,746	11,028	20,821
.....	3,494	.....	5,476	.....	98,880	.....	65,395
.....	54,00,165	.....	58,39,128	.....	1,15,15,170	.....	1,43,87,530
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,464	.....	39,260
.....	54,00,165	.....	58,39,128	.....	1,15,69,634	.....	1,44,26,790
.....	54,03,026	.....	58,44,501	.....	1,15,82,436	.....	1,44,39,304
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	54,03,926	.....	58,44,501	.....	1,15,82,436	.....	1,44,39,304
.....	465	.....	200	.....	106	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	465	.....	200	.....	106	.....	50

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1885-86

Articles.	Italy.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.		Rs.		Rs.
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	169,608	9,74,501	120,476	7,27,000
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	250	45	8,100	1,620
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other kinds ... ... Cwt.	.....		.....	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	2,864	97,252	3,625	1,22,743
Other kinds ... ... ,,	.....	.....	8	256
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Cwt.	.....		.....	
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	58,568	.....	24,915
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	1,695	15,168	1,464	12,558
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	4,002	24,323
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	1,002	3,043
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jingili ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	125,168	8,85,949	204,802	16,48,746
Manufactures ... ... Value	.....	300	.....	13,500
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugareandy and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	585	515	8,887	4,881
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	12,544	900
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	5	400
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	224	150	20	50
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	.....		.....	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	38,378	.....	8,073
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	.....	69,99,302	.....	86,60,044
Indian produce and manufactures ... Dutiable ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	69,99,302	.....	86,60,044
Total of merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	71,19,402	.....	86,82,704
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of exports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	71,19,402	.....	86,82,704
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	310
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	310

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1886-87—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
876,250	1,40,751	595,750	97,908	1,575,030	2,35,865	3,616,794	5,99,430
.....		.....		71,000		110,000	
170	1,600	13	130	.....	4,510	.....	9,850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168,390	2,00,645	115,151	1,34,977	6,785	6,764	12,285	14,001
5	50	15	120	2	20	.....	.....
19	23,535	36	40,245	.....	.....	.....	.....
27		52		.....		.....	
.....	1,83,582	.....	2,25,780	.....	16,154	.....	21,427
1,759	15,831	6,053	45,085	.....		.....	
266	1,684	79	420	16,016	92,819	16,676	1,16,700
751	4,911	238	1,373	73	325	78	397
67	543	31	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	672	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,482	11,447	1,355	6,195	124	835	67	404
.....	.....	20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19,228	.....	14,932	.....	.....	.....	.....
140,027	15,712	85,678	9,020	5,865	948	4,928	400
8	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	70	2,980	3,487	3,383	3,426	.....	.....
222,050	33,816	248,990	53,605	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,640	932	30	25	14,812	835	100	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
464	44,500	25	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,285	.....	83,698	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,872	9,755	25,015	13,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	61,894	.....	81,016	.....	530	.....	1,790
.....	14,02,805	.....	18,69,387	.....	4,58,550	.....	8,07,727
.....	55,42,415	.....	45,75,527	.....	23,82,673	.....	6,64,028
.....	69,45,220	.....	64,44,914	.....	28,41,223	.....	14,71,755
.....	69,75,833	.....	65,86,401	.....	28,46,543	.....	14,74,214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	70,40,833	.....	65,86,401	.....	28,46,543	.....	14,74,214
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1885-86

Articles.	United States.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,705,259	71,80,410	1,686,257	75,91,597
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	16,871,825	13,78,994	18,301,280	18,08,586
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	12,793,610	8,00,982	8,793,200	16,28,891
Cwt.	567		714	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... ,,	174	3,562	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	24,797	10,60,366	26,037	999,318
Other kinds ... ... ,,	2,707	1,05,755	2,937	110,699
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	22,818	20,500	58,413	51,975
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cwt.	.....		.....	
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	217	.....	719
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	90,882	8,58,388	86,045	8,11,164
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	246,628	13,27,645	209,112	12,01,738
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	21,353	1,03,928	2,000	10,092
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Value	.....	40,027	.....	39,089
Spices ... ... lbs.	590,162	61,212	3,781,898	276,196
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	97,823	51,788	98,976	59,740
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	46	40
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	50	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	1,089	27,800	50	1,980
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	7,097	7,728	6,689	10,027
Yds.	.....		400	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	3,84,998	.....	4,34,393
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...	.....	2,71,28,068	.....	2,91,03,570
{ Dutiable ...	.....	200	.....	160
Total ...	.....	2,71,28,268	.....	2,91,03,730
Total of merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	2,71,45,617	.....	2,91,45,317
Treasure				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand *total* of exports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	2,71,45,617	.....	2,91,45,317
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	90
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	90

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1886-87—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	64	.....	.....
15,000	3,175	200	45	264,250	50,958	329,650	64,929
.....	.....	.....	.....	501,115	55,820	670,177	79,588
				91		19	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	45	1	14	31,976	36,521	36,041	45,056
38	290	19	118	.....	.....	119	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	77	94,070	94	1,03,455
.....	22	.....	1,556	113		138	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,541	.....	7,073
				372	3,048	337	2,921
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
15	120	.....	.....	324	2,982	19	95
				5,681	2,10,331	6,621	1,95,772
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18,723	.....	15,776	.....	4,601	.....	7,877
19,600	1,940	224	336	89,695	10,018	44,246	4,699
22	306	.....	.....	505	6,980	93	1,416
540	700	640	630	3,060	2,025	2,032	1,109
41	6	615	59	6,787	1,320	.....	.....
15,609	1,519	10,776	987	9,131	1,639	6,915	1,125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	536	.....	.....	.....	4,747	.....	3,692
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,168	400
.....	8,429	.....	3,988	.....	45,963	.....	59,609
.....	79,079	.....	68,848	.....	7,44,379	.....	7,67,152
.....	21,78,323	.....	26,41,686	.....	67,52,539	.....	50,06,399
.....	22,57,402	.....	27,10,534	.....	74,96,918	.....	57,73,551
.....	22,76,930	.....	27,16,001	.....	75,98,458	.....	59,07,099
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,000	.....	7,40,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,000	.....	7,40,000
.....	22,76,930	.....	27,16,001	.....	77,98,458	.....	66,47,099
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,112	.....	50,614
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,112	.....	50,614

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1885-86

Articles.	China.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	5,071	33,650	8,532	55,088
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	4,618,899	4,76,015	9,943,232	10,32,541
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	1,117,900	1,24,003	535,500	58,988
Other kinds ... ... Cwt.	7		15	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	326	12,988	159	6,317
Other kinds ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	109,843	1,19,799	105,937	1,20,327
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	39,223	4,87,07,875	41,920	4,72,82,210
Opium ... ... Cwt.	57,526		61,485	
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	41,556	.....	40,341
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	60,431	5,90,471	79,074	7,64,246
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	5	35
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	5,003	32,665	1,212	5,955
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Value	.....	94	.....	220
Spices ... ... lbs.	42,048	4,665	27,465	5,616
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	18	200
Tea ... ... lbs.	19,364	16,101	16,053	9,346
Tobacco				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	2,671	1,573	4,387	1,526
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	120	8,783	119	7,769
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	15,897	.....	894
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	1	600	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	224	300
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	1,67,079	.....	1,72,337
Indian produce and manufactures Free ...	.....	5,30,23,995	.....	5,14,31,894
Indian produce and manufactures Dutiable ...	.....	4,832	.....	97,500
Total ...	.....	5,30,28,827	.....	5,15,29,394
Total of merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	5,30,75,219	.....	5,15,45,450
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of exports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	5,30,75,219	.....	5,15,45,450
Government—				
Stores	.....	1,103	.....	210
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	1,103	.....	210

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the 1886-87—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	489	2,973	406	2,584
51,000	7,922	.....	.....	7,480,061	11,51,445	6,685,425	11,06,769
1,000	75	.....	.....	87,690	14,005	21,700	10,126
.....				589		623	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10
2	50	.....	.....	263	12,849	228	7,655
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	200,235	2,07,606	228,612	2,36,762
.....	.....	.....	.....	47	615	72	750
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,728	1,30,12,000	11,396	1,26,02,265
.....	.....	.....	112	15,732	1,58,031	16,715	1,67,078
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,292	.....	73,226
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,539	18	7,971	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	801	1	413
.....	.....	.....	.....	135	350	73	154
.....	.....	.....	.....	59	54	21	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	32,882	.....	37,059
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,335	.....	4,210	300
.....	1,238	.....	805	.....	17,296	40	14,029
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,044	.....	10,944
.....	.....	.....	.....	80,032	94	102,599	57
6,440	4,025	12,761	8,535	8	4,983	2	5,929
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,261	814	7,865	250
2,064	203	764	310	3,569	23,354	560	30,039
.....	.....	.....	.....	112,366	1,75,943	105,976	1,48,576
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,486	.....	2,316	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	.....	158
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150	1	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	505	.....	.....
.....	80	.....	700	476	2,76,182	.....	2,21,381
.....	99,208	.....	1,26,070	.....	1,55,70,237	.....	1,51,75,423
.....	2,51,869	.....	1,93,857	.....	4,18,249	.....	4,04,601
.....	3,51,077	.....	3,19,927	.....	1,59,88,486	.....	1,55,80,024
.....	3,52,295	.....	3,20,762	.....	1,62,64,267	.....	1,59,27,526
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,52,295	.....	3,20,762	.....	1,62,64,267	.....	1,59,27,526
.....	1,495	.....	197	.....	75,661	.....	795
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,495	.....	197	.....	75,661	.....	795

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1885-86

Articles.	Australia.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*				
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	4,661	31,425	777	5,537
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	15,426,964	31,31,033	9,721,912	25,86,616
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	143,400	14,587	322,400	31,520
Cwt.	211		93	
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	715	28,838	909	29,731
Other kinds ... ... ,,	123	3,707	138	4,751
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	568,298	5,51,899	782,124	8,10,528
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cwt.	.....		... ..	
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	28,815	.....	20,476
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	4,242	35,913	985	8,252
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	6,178	38,649	6,205	37,970
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	123	651	289	1,344
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	3	25
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	.....	.....	2	18
Other sorts ... ... ,,	31	366	273	1,353
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Value	.....	985	.....	1,135
Spices ... ... lbs.	46,723	5,216	10,449	1,135
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	1	20
Tea ... ... lbs.	1,733,283	10,18,952	1,625,234	8,99,195
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	4,920	465	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,427	1,287	2,460	2,917
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons.	40	4,000	83	7,750
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	996	.....	2,464
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	17	1,095	2	78
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	2,830	4,029	3,070	3,582
Yds.	1,040		200	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	52,121	.....	43,084
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	.....	51,69,568	.....	48,64,142
Dutiable ...	.....	3,32,068	.....	2,20,845
Total ...	.....	55,01,636	.....	50,84,987
Total of merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	55,22,174	.....	51,11,869
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of exports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	55,22,174	.....	51,11,869
Government—				
Stores	.....	2,268	.....	5,241
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	2,268	.....	5,241

TRADE—*concluded.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1886-87—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
224,553	14,39,631	258,299	17,20,889	7,782,363	4,35,53,001	8,306,179	4,86,94,713
7,727,623	17,68,486	6,889,677	16,46,913	62,184,881	95,89,611	63,905,063	1,04,03,219
{ 180,780 }	13,962	{ 86,500 }	7,339	{ 20,084,588 }	14,41,328	{ 12,751,143 }	9,89,988
{ 54 }		{ 56 }		{ 1,872 }		{ 1,932 }	
.....	.....	.....	.....	911	13,600	377	4,561
1,030	37,990	3,135	1,02,790	112,045	43,93,932	114,898	40,05,244
55	2,100	581	18,857	38,794	14,34,546	32,213	11,44,397
55,707	60,686	49,810	51,252	2,146,784	21,86,197	24,08,979	25,30,239
82	1,431	32	639	178	2,478	1,249	3,063
{ 1,007 }	12,02,265	{ 1,151 }	12,50,005	{ 51,054 }	6,30,39,745	{ 54,616 }	6,12,98,400
{ 1,474 }		{ 1,687 }		{ 74,872 }		{ 80,104 }	
.....	1,73,221	.....	1,19,224	.....	8,00,525	.....	8,12,960
1,869	14,081	641	5,981	397,362	36,61,474	390,353	37,08,234
148,779	8,11,593	181,066	11,00,328	4,720,538	2,58,94,072	5,619,522	3,22,53,316
37,802	2,06,217	7,964	47,769	1,145,497	58,68,232	672,574	34,49,231
80,840	4,85,045	75,725	4,95,901	432,118	25,62,980	432,147	24,36,812
10	70	293	1,600	63,597	3,89,531	54,290	2,81,362
1,465	22,417	972	20,665	59,012	4,99,094	48,515	3,90,097
6,005	25,213	3,478	16,537	1,367,703	32,41,995	1,500,825	47,41,294
.....	12,891	.....	22,756	.....	28,86,056	.....	26,94,214
209,778	21,873	96,951	8,711	4,291,758	4,27,550	7,108,802	5,20,771
1,302	17,902	1,189	15,201	6,551	64,488	1,326	17,222
13,614	9,493	8,790	5,696	67,857,088	4,23,79,187	77,412,950	4,62,25,143
2,716,152	1,69,794	904,136	54,478	4,370,903	2,67,763	4,064,824	2,88,821
53,808	5,073	74,266	8,192	221,368	45,542	211,253	53,358
14	1,087	53	3,550	3,136	2,23,198	3,099	2,02,837
2	216	7	785	857	86,370	312	28,882
.....	2,917	.....	259	.....	55,997	.....	97,770
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,077	4,516	3,015	527
9	419	9	493	1,504	38,972	536	11,780
{ 760 }	1,085	{ 1,490 }	1,953	{ 100,336 }	1,25,245	{ 127,168 }	1,68,811
{ 144 }		{ 20 }		{ 5,194 }		{ 1,301 }	
.....	55,352	.....	97,146	.....	30,69,230	.....	29,49,380
.....	95,46,226	.....	1,78,57,694	.....	30,09,13,562	.....	33,15,27,769
.....	57,55,178	.....	59,14,094	.....	2,90,51,132	.....	2,31,82,123
.....	1,53,01,404	.....	2,37,71,788	.....	32,99,64,694	.....	35,47,09,892
.....	1,54,15,940	.....	2,38,21,500	.....	33,11,20,692	.....	35,59,83,014
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,04,055	.....	6,18,980
.....	1,600	.....	400	.....	2,90,560	.....	7,40,400
.....	1,600	.....	400	.....	9,94,555	.....	13,59,380
.....	1,54,17,540	.....	2,38,21,900	.....	33,21,15,247	.....	35,73,42,394
.....	5,020	.....	789	.....	1,22,801	.....	1,02,819
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,020	.....	789	.....	1,22,801	.....	1,02,819

H.—Trade—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.				
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	.....	.....	.....	—12
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—				
Fire-arms and parts thereof	41,687	5,704	54,658	16,899
Gunpowder, common	12	12	220	220
Ditto, sporting	7,035	7,035	9,815	9,803
Other sorts	9,514	9,402	9,194	9,179
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	35,030	34,895	35,614	35,544
Spirits	11,30,328	11,23,841	12,39,443	12,35,084
Wines and liqueurs	1,71,498	1,70,176	1,53,502	1,52,106
Other sorts	2,738	2,701	1,022	1,022
Opium	1,550	1,550	2,296	2,296
Salt	1,80,35,154	1,78,50,166	1,94,85,102	1,92,79,733
Total duty on imports ... Including salt ...	1,94,34,546	1,92,05,482	2,09,90,866	2,07,41,874
Total duty on imports ... Excluding salt ...	13,99,392	13,55,316	15,05,764	14,62,141
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	6,235	5,730	18,805	17,907
Rice not in the husk	18,04,386	17,42,689	15,61,535	15,22,070
Total duty on exports ...	18,10,621	17,48,419	15,80,340	15,39,977
Grand Total—Duty on imports and exports (excluding penalty)	2,12,45,167	2,09,53,901	2,25,71,206	2,22,81,851

H—TRADE—*continued.*

No. IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1885-86 *and* 1886-87.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From British Ports in other Presidencies—								
From Bombay	96,52,306	92,08,405	9,40,251	10,91,740	1,05,92,557	1,03,00,145	14,252	.....
„ Sind	.....	.....	240	3,805	240	3,805	.....	.....
„ Madras	99,70,182	1,00,82,776	2,30,604	1,36,421	1,02,00,786	1,02,19,197	11,400	.....
„ British Burma ...	50,44,512	60,27,113	2,56,641	2,71,271	53,01,153	62,98,384	12,98,064	12,82,310
Total ...	2,46,67,000	2,53,18,294	14,27,736	15,03,237	2,60,94,736	2,68,21,531	13,23,716	12,82,310
From British ports within the Presidency	1,40,15,717	1,50,62,365	71,14,060	64,85,580	2,11,29,771	2,15,47,945	26,60,539	28,50,898
From Indian ports not British—								
From Goa	.....	220	80	243	80	463	.....	.....
„ Pondichery	1,61,846	3,02,363	4,895	6,361	1,66,741	3,08,724	.....	3,00,000
„ Cochin—Nárrakál ...	57,859	38,974	.....	.....	57,859	38,974	.....	.....
„ Kattyawar—Bet ...	.....	.....	442	.....	442	.....	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	10,13,093	6,48,920	8,000	140	10,21,093	6,49,060	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Koláchel ...	20	6,620	.....	.....	20	6,620	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	16,620	90	.....	.....	16,620	90	.....	.....
Total ...	12,49,438	9,97,187	13,417	6,744	12,62,855	10,03,931	.....	3,00,000
From all ports— Total ...	3,99,32,149	4,13,77,846	85,55,213	79,95,561	4,84,87,362	4,93,73,407	39,84,255	44,33,208
Government Stores and Treasure	2,12,906	8,83,775	2,39,390	1,88,709	4,52,296	10,72,484	11,91,584	17,52,217
Exports from Bengal.								
To British Ports in other Presidencies—								
To Bombay	90,07,277	1,16,55,880	2,64,582	1,90,692	92,71,859	1,18,46,572	.....	.....
„ Sind	2,82,665	1,12,961	21,865	17,283	3,04,530	1,30,244	.....	.....
„ Madras	91,70,764	1,08,71,323	37,38,552	38,71,331	1,29,09,316	1,47,42,654	3,02,000	1,00,800
„ British Burma	1,08,38,979	1,23,80,633	53,78,512	68,99,386	1,62,17,491	1,92,80,019	1,33,24,730	65,11,050
Total ...	2,92,99,685	3,50,20,797	94,03,511	1,09,78,692	3,87,03,196	4,59,99,489	1,36,26,730	66,11,850
To British ports within the Presidency—	1,34,56,997	1,45,09,098	73,64,087	69,56,917	2,13,21,084	2,14,66,015	20,52,063	16,60,059
To Indian ports not British—								
To Goa	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
„ Pondichery	1,03,467	1,73,792	15,380	6,992	1,18,847	1,80,784	.....	.....
„ Máhé	.....	7,475	.....	.....	.....	7,475	.....	.....
„ Cochin—Nárrakál ...	2,90,440	1,56,352	650	120	2,91,090	1,56,472	.....	.....
„ Cutch	162	7,477	.....	350	162	7,827	.....	.....
„ Kattywar { Dwárka ...	.....	4,757	.....	.....	.....	4,757	.....	.....
„ Kattywar { Junágarh ...	9,570	20,840	.....	.....	9,570	20,840	.....	.....
„ Kattywar { Mángrol ...	.....	400	.....	150	.....	550	.....	.....
„ Kattywar { Saláya Bandar	9,578	.....	40	.....	9,618	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar { Porbandar ...	.....	250	150	40	150	290	.....	.....
„ Kattywar { Veráwal ...	10,192	3,320	.....	.....	10,192	3,320	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	2,21,241	3,94,986	50	2,734	2,21,291	3,97,720	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Koláchel ...	.....	2,635	.....	.....	.....	2,635	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Poracand ...	24,569	1,13,839	8	305	24,577	1,14,144	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	5,969	3,655	400	150	6,369	3,805	.....	.....
Total ...	6,75,236	8,89,778	16,678	10,841	6,91,914	9,00,619	.....	.....
To all ports— Total ...	4,34,31,918	5,04,19,673	1,72,84,276	1,79,46,450	6,07,16,194	6,83,66,123	1,56,78,793	82,71,909
Government Stores and Treasure	3,09,722	20,18,154	2,20,178	3,26,218	5,29,900	23,44,372	81,61,000	49,18,131

H—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and 1886-87, *compared with the totals*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	68	140,671	94	188,992	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	132	222,605	238	398,563	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,878	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	12	17,987	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	817	4	5,149	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	6	10,766	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	9	14,170	3	4,803	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	3	4,832	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	4	5,794	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	13	20,034	10	13,198	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,061	1	984	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	3	3,954	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	1	1,353	5	7,104	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	9	10,565	37	44,312	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	499	.....	.....	1	241
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	11	10,998	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	2	3,136	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	16	24,989	43	61,805	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	9	12,613	10	13,041	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	4	3,941	8	8,248	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	2	3,899	6	6,740	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	276	6	1,033	1	235
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	30	47,335	29	45,818	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	1	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	2,258	2	1,607	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	10	16,675	1	1,517	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	17	26,246	12	17,430	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	3,072	4	3,668	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	3	4,763	11	18,323	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	8	5,827	21	17,640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1886-87	Steam	154	274,889	205	354,716	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	187	291,272	378	564,346	6	1,033	2	476
Total 1885-86	Steam	148	258,881	176	297,147	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	241	364,774	368	505,868	4	724	2	335

TRADE—*continued.*

cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1885-86.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	2	3,222	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	2,739	5	12,314	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1,245	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
2	4,868	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
												2	1,440	2	1,440
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	879	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	3	1,706	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	22	12,091	...	...	4	2,266	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	685	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	17	24,347	20	26,757	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	2,198	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,330	4	2,330
...	.....	1	879	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....				
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	145	1	145
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....				
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	293	6	2,699	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
												2	1,440	2	1,440
4	9,805	5	12,314	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	5	2,475	5	2,475
2	1,172	33	18,060	...	...	4	2,266	20	28,814	20	26,757				
												4	2,880	4	2,880
1	1,908	2	2,986	4	6,701	4	6,761	...	.....	...	.....	5	2,476	5	2,476
1	435	37	19,001	...	...	...	...	11	16,001	17	23,351				

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and 1886-87, *compared with the totals*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	3	3,495	.....	.....	3	3,495
{ Sailing	1	915	5	9,363	3	4,137	5	9,363
Austria ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	2	3,148	.....	.....	2	3,148
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,739	5	12,314
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	1	986	.....	.....	1	986
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,245	.....	.....
Holland ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	1	1,459	2	4,868	1	1,459
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—Eastern Coast ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,440	2	1,440
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	879	.....	.....
Egypt ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	1	1,379	.....	.....	1	1,379
{ Sailing	1	589	.....	.....	1	589	.....	.....
Mauritius ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	.....	.....	1	476	.....	.....	4	2,182
Réunion ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	14,357
North America ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	685
United States ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	1	1,628	1	1,287	18	25,975	21	28,044
Arabia ... ... { Steam	1	1,943	.....	.....	2	4,141	.....	.....
{ Sailing	3	2,602	5	3,980	7	4,932	10	7,189
Ceylon ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	145	1	145
Persia ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	1	789	.....	.....	1	789	.....	.....
Straits Settlements ... { Steam	1	916	.....	.....	1	916	.....	.....
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries... ... { Steam	.....	.....	4	5,399	.....	.....	4	5,399
{ Sailing	1	362	9	2,812	2	655	15	5,511
Total 1886-87 ... { Steam	2	2,859	12	15,866	8	14,104	19	29,620
{ Sailing	8	6,885	21	17,918	35	39,346	83	67,476
Total 1885-86 ... { Steam	3	5,702	14	21,882	12	17,191	24	34,509
{ Sailing	8	4,004	31	13,058	25	22,916	90	57,886

TRADE—*continued.*

cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1885 86—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1886-87.				GRAND TOTAL, 1885-86.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	68	140,671	97	192,487	78	154,416	97	186,678
.....	.....	.....	.....	135	226,742	243	407,926	191	308,209	202	328,868
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,026	1	1,848	6	10,631
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,739	17	30,301	.....	.....	12	17,788
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	817	4	5,149	.....	.....	2	1,082
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	11,752	.....	.....	5	6,377
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15,415	3	4,803	1	1,661	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,832	.....	.....	2	3,056
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,794	.....	.....	3	4,458
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	24,902	11	14,657	17	22,982	7	7,910
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,262	.....	.....	1	1,338	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,440	2	1,440	4	2,880	4	2,880
.....	.....	6	838	2	1,940	7	1,822	.....	.....	6	769
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,333	.....	.....	2	2,949
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,353	5	7,104	2	1,659	4	6,142
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10,565	41	46,494	6	4,295	57	48,384
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	15,097	1	435	24	13,026
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	11,683	.....	.....	23	23,992
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,136	.....	.....	3	5,202
.....	.....	.....	.....	34	50,964	64	89,849	24	35,307	63	94,227
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	16,754	10	13,041	2	2,499	7	9,728
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	9,676	24	17,249	18	13,110	14	9,153
6	803	6	1,812	2	3,899	6	6,740	3	5,765	14	17,031
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,126	5	823	7	3,969	13	2,538
1	93	3	312	30	47,335	29	45,818	30	47,105	26	40,571
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,300	.....	.....	3	5,822	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	2,571	24	2,591	23	2,716	25	2,736	23	2,770	30	3,402
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,047	2	1,607	3	2,423	2	1,607
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	17,591	1	1,517	8	11,889	1	1,047
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	210	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	26,246	12	17,430	11	17,852	7	9,547
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,072	4	3,668	6	7,339	10	11,848
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,763	15	23,722	1	1,335	3	4,117
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6,482	36	23,151	12	10,186	57	25,988
.....	.....	.....	.....	162	288,993	224	384,336	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	257	335,118	502	637,851	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	3,467	39	5,553					160	276,072	200	331,656
								294	391,252	506	569,342
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
24	2,838	46	5,253	.....	.....	.....	.....				

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered 1886-87, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	2	3,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	30	37,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	7,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	14	20,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	17	27,672	1	1,071	1	102	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	4	6,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	25	39,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	39	62,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	8	12,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	13	7,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1886-87	Steam	28	42,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	134	1,85,140	1	1,071	1	102	.....	.....
Total 1885-86	Steam	27	41,089	4	5,219	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	145	1.75,251	1	1,334	1	460	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1885-86.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered 1886-87, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Ton	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—Eastern Coast ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	552	.....	.....
Réunion ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7,948	.....	.....
South America ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,175	.....	.....
United States ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia ... ... Steam	1	1,541	.....	.....	2	3,772	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon ... ... Steam	4	4,437	.....	.....	4	4,437	.....	.....
Sailing	1	1,999	.....	.....	1	1,999	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong ... ... Steam	1	1,459	.....	.....	1	1,459	.....	.....
Sailing	1	552	.....	.....	2	1,828	.....	.....
Java ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,665	.....	.....
Maldives ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements ... ... Steam	2	2,758	.....	.....	2	2,758	.....	.....
Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	960	.....	.....
Australia ... ... Steam	1	1,274	.....	.....	1	1,274	.....	.....
Sailing	2	3,355	.....	.....	3	4,490	.....	.....
Other countries ... ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailing	9	2,817	.....	.....	12	4,321	.....	.....
Total 1886-87 Steam	9	11,469	.....	.....	10	13,700	.....	.....
Sailing	13	8,723	.....	.....	58	24,938	.....	.....
Total 1885-86 Steam	7	9,340	.....	.....	10	12,794	1	533
Sailing	30	15,875	1	295	61	35,950	1	295

TRADE—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1885-86—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1886-87.				GRAND TOTAL, 1885-86.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
				1	295			2	3,225		
								1	1,092		
								3	4,754		
				2	3,031						
				31	37,926			33	27,860		
				17	9,285			20	11,375		
				7	8,930			21	30,300		
				2	3,772			2	3,435		
				18	24,960			15	22,014	4	5,219
				19	29,773	1	1,071	23	26,450		
				1	1,459						
				2	1,828			4	5,488		
								1	1,581		
				3	2,966			4	4,452		
								1	143		
				6	9,567			14	20,205		
				26	40,003			21	30,003		
				1	1,274						
				42	67,149			24	36,790	1	1,334
				8	12,389			4	5,556	1	533
				25	12,025			53	31,045	1	295
				38	56,452						
				173	210,180	1	1,071				
								37	53,893	5	5,752
								209	211,885	2	1,622
2	224										

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interporta compared with the totals

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				For	
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.										
British ports in other Presidencies—										
From or to Bombay ... Steam	8	12,967	19	28,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... Sailing	13	18,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,001
,, Sind ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, Madras ... Steam	174	318,273	183	340,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	25,488
... Sailing	5	1,172	10	4,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, British Burma ... Steam	142	140,581	137	141,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... Sailing	1	421	1	1,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... Steam	324	471,821	339	511,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	25,488
... Sailing	19	19,844	11	6,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,001
,, British ports within the Presidency ... Steam	780	318,065	774	331,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... Sailing	8	4,790	2	1,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, Indian ports not British ... Steam	2	2,385	11	15,709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... Sailing	.....	.....	1	974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1886-87 ... Steam	1,106	792,271	1,124	858,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	25,488
... Sailing	27	24,634	14	9,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,001
Total, 1885-86 ... Steam	1,133	785,163	1,178	874,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	23,860
... Sailing	26	30,543	22	14,301	701	89,530	603	76,700	1	335
In Ballast.										
British ports in other Presidencies—										
From or to Bombay ... Steam	33	56,018	5	5,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... Sailing	7	7,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,528
,, Sind ... Steam	6	9,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... Sailing	6	4,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	807
,, Madras ... Steam	17	24,302	2	3,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,538
... Sailing	8	8,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,370
,, British Burma ... Steam	12	13,568	13	8,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... Sailing	.....	.....	3	3,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... Steam	68	103,041	20	17,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,538
... Sailing	21	20,622	3	3,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4,705
,, British ports within the Presidency ... Steam	32	30,863	42	32,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... Sailing	9	4,841	8	6,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,909
,, Indian ports not British ... Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... Sailing	1	974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6,360
Total, 1886-87 ... Steam	100	133,904	62	49,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,538
... Sailing	31	26,437	11	9,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12,974
Total, 1885-86 ... Steam	72	103,856	30	24,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,078
... Sailing	33	38,081	6	4,293	272	37,661	372	51,932	19	12,079

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1886-87, *of the year* 1885-86.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1886-87.				TOTAL, 1885-86.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	1,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12,967	20	30,368	7	11,970	15	20,399
.....	.....	1	437	.....	.....	17	21,689	.....	.....	19	24,196	2	238
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	24,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	343,761	208	365,167	180	316,148	184	336,512
1	291	41	6,465	34	4,327	46	7,637	45	9,051	52	11,715	73	25,040
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	140,581	137	141,677	147	139,398	131	121,265
2	1,467	13	1,883	22	3,946	14	2,304	25	7,265	11	1,314	16	2,104
26	26,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	497,309	365	537,212	334	467,516	330	478,176
3	1,761	55	8,785	56	8,273	77	31,630	70	16,316	82	37,225	91	27,382
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	318,065	774	331,555	814	335,276	850	391,977
.....	.....	838	96,591	875	94,105	846	101,381	877	95,850	822	95,772	758	80,283
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,385	11	15,709	4	5,580	16	25,048
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	611	.....	.....	6	1,585	1	335	6	3,286
26	26,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132	817,759	1,150	884,476	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1,761	893	105,376	936	102,989	923	133,011	953	113,751	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	14,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,152	808,372	1,196	895,201
12	7,719	177	12,924	218	12,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	905	133,332	855	110,951
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	56,018	5	5,820	26	45,701	2	2,704
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9,886	.....	.....	19	23,144	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9,153	.....	.....	1	1,450	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5,243	.....	.....	1	1,526	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25,840	2	3,740	11	13,895	2	2,929
.....	.....	26	2,648	17	1,450	36	12,846	17	1,450	48	17,771	6	716
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13,568	13	8,310	6	7,279	5	8,277
.....	.....	1	120	3	366	1	120	6	3,123	5	3,065	22	5,422
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	104,579	20	17,870	44	68,325	9	13,910
.....	.....	27	2,768	20	1,816	53	28,095	23	4,819	73	45,506	28	6,138
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	30,863	42	32,031	28	35,531	21	10,891
3	2,147	474	55,713	471	62,368	486	62,463	482	70,679	311	41,867	414	55,709
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,078	.....	.....
1	1,087	1	22	.....	.....	14	7,356	1	1,087	9	4,466	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	135,442	62	49,901	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	3,234	502	58,503	491	64,184	553	97,914	506	76,585	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	104,934	30	24,801
4	2,531	69	4,018	60	3,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	91,839	442	61,847

I.—COINAGE AND

1.—

BULLION AND COIN RECEIVED INTO THE MINT FOR COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1886-87.							COINED DURING					
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.							
By State	Private.	By State.	Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Single pice.
								Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
								63,58,051	26,45,349	70,86,801	1,03,46,338	3,61,20,514
Nil.	Tolas. 6,179	Tolas. 11,37,423	Tolas. 98,09,205	*Nil.*	Tolas. 4,77,05,795	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.
								63,58,051	13,22,674 8 0	17,71,700 4 0	12,93,292 4 0	5,64,383 0 0

2.—*Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper*

NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR ON 1ST APRIL 1886-87.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1887.		
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces ... 1,863,900	171,913	31,418	.....	.....	1,829,544	175,248	32,927
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Value ... 1,78,65,140	1,46,34,050	2,70,86,500	30,17,58,585	30,22,98,525	1,80,25,880	1,49,24,250	2,71,75,500

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

THE YEAR 1886-87.

Half-pice.	Pie-pieces.	Straits cents.	Ceylon 5 cents.	Ceylon cents.	Ceylon ½ cents.	¼ tangas.	⅛ tangas.	Total.	Sovereigns received during the year 1886-87.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COIN IN CIRCULATION. Gold. Government.	Gold. Native.	Silver. Government.	Silver. Native.	Copper. Government.	Copper. Native.
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	*Nil*	Not known.					
77,33,430	1,86,63,046	15,12,000	4,04,000	25,00,009	10,20,000	48,00,000	41,76,768	10,33,66,306							
Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.							
60,417 6 9	97,203 5 10	34,020	20,200	25,000 1 6	5,100	75,000	32,631	1,16,59,672 14 7							

Currency for the year 1886-87.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1887 STATED IN RUPEES.

Coin. Gold.	Coin. Silver.	Coin. Copper.	Bullion. Gold.	Bullion. Silver.	Bullion. Copper.	Securities.	Foreign circle account.	Notes. Allahabad.	Notes. Lahore.	Notes. Nagpur-Calcutta circle.	Notes. Other circles.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Closing debtor balance of Foreign circle account— Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
...	1,26,92,910 15 2	...	...	22,93,278 15 7	...	5,99,92,500 0 0	Allahabad ... 2,37,65,800 Lahore ... 1,24,90,125 Madras ... 20,19,715	2,51,170	3,62,170	...	1,91,785

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1886.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowment. In land.	Income. From endowment. In money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	734·16	55,865	88,949 2 2	.....	5,329 6 6	24,769 15 5	1	1	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	194·44	3,696	60,227 3 1	.....	.....	58,426 10 10	1	...	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	401·75	7,313	31,596 14 4	.....	.....	32,062 10 0	1	...	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries	5	1,256·4	180,514	37,366 6 0	.....	16,958 7 6	5,374 0 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	164·9	12,564	4,745 3 9	.....	1,492 6 2	22,387 6 2	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—										
For Europeans	1	31	47	13,549 0 0	.....	.....	6,722 0 0	1	...	
,, Natives	5	963·9	1,173	86,436 12 9	.....	.....	1,672 14 10	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and Dispensaries	236	8,552·75	1,035,786	49,277 3 5	965 4 0	31,871 11 8	3,43,056 11 7	133	234	
Total ...	251	12,299·30	1,296,958	3,72,147 13 6	965 4 0	55,651 15 10	4,94,472 4 10	145	241	

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1886-87.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta only.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	7,723	22,447	4,295	112	164	1,64,059 1 5	
Do. of Scotland ...	1,725	1,858	391	15	30	17,307 15 4	
Protestant Dissenters ...	1,698	17,605	1,483	184	158	.....	
Roman Catholics ...	9,909	10,628	3,391	86	76	*6,875 0 0	
Greek Church	129	4	15	2	3	.....	
German Lutheran Church	.....	35,610	253	29	161	.....	
Armenians	564	6	76	5	3	.....	
Christians (sect not stated)	4,682	13,527	5,752	...	.....	.....	
Syrians	1	10	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jews	982	36	28	3	2	.....	
Parsees	141	19	1	5	1	.....	
Hindus	278,762	42,662,472	.....	...	.....	.....	
Mahomedans	124,430	21,364,240	.....	...	.....	.....	
Buddhists	1,578	153,897	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jains	143	1,085	.....	...	.....	.....	
Sikhs	278	734	.....	...	.....	.....	
Other sects	474	1,971,002	331	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	433,219	66,255,180	16,016	...	.....	.....	

* Exclusive of the pay, &c., of Roman Catholic Chaplains attached to regiments, which is adjusted in the Military Department.

Note.—The figures entered in this statement do not agree exactly with the census figures; but as the census report does not show for natives and others separately the number of persons of different denominations, the figures furnished by the Commissioners have been adopted.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1886-87.

(For Details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.							Private institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special A schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15		16
65,775	Towns ... 232 Villages ... 259,686 Total ... 259,918	Males 33,917,217 Females 34,243,381 Total 68,160,598	Institutions: For males...	26	12	2,173	48,487	22	154	50,874	2,658	1,548 4,206	55,080	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	21·19	
			Institutions: For females	1	...	62	2,180	4	...	2,247	...	15 15	2,262		·87	
			Institutions: Total ...	27	12	2,235	50,667	26	154	53,121	2,658	1,563 4,221	57,342		22·06	
			Scholars: Males ...	3,211	1,396	179,788	1,080,389	1,193	4,043	1,270,020	30,122	15,079 45,201	1,315,221	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	25·85	
			Scholars: Females ...	4	...	4,531	41,897	142	...	46,574	.....	307 307	46,881	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	·91	
			Scholars: Total ...	3,215	1,396	184,319	1,122,286	1,335	4,043	1,316,594	30,122	15,386 45,508	1,362,102	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.	13·32	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—Education.—General Table II.

Abstract return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total expenditure on education.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education General.		School Education Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	5,42,105	2,45,890	26,06,177	23,46,222	85,140	2,24,376	60 49,910	81,607	54,484	5,03,445	2,07,644	2,40,864	6,688	1,53,405	12,48,137	72,98,047	
„ females ...	2,866	.....	3,06,860	2,60,458	19,152	.....	5,89,336	...	...	... ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	5,89,336	
Total ...	5,44,971	2,45,890	29,13,037	26,06,680	1,04,292	2,24,376	66,39,246	81,607	54,484	5,03,445	2,07,644	2,40,864	6,688	1,53,405	12,48,137	78,87,383	
2. (*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction.	9·92	7·09	20·60	20·30	2·44	4·11	64 46	...	1·74	15·95	5·85	7·45	·19	4·36	35·54	100·	
(*b*) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	14·22	50·73	.....	.....	64·95	...	...	14·66	1·90	·99	·30	17·20	35·05	100·	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	70·94	22·98	.....	2·03	95·95	...	...	·51	·48	·56	·11	2·39	4·05	100·	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	6·90	3·12	36·93	33·05	1·32	2·85	84·17	1·04	·69	6·38	2·63	3·05	·09	1·95	15·83	100·	
3. Average* Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Departmental institutions. Cost to provincial revenues.	251 6 11	443 7 10	8 13 10	4 2 7	92 3 10	55 3 8	31 8 6										
Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....	.....	0 4 6	.....	.....	.....	0 3 8										
Total cost ...	344 7 8	490 12 2	24 15 6	4 8 6	93 5 0	77 7 5	50 13 9										

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Municipal schools† ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	.....		.....		2	0	6	0	3	2	.....		.....		1	12	1
	Cost to municipal funds.	.....		.....		2	4	10	3	15	6	.....		23	1	10	2	10	2
	Total cost ...	.....		.....		10	8	8	4	5	3	.....		23	1	10	9	11	2
Aided institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	35	0	11	.....	3	11	5	0	11	2	18	13	4	2	5	6	1	1	3
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....			.....	0	5	6	0	0	4	.....			2	1	6	0	1	0
	Total cost ...	182	0	9	.....	15	9	5	2	10	0	64	14	8	15	7	8	4	4	4
Unaided institutions ...	Total cost ...	14	2	5	1	2	1	12	3	11	2	5	2	.....		36	6	0	5	6	6
All institutions	Cost to provincial revenues.	98	12	5	160	3	11	3	8	3	0	10	1	58	8	11	33	8	11	1	10	2
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....			.....	0	5	6	0	0	5	.....		0	6	7	0	1	1			
	Total cost ...	173	10	8	178	0	10	15	14	4	2	9	7	80	4	6	58	8	9	5	6	4

† The average cost of each pupil in local fund and Municipal schools is obtained from the figures given in general Table VII.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Municipal or District Boards.				Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts College.																
English	13	1,085	1,126	973	...	.....	.....	.....	7	795	766	652	7	1,335	1,246	1,004
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
Law	6	171	173	133	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	907	882	696
Medicine	1	172	187	182	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	1	146	139	130	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SECONDARY EDUCATION.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For Boys—																
High Schools ... English ...	52	14,997	15,086	12,584	5	1,094	1,078	786	146	22,671	21,728	17,121	77	23,706	23,118	18,750
Middle ,, { English ...	8	920	875	717	8	1,140	1,087	856	549	38,900	45,303	27,946	171	11,882	10,746	8,581
Middle ,, { Vernacular ...	153	8,097	7,119	5,498	37	3,128	2,833	2,196	864	46,990	44,115	34,120	103	6,263	5,680	4,371
For Girls—																
High Schools ... English ...	2	193	188	154	...	.....	.....	.....	7	654	636	528	2	242	222	214
Middle ,, { English ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	24	1,816	1,658	1,336	2	155	153	126
Middle ,, { Vernacular ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	25	1,471	1,403	1,126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Secondary Schools ...	215	24,207	23,268	18,953	50	5,362	4,998	3,838	1,615	112,502	114,843	82,177	355	42,248	39,919	32,042
PRIMARY EDUCATION.																
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper Primary	21	780	674	463	7	235	199	113	3,018	110,209	102,198	80,419	103	3,926	3,529	2,758
Lower ,, ...	12	185	169	132	20	502	443	195	38,332	855,596	761,479	631,447	6,974	103,956	94,560	78,174
For Girls—																
Upper primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	236	210	143	268	8,561	8,157	5,788	17	797	747	574
Lower ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,701	29,483	26,830	20,369	189	2,820	2,548	1,995
Total Primary Schools ...	33	965	843	595	32	973	852	451	43,319	1,003,849	898,664	738,023	7,283	116,499	101,384	83,501
SPECIAL EDUCATION.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School of Art	1	152	153	114	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training schools for masters ...	16	716	703	608	...	.....	.....	.....	6	477	468	411	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto for mistresses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4	142	128	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guru training classes attached to middle schools	104	299	236	192	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical schools	4	526	527	498	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	267	245	218
Surveying ,, ...	3	210	213	178	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial schools	1	27	24	24	1	27	26	10	6	265	226	142	7	473	433	388
Madrassas	7	1,120	1,125	925	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	388	352	285
Other schools	1	38	31	25	...	.....	.....	.....	8	239	231	155	1	12	10	9
Total Special Schools ...	137	3,088	3,012	2,564	1	27	26	10	24	1,123	1,053	831	18	1,140	1,040	900
Total Schools of Public Instruction ...	406	29,834	28,748	23,530	83	6,362	5,876	4,299	44,965	1,118,269	1,015,326	821,683	7,667	162,129	144,471	118,143

PRIVATE INSTITUTION ...
1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
(*a*) Arabic ... ...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... ... { For boys ... / ,, girls ...
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to departmental standards ... { For boys ... / ,, girls ...
Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

(*a*) No returns of 91 orphans from St. Michael's school, Coorjee.
(*b*) No returns of 80 girls from La Martinère.
(*c*) No returns of 86 orphans from Calcutta Free School.
(*d*) No returns of 257 pupils.
(*e*) No returns of 4 orphans from St. James' Parochial.
(*f*) No returns of 25 pupils from Bishop Milman's.

RAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning—			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.						Remarks.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aboriginal races.	Others.	
18	19	20	21	22	23*a*	23*b*	23*c*	23*d*	23*e*	23*f*	24
27	3,215	3,169	2,324	.....	43	28	2,979	138	.....	27	4 girls.
10	1,078	1,078	.....	.....	4	3	1,009	57	.....	5	
1	172	172	.....	.....	73	6	83	4	.....	6	
1	146	146	.....	.....	31	.....	110	2	.....	3	20 do.
280	62,468	59,541	25,341	39,146	1,176	502	54,267	6,231	114	178	55 girls.
736	52,842	36,374	1,298	50,734	(*a*) 1,555	(*a*) 168	(*a*) 43,520	(*a*) 6,986	(*a*) 430	(*a*) 92	357 girls.
1,157	64,478	8,782	150	64,109	.....	199	54,915	9,043	298	23	565 girls.
11	1,089	986	185	258	(*b*) 737	(*b*) 82	(*b*) 128	(*b*) 1	.....	(*b*) 61	76 boys.
26	1,971	1,941	188	145	(*c*) 1,711	(*c*) 100	(*c*) 67	.....	.....	(*c*) 7	354 boys.
25	1,471	250	1	1,471	9	352	1,083	10	.....	17	10 boys.
2,235	184,319	107,874	27,163	155,863	(*d*) 5,188	(*d*) 1,403	(*d*) 153,980	(*d*) 22,271	(*d*) 842	(*d*) 378	977 girls in boys' schools. 440 boys in girls' schools.
3,149	115,150	1,023	90	114,854	(*e*) 229	(*e*) 352	(*e*) 90,935	(*e*) 21,660	(*e*) 1,788	(*e*) 182	3,670 girls.
45,338	965,239	558	55,678	954,940	(*f*) 1	(*f*) 1,531	(*f*) 652,887	(*f*) 286,840	(*f*) 21,702	(*f*) 2,253	31,961 girls.
290	9,594	974	13	9,105	(*g*) 452	(*g*) 734	(*g*) 7,842	(*d*) 204	(*g*) 318	(*g*) 10	343 boys.
1,890	32,303	5	872	32,166	1	661	25,153	5,399	1,075	14	887 boys.
50,667	1,122,286	2,560	56,653	1,111,065	(*h*) 683	(*h*) 3,278	(*h*) 776,817	(*h*) 314,103	(*h*) 24,883	(*h*) 2,459	35,631 girls in boys' schools. 1,230 boys in girls' schools.
1	152	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	143	1	.....	2	
22	1,193	126	552	1,193	.....	55	667	45	422	4	
4	142	63	.....	142	16	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 girls.
104	299	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	(*i*) 209	(*i*) 33	(*i*) 2	.....	
9	793	35	.....	793	2	7	673	104	.....	7	5 girls.
3	210	45	.....	165	.....	.....	181	27	.....	2	
15	792	127	.....	752	.....	118	525	106	43	.....	17 girls.
12	1,508	547	1,272	315	.....	.....	28	1,480	.....	.....	
10	289	48	153	136	.....	11	213	1	.....	64	
180	5,378	991	1,977	3,740	24	317	(*j*) 2,639	(*j*) 1,797	(*j*) 467	79	60 girls.
53,121	1,316,594	115,990	88,117	1,270,668	(*k*) 6,046	(*k*) 5,035	(*k*) 937,617	(*k*) 338,372	(*k*) 26,192	(*k*) 2,957	36,692 girls in boys' schools. 1,670 boys in girls' schools.
1,723	20,750	12	20,449	711	.....	.....	1,068	19,682	.....	.....	1,269 girls.
935	9,372	.....	9,335	112	.....	.....	9,367	.....	5	.....	1 girl.
570	5,440	27	1,846	4,649	.....	.....	2,993	2,419	28	.....	47 girls.
5	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	16 boys.
978	9,639	86	6,096	3,731	.....	.....	2,527	6,297	815	.....	97 girls.
19	255	65	39	220	.....	80	71	64	.....	40	5 boys.
4,221	45,508	190	37,817	9,423	.....	80	16,026	28,514	848	40	1,414 girls in boys' schools. 21 boys in girls' schools.
57,342	1,362,102	116,180	125,934	1,280,091	(*l*) 6,046	(*l*) 5,115	(*l*) 953,643	(*l*) 366,886	(*l*) 27,040	(*l*) 2,997	38,106 girls in boys' schools. 1,691 boys in girls' schools.

(*g*) No. returns of 34 pupils from Miss Cooper's school.
(*h*) No. returns of 63 pupils.
(*i*) No. returns of 55 pupils.
(*j*) No. returns of 55 pupils.
(*k*) No. returns of 375 pupils.
(*l*) No. returns of 375 pupils.

EDUCATION—GENERAL.

Return of expenditure on Public Instructions in

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.														
English	2,33,116	.....	.....	87,495	.....	17,276	3,87,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
University Education.														
Law	.....	.....	.....	(a)8,796	.....	704	9,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine	1,58,546	.....	.....	9,015	.....	.....	1,67,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	62,757	.....	.....	5,074	.....	.....	67,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HIGH AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.														
Secondary Education.														
For Boys—														
High schools English	1,30,660	.....	5,371	3,01,870	4,122	15,928	4,57,951	1,500	.....	5,563	13,170	95	472	20,800
Middle schools English	22,284	.....	600	18,533	189	220	41,826	1,372	.....	1,406	5,434	291	3	8,506
Middle schools Vernacular	37,285	.....	680	17,935	4,126	8	60,084	7,299	807	3,754	10,050	1,127	370	23,407
For Girls—														
High schools English	16,070	.....	.....	4,389	311	454	21,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle schools English	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle schools Vernacular	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Secondary Schools	2,06,299	.....	6,651	3,42,777	8,748	16,610	5,81,085	10,171	807	10,723	28,654	1,513	845	52,713
PRIMARY SCHOOLS (VERNACULAR).														
Primary Education.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	2,587	.....	.....	308	.....	.....	2,895	.....	748	117	43	.....	.....	908
Lower do.	924	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	928	.....	1,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,474
For Girls—														
Upper primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	.....	1,046	.....	94	.....	1,309
Lower do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Primary Schools	3,511	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	3,823	169	2,222	1,163	43	94	.....	3,691
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
Special Education.														
School of Art	17,405	.....	.....	3,252	.....	.....	20,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training schools for masters	64,846	.....	.....	613	.....	141	65,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto for mistress	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guru training classes attached to middle schools	939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical schools	72,280	.....	.....	15,268	.....	172	87,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surveying schools	6,369	.....	.....	2,333	.....	.....	8,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial schools	1,873	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	2,323	.....	.....	601	.....	.....	.....	601
Madrassas	24,399	.....	35	5,001	.....	24,832	54,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other schools	4,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Special Schools	1,92,371	.....	35	26,467	.....	25,595	2,44,468	.....	.....	601	.....	.....	.....	601
University	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Direction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in Professional colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in Primary schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships held in Special schools other than training schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	9,06,600	.....	6,686	4,79,936	8,748	60,185	14,62,155	10,340	3,029	12,487	28,697	1,607	845	57,005

(a) Surplus fees in the Dacca college, Rs. 1,127

RAL TABLE IV.

the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87.

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,855	.....	.....	39,066	24,797	43,733	1,39,451	7,335	6,261	4,067	17,633	3,09,971	.....	.....	1,33,896	1,01,104	*5,44,471	*Exclusive of the expenditure in the La Martiniere; Metropolitan, City and Albert Colleges.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	998	.....	.....	998	.....	.....	.....	9,794	04	†10,498	†Ditto Metropolitan, City and Ripon Colleges.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,58,546	.....	.....	9,015	.....	1,67,561	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,757	.....	.....	5,074	.....	67,831	
91,922	.....	18,867	2,91,489	97,979	1,05,850	6,06,107	2,66,437	45,777	61,052	3,73,266	2,24,082	.....	29,801	8,72,966	3,31,275	14,58,124	
1,70,063	1,160	11,199	1,80,719	1,58,531	47,830	5,69,502	39,593	42,303	9,972	82,868	1,93,719	1,160	13,205	2,35,279	2,59,339	7,02,702	
1,14,037	435	6,953	1,21,636	81,927	4,128	3,29,116	11,940	11,795	9,009	32,744	1,58,621	1,242	11,387	1,61,611	1,12,490	4,45,351	
11,627	.....	.....	81,594	4,140	17,196	1,14,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,697	.....	.....	85,983	22,101	1,35,781	
32,375	.....	180	62,154	7,427	33,160	1,35,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,375	.....	180	62,154	40,587	1,35,296	
6,983	.....	957	1,876	9,760	16,207	35,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,983	.....	957	1,876	25,961	35,783	
4,27,007	1,595	38,156	7,39,468	3,59,764	2,24,371	17,90,361	3,08,970	99,875	80,033	4,88,878	6,43,477	2,402	55,530	14,19,869	7,91,759	29,13,037	
1,60,928	1,099	3,522	1,40,638	42,576	8,668	3,57,431	5,472	3,313	2,790	11,575	1,63,515	1,847	3,639	1,46,461	57,347	3,72,809	
3,82,955	5,032	7,784	11,42,204	1,24,021	1,03,505	17,65,501	1,69,563	10,276	25,671	2,05,510	3,83,879	6,506	7,784	13,11,771	2,63,473	19,73,413	
42,744	.....	2,212	12,777	49,444	42,043	1,50,125	433	2,779	6,412	9,624	42,913	.....	3,258	13,210	1,01,677	1,61,058	
43,675	213	3,306	4,088	32,820	6,260	90,362	780	5,079	3,179	9,038	43,675	213	3,306	4,868	47,338	99,400	
6,30,302	6,344	16,824	12,99,707	2,48,861	1,61,381	23,63,419	1,76,248	21,447	38,052	2,35,747	6,33,982	8,566	17,987	14,76,310	4,69,835	26,06,680	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,405	.....	.....	3,252	.....	20,657	
6,086	.....	.....	358	4,980	8,116	19,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,932	.....	.....	971	13,237	85,140	
5,140	.....	.....	3,364	7,336	3,312	19,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,140	.....	.....	3,364	10,648	19,152	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	939	.....	.....	.....	.....	939	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,713	445	.....	4,158	72,280	.....	.....	18,981	617	91,878	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,369	.....	.....	2,333	.....	8,702	
371	.....	592	.....	982	1,704	3,649	1,109	263	5,304	6,676	2,244	.....	1,193	1,109	8,703	13,249	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,526	435	12,879	26,840	24,399	.....	55	18,527	38,146	81,107	
701	.....	367	234	1,948	177	3,427	3	154	.....	157	4,961	.....	367	237	2,279	7,844	
11,298	.....	959	3,956	15,246	13,309	45,768	18,351	1,297	18,183	37,831	2,04,069	.....	1,595	48,774	73,630	3,23,668	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,667	.....	81,667	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,484	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,98,293	2,476	400	.....	2,276	5,03,445	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,007	.....	.....	.....	17,050	97,057	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*20,218	.....	.....	.....	4,356	24,574	* Including Burmese and Assam Government scholarships.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,107	145	374	.....	1,130	73,756	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,089	175	.....	.....	657	9,921	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,380	.....	.....	.....	956	2,336	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,32,593	168	435	149	7,519	2,40,864	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,885	50	87	248	418	6,688	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,36,095	2,905	1,871	6,271	6,263	1,53,405	
10,96,462	7,939	55,939	20,82,197	6,48,668	4,47,794	43,38,999	5,11,902	1,23,830	1,40,305	7,81,037	31,23,553	16,887	78,279	31,91,007	14,77,657	78,87,383	

and in the Patna college, Rs. 3,683 total Rs. 4,810.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1886-87.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... Government	57	16,091	4,525	.....	4,525	5,253	.....	5,253	3,735	.....	3,735	2,507	.....	2,507	71	.....	71	16,091	.....	16,091
High English ... Aided	146	22,671	4,582	.....	4,582	6,763	8	6,771	5,916	9	5,925	5,255	8	5,263	125	5	130	22,641	30	22,671
High English ... Unaided	77	23,706	5,697	.....	5,697	7,707	2	7,709	5,881	8	5,889	4,009	12	4,021	216	3	219	23,510	25	(a)23,535
Middle English ... Government	16	2,060	.....	.....	.....	505	5	510	520	7	527	863	11	874	145	4	149	2,033	27	2,060
Middle English ... Aided	549	38,900	13	.....	13	7,368	18	7,386	11,894	35	11,929	16,467	109	16,576	2,929	67	2,996	38,671	229	38,900
Middle English ... Unaided	171	11,882	1	.....	1	1,754	2	1,756	3,184	16	3,200	5,768	62	5,830	1,074	21	1,095	11,781	101	11,882
Middle Vernacular Government	190	11,225	.....	.....	.....	1,911	.....	1,911	2,795	2	2,797	4,473	23	4,496	2,003	18	2,021	11,182	43	11,225
Middle Vernacular Aided	864	46,990	12	.....	12	8,276	3	8,279	11,861	26	11,887	20,670	324	20,994	5,676	142	5,818	46,495	495	46,990
Middle Vernacular Unaided	103	6,263	.....	.....	.....	834	.....	834	1,602	1	1,603	2,773	16	2,789	1,027	10	1,037	6,236	27	6,263
Total	2,173	179,788	14,830	.....	14,830	40,371	38	40,409	47,388	104	47,492	62,785	565	63,350	13,266	270	13,536	178,640	977	(a)179,617
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... Government	2	193	.....	26	26	.....	32	32	.....	31	31	.....	104	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	193
High English ... Aided	7	654	.....	41	41	.....	210	210	9	184	193	19	99	118	29	63	92	57	597	654
High English ... Unaided	2	242	.....	10	10	.....	70	70	.....	79	79	12	48	60	7	16	23	19	223	242
Middle English ... Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle English ... Aided	24	1,816	.....	5	5	13	299	312	53	378	431	98	454	552	180	336	516	344	1,472	1,816
Middle English ... Unaided	2	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	1	32	33	5	45	50	4	41	45	10	145	155
Middle Vernacular Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Vernacular Aided	25	1,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	115	2	237	239	5	799	804	3	310	313	10	1,461	1,471
Middle Vernacular Unaided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	62	4,531	.....	82	82	13	753	766	65	941	1,006	139	1,549	1,688	223	766	989	440	4,091	4,531
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,235	184,319	14,830	82	14,912	40,384	791	41,175	47,453	1,045	48,498	62,924	2,114	65,038	13,489	1,036	14,525	1,79,080	5,068	(a)184,148
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary ... Government	28	1,015	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	178	2	180	526	5	531	288	8	296	1,000	15	1,015
Upper Primary ... Aided	3,018	110,209	.....	.....	.....	189	2	191	20,402	136	20,538	58,746	1,742	60,488	27,380	1,612	28,992	106,717	3,492	110,209
Upper Primary ... Unaided	103	3,926	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	657	22	679	2,007	59	2,066	1,091	82	1,173	3,763	163	3,926
Lower Primary ... Government	32	687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	366	2	368	304	10	314	675	12	687
Lower Primary ... Aided	38,332	855,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,638	44	4,682	503,397	13,341	516,738	318,358	15,818	334,176	826,393	29,203	855,596
Lower Primary ... Unaided	6,974	108,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	97	48,138	865	49,003	57,975	1,881	59,856	106,210	2,746	108,956
Total	48,487	1,080,389	.....	.....	.....	205	2	207	25,977	204	26,181	613,180	16,014	629,194	405,396	19,411	424,807	1,044,758	35,631	1,080,389
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary ... Government	5	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	36	.....	116	116	.....	84	84	.....	236	236
Upper Primary ... Aided	268	8,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1,033	1,059	174	4,421	4,595	124	2,783	2,907	324	8,237	8,561
Upper Primary ... Unaided	17	797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	62	64	8	407	415	9	309	318	19	778	797
Lower Primary ... Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Primary ... Aided	1,701	29,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	196	407	16,002	16,409	370	12,508	12,878	777	28,706	29,483
Lower Primary ... Unaided	189	2,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	43	1,269	1,311	68	1,430	1,498	110	2,710	2,820
Total	2,180	41,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1,338	1,366	631	22,215	22,846	571	17,114	17,685	1,230	40,667	41,897
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	50,667	1,122,286	.....	.....	.....	205	2	207	26,005	1,542	27,547	613,811	38,229	652,040	405,967	76,525	442,492	1,045,988	76,298	1,122,286
GRAND TOTAL	52,902	1,306,605	14,830	82	14,912	40,589	793	41,382	73,458	2,587	76,045	676,735	40,343	717,078	419,456	37,561	457,017	1,225,068	81,366	(a)1,306,434

I.—For the purposes of this return schools maintained by Municipal Boards are included under Government schools.
II.—The number of girls shown in this table corresponds with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Table III.
III.—Mixed schools are entered as boys' schools, or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
(a).—One hundred and seventy-one boys from the La Martinère School not returned.

B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					
	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aboriginal races.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	5	3	2	10	40	19	10	5	83	40	13	6	4	63						
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	5	2	15	219	206	189	73	687	118	114	108	29	369	14		317	14	...	24
3. First Examination in Arts...	13	6	9	28	444	279	669	58	1,350	280	147	276	13	716	14		642	41	...	19
Colleges for Professional Training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	... ..	...	..	
2. Bachelor of Law	6	.....	3	9	44	.....	177	...	221	29	.....	123	...	152	...	...	.....	...	...	
3. Honours in Law	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
Medicine—																				
1. First M.B.	1	.....	...	1	38	.....	...	...	38	8	.....	...	...	8						
2. Do. L.M.S.	1	.....	...	1	21	.....	...	...	21	11	.....	...	...	11						
3. Second M.B.	1	.....	...	1	14	.....	...	...	14	10	.....	...	...	10						
4. Do. L.M.S.	1	.....	...	1	26	.....	...	...	26	18	.....	...	...	18						
Engineering—																				
1. B.E.	1	.....	...	1	2	.....	...	...	2	1	.....	...	...	1						
2. First Examination in Engineering.	1	.....	...	1	11	.....	...	...	11	2	.....	...	...	2						
3. L.E.	1	.....	...	1	3	.....	...	...	3	1	.....	...	...	1						
Schools for General Education—																				
Matriculation ... ... { Boys	58	136	78	272	1,079	807	1,545	68	(a)3,499	891	545	925	48	(b)2,409	83		2,151	133	...	42
Matriculation ... ... { Girls																				
Middle English Scholarship Examination { Boys	9	383	57	449	44	1,112	177	91	1,424	26	653	82	33	794	...	2	742	48	1	1
Middle English Scholarship Examination { Girls	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination. { Boys	161	687	77	925	693	2,289	236	838	4,056	535	2,547	132	282	2,496	...	5	2,271	204	16	...
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination. { Girls	...	5	...	5	...	11	...	1	12	...	11	...	1	12	1	4	7	...	...	...
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination { Boys	20	2,024	103	2,147	58	5,289	251	419	6,017	46	2,906	155	152	2,959	...	3	2,594	312	50	...
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination { Girls	3	16	...	19	8	25	...	1	34	7	11	...	...	18	...	3	15	...	...	...
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. { Boys	16	9,555	68	9,639	34	33,903	163	371	34,561	18	19,856	95	306	20,275	...	10	17,157	2,818	282	8
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. { Girls	...	196	2	198	...	531	4	1	536	...	406	4	1	411	...	15	376	5	15	...
Girls' Scholarship Examination held by the Hitakari Sabha of Uttarpara	...	195	...	195	...	420	...	...	420	...	284	...	...	284	...	...	283	...	1	...

(a). Of this number 18 are females.
(b). Ditto 13 ditto.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Board expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SECONDARY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High and Middle Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	732	732
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	7	368	313	255	1,365	807	...	590	12	.....	2,774	...	...	387	1,194
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	7	368	313	255	1,365	807	...	590	12	.....	2,774	...	...	1,119	1,926
PRIMARY EDUCATION.															
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	935	935
Lower ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	3,904	3,904
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Lower ,, ...	..	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	213	213
Total ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	5,052	5,052
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for Masters	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Ditto for Mistresses	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Medical schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Surveying ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Industrial ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Girls' Sassas	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Other schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	..	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
EDUCATION	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1,942
SCHOLARSHIPS held in—															
Secondary schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Primary ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Fees	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (special grants only)	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	50	50
MISCELLANEOUS	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	3,515
GRAND TOTAL ...	7	368	313	255	1,365	807	...	590	12	.....	2,774	...	...	6,221	11,485

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1886-87.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—			Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5	1,094	1,078	786	1,500	5,563	.....	13,170	95	472	20,800	5,646	.....	17,856	29,065	29,065	
2	362	356	278	.....	836	.....	1,552	.....	.....	2,388	1,559	.....	9,571	11,966	12,698	
8	1,270	1,156	885	.....	3,181	.....	5,373	60	365	8,979	1,298	.....	6,608	11,087	12,281	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	180	180	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	882	882	882	
15	2,726	2,590	1,949	1,500	9,580	.....	20,095	155	837	32,167	8,503	.....	35,097	53,180	55,106	
7	235	200	114	.....	865	.....	43	.....	.....	908	27	.....	3,391	4,283	5,218	
20	502	443	195	.....	1,474*	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,474*	.....	.....	7,718	9,192	13,096	
5	236	210	143	169	1,046	.....	.....	94	.....	1,309	.....	.....	2,212	3,258	3,258	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,930	2,930	3,143	
32	973	853	452	169	3,385	.....	43	94	.....	3,691	27	.....	16,251	19,663	24,715	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	27	26	10	.....	601	.....	.....	.....	.....	601	.....	.....	592	1,193	1,193	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35	35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	367	367	
1	27	26	10	.....	601	.....	.....	.....	.....	601	35	.....	959	1,595	1,595	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	934	934	2,876	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	519	519	519	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	175	175	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	455	455	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	87	137	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	2,261	2,261	4,776	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
48	3,726	3,469	2,411	1,669	13,631	.....	20,138	249	37	36,524	8,652	.....	56,586	78,869	90,354	

* Khondmal Cess Fund.

C.—SCIENTIFIC

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Albert Institute ...	The chief object is to promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of their community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	.....	.....	113 0 0	113 0 0
Asiatic Society of Bengal.	Its objects are those described in the language of its Founder, Sir William Jones:— "The bounds of its investigation will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."	*	6,000 0 0	7,600 0 0	13,600 0 0
Bengal Economic and Art Museum.	The primary object of the "Bengal Economic and Art Museum" from its foundation in April 1874 up to its transfer to the Indian Museum buildings in 1884, was to collect well-classified and selected specimens of the raw products and manufactures of Bengal *only*, together with such descriptive information as was obtainable regarding every article of importance; but since the removal of the Museum collections to the Indian Museum buildings in Chowringhee, the aim and scope of the Museum have been extended. The collections now displayed in the several courts of the Museum include the products and manufactures not only of Bengal, but of the whole of India.	10,000	.....	.....	10,000
Bethune Society ...	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	.....	.....	350	350
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To obtain physical, intellectual, social, and moral improvement.	.....	.....	20	20
Calcutta Phrenological Institute.	To disseminate the science of phrenology, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Central Bengal Union or Madya Bangala Sammilani.	Chief objects— (1) Advancement of female education. (2) Improvement of the morals of young men.	.....	.....	140 0 0	140 0 0
Dalhousie Institute	Social and Literary. ...	.....	.....	3,124 0 0	3,124 0 0
The Doveton Literary Society.	Intellectual development of young men by a course of lectures, debates, essays, readings, &c., on literary, philosophical, scientific, and other subjects.	.....	50 0 0	250 0 0	300 0 0
Indian Museum ...	Devoted to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology, Ethnology, and Economic and Industrial products and of the several branches of Natural History, and to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical or economic.	22,500 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0

* The Society administers
1. Oriental Publication
2. Sanskrit Manuscript

† The number of Juvenile

AND LITERARY.

Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1887.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
An average of 30 a day.	.....	.....	.....	Registered under Act XXI of 1860.	April 1876.
319	.....	.....	319	Registered	1784.
349,061	61 8 9	†	410,880	Not registered	The "Bengal Economic Museum," or, as it was subsequently called, the "Bengal Economic and Art Museum," was founded on the 7th April 1874, and was recognised as an independent institution up to the end of the official year 1886-87. From the 1st April 1887, the management of the Museum has been taken over by the Trustees of the Indian Museum, of which it now forms a part, under the title of the Economic and Art Section, Indian Museum.
250	.....	.....	250	Ditto	December 1851.
200	13	.....	213	Ditto	January 1873.
108	.....	7	115	Ditto	1883.
206	.....	.....	206	.....	September 1882.
174	10	.....	184	Registered	
70	.....	.....	70	Not registered.	April 1882.
364,899	96,162	.....	461,061	Registered	.....

two Government Funds, viz. :—
Fund Rs. 9,000 per annum.
Fund, „ 3,200 „
is included under male and female.

C.—SCIENTIFIC

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
(1). PRESIDENCY DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taki Hitakari Sabha.	(1) To promote the welfare of the villagers under the Taki Municipality by giving pecuniary help to disabled and helpless people, poor widows, and boys who cannot pay for their education. (2) To encourage female education in various ways.	.....	.....	346 0 0	346 0 0
Arbelia Gyan Vikasini Sabha.	(1) To establish and maintain schools for the education of boys as well as girls. (2) To help indigent boys to pay for their education. (3) To establish libraries and to arrange for lectures and literary discourses. (4) Discussion of social and political subjects. (5) To help indigent and helpless families.	.....	.....	3,172 0 0	3,172 0 0
Ranaghat Rivers Thompson's Hall and Library.	Diffusion of knowledge on subjects bearing upon social and moral improvement, discussion of topics of the day, and other matters calculated to promote education and enlightenment, and to afford healthy recreation to the public.	.....	.....	264 0 0	264 0 0
(2). BURDWAN DIVISION.					
Burdwan Raj Public Library.	To supply English and Bengali books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0
Raneegunge Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge of English and vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public for the discussion of social and political questions.	.....	.....	216 0 0	216 0 0
Mechanic's Institute, Rampore Hât, East Indian Railway.	Reading and recreation ...	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Bankoora Reading Room.	For the benefit of the middle class people of the town.	.....	1 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0
Howrah Mechanics' Institute.	A library consisting of books and periodicals.	.....	.....	2,003 0 0	2,003 0 0
Midnapore Public Library.	To promote education in the district.	.....	.....	300 12 6	300 12 6
Beames and Wilson's Public Library, Ghatal.	To diffuse learning among the people by circulating books and newspapers among the subscribers, and keeping the library open for the use of readers.	.....	.....	*282 12 0	282 12 0
Tamluk Public Library.	The reading public of Tamluk, on payment of a small subscription are allowed to take away books and to keep with them for a month or so.	.....	.....	73 14 0	73 14 0

* Of this amount, Rs. 60

AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1887—continued.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
204	9	6	219	Not registered	August 1883.
176	14	50	240	Ditto	April 1877.
22	.....	.....	22	Ditto	April 1881.
5,942	.....	.....	5,942	Ditto	December 1881.
20	.....	.....	20	Ditto	A.D. 1876.
216	84	36	336	Ditto	March 1871.
7	.....	3	10	Ditto	B.S. 1289.
22	.....	.....	22	.....	1885.
34	1	.....	35	Not registered	1852.
54	.....	3	57	Ditto	18th December 1883.
14	.....	.....	14	Ditto	1880.

are paid by the Municipality.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(3).—RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.					
Bogra Students' Association.	Moral culture	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0
Darjeeling Association.	To improve the social, national, and moral condition of India.				
	To cultivate the powers of speech and reasoning.	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Darjeeling Public Library	Propagation of knowledge ...	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Rajshahye Students' Club.	Moral, physical, and intellectual improvement of the members as well as of the students of the town.	.....	.....	31 0 0	31 0 0
Rangpur Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public.	.....	.....	327 0 0	327 0 0
Nilphamari Sanmilani Sabha.	To seek the general welfare of the public.				
	To encourage education ...				
	To relieve the wants of the poor.	.....	29 0 0	106 0 0	135 0 0
Bhogdabri Public Library.	Improvement of literature and science.	.....	15 0 0	180 0 0	195 0 0
(4).—DACCA DIVISION.					
1. Maijpara Bidyonati.	Self-improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Haldia Pakkhik	Ditto	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0
3. Brahmangao-Gyanadayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Srinagar Gyanadayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
5. Kaikirtan Gyana Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Kalapara Subha Sadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Dakhinpaiksa Gyanadayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Kanaksarchhatra Sabha.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Katiapara Hita Sadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Kamargao Subha Sadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Mandra Gyana Prodaini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. West Dacca Hitokori Sabha.	Female education and self-improvement.	.....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
13. Purjoar Samiti	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
14. Saraswat Somaj, Dacca.	Improvement of Sanskrit tols.	500 0 0	8,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	10,100 0 0
15. Atigram Gyanadayini.	Self-improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Northbrook Hall Library, Dacca.	To afford facility to the public for reading books and periodicals during open hours.	.....	5,000 0 0	150 0 0	5,150 0 0
17. Murapara Gyan Prodaini.	Self-improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Panchdona Hita Sadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Aminpur Gyana Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0
20. Barodi Gyana Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0
21. Madangunge Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1887—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
12	.....	.....	12	Not registered	1882.
42	.....	.....	42	Ditto	9th March 1884.
60	1	.....	61	Ditto	11th August 1885.
22	.....	19	41	Ditto	20th August 1882.
33	.....	.....	33	Ditto	1854.
52	.....	.....	52	Ditto	B.S. 1290.
30	.....	33	63	Ditto	12th February 1886.
4	.....	30	34	.....	1885.
3	.....	31	34	.....	1886.
4	.....	20	24	.....	1886.
12	.....	60	72	.....	1881.
3	.....	25	28	.....	1883.
2	.....	22	24	.....	1883.
2	.....	19	21	.....	1883.
7	.....	35	42	.....	1885.
.....	.....	14	14	.....	1882.
.....	1	11	12	.....	1882.
.....	.....	16	16	.....	1882.
264	.....	.....	264	.....	1881.
227	4	.....	231	.....	1884.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1878.
3	.....	29	32	.....	1882.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882.
4	.....	20	24	.....	1885.
.....	.....	26	26	.....	1881.
.....	.....	39	39	.....	1881.
.....	.....	27	27	.....	1869.
3	.....	22	25	.....	1883.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Lower Provinces*

NAME.	Objects.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
(5).—DACCA DIVISION—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Farreedpur Suhrid Sabha.	Promotion of female education.	73 0 0	.....	430 0 0	503 0 0
2. Manikdaha Hitasadhini Sabha.	General good of pergunnah Hakimpur, district Farreedpur.				Figures not
3. Rajbari Chhatra Samiti.	Intellectual improvement of boys at the Rajbari school and its neighbourhood.	.....	.....	73 0 0	73 0 0
1. Chhatra Sanmilani Sabha (Students' Association), Basanda.	To acquire proficiency in writing Bengali.	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
2. Students' Association, Bhola.	To acquire general proficiency in English.	.....	.....	8 0 0	8 0 0
(6).—CHITTAGONG DIVISION.					
Birchandra Commillah Public Library.	Improvement of literature and science.	.....	.....	1,465 1 0	1,465 1 0
Tipperah Zenana Education Society.	To diffuse elementary education amongst the females of the zenana, whose position in society does not allow them to attend schools and pathsalas and take advantage of the education bestowed therein.	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	200 0 0
The Students' Association attached to the Patiya school.	Mental and intellectual training of the students by essay writing and discussion on literary and social subjects.	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Sarswata Sabha attached to the Bhatikhain school.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Santoshini Sabha attached to the Chittagong Normal school.	Ditto	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0
The Gyan Prodayini Sabha attached to the Chittagong Middle Vernacular school.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Manoranjini Sabha attached to the Chittagong Middle English school.	Ditto	.....	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0
Tattali Students' Club (Noakhali).	Moral and intellectual improvement.	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
Mongolkandi Baltoshini.	Ditto	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0
Noakhali Bidyot Karsha Sadhika.	Mental and moral culture ...	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Fulgazi Gyan Prodayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khilpara Bidyotsahini.	Literary culture of the members.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalal Bazar Bidyotsahini.	Mental and moral culture ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karpara Gyanonnati	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamchar ditto	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madhupur Hitasadhini.	Mental culture	.....	.....	.....	.....

LITERARY—*continued.*

of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1887—continued.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
.....	513	1	514	Not registered	1880.
received.				Ditto	1880.
4	.....	113	117	Ditto	1883.
32	.....	32	64	Ditto	June 1880.
40	.....	40	80	Ditto	1884.
140	.....	.....	140	Ditto	1st September 1885.
33	.....	.....	33	Registered	27th Ashin 1278 B. S.
9	.....	165	174	Not registered	1874.
30	.....	100	130	Ditto	1883.
68	.....	.....	68	Ditto	1879.
10	.....	84	94	Ditto	1874.
5	.....	80	85	Ditto	1885.
9	.....	19	28	Ditto	1886.
10	.....	12	22	Ditto	1880.
5	.....	51	56	Ditto	1879.
2	.....	17	19	Ditto	1881.
4	.....	33	37	Ditto	1880.
5	.....	44	49	Ditto	1882.
2	.....	28	30	Ditto	1881.
3	.....	22	25	Ditto	1886.
3	.....	67	70	Ditto	1879.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal*

NAME.	Objects.	INCOME.			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
(7). PATNA DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chuprah Public Library.	The library is intended to be used by the public for reference, for the perusal of books, periodicals, and newspapers and for the circulation of them to subscribers.	.....	571 12 10	462 0 0	1,033 12 10
(8).—BHAGULPORE DIVISION.					
The Young Men's Association, Jamalpore.	Literary and scientific improvement.	.....	.....	36 0 0	36 0 0
(9).—ORISSA DIVISION.					
1. Cuttack Students' Association.	1. To improve the power of speaking and writing in English. 2. To widen the views of students on moral, social, and literary subjects. 3. Physical culture ...	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
2. Sikhya Bidhayini Sabha.	1. Cultivation of the Bengali and Uriya languages. 2. To broaden the ideas on moral, social, and literary topics. 3. To give education to poor boys. 4. To encourage education given to the lower classes. 5. To demolish the groundwork on which race antipathy between the Bengalies and Uriyas takes its stand ...	.....	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0
3. Peary Mohun Academy (Students' Club).	To improve morals and the power of speaking and writing both in English and the vernacular languages.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Puri Students' Association.	1. To improve the power of speaking and writing by discussing questions and writing essays. 2. To help the poor students of this place with their school-fees, text-books, &c., from the students' poor fund lately established here ...	.....	.....	87 8 0	87 8 0
5. Balasore National Society.	To represent the people, to help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and to promote by every legitimate means the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	.....	913 12 0	104 0 0	1,017 12 0
(10).—CHOTANAGPORE DIVISION.					
Hazaribagh Union Club.	A literary and social institution having for its object the instruction and the social improvement of the residents of Hazaribagh.	.....	.....	222 0 0	222 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

for the year ending 31*st March* 1887 – concluded.

Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
34	1	.....	35	Not registered	1857.
35	.....	35	35	.....	April 1878.
80	.....	10	90	Not registered	About 12 years back.
100	.....	250	350	Ditto	Some eight years ago.
50	.....	20	70	Ditto	Some six years back.
38	.....	.....	38	Ditto	20th May 1882.
60	.....	.....	60	Ditto	30th June 1879.
23	.....	.....	23	Ditto	December 1882.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1886-87.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietors.	Publication thereat— Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Adhiraj Jantra	The Burdwan Raj Estate	None	None	Purans are printed for distribution.
		Municipal Press	Burdwan Municipality	None	None	
		Burdwan Press	Babu Jogesh Chundra Sircar	The Burdwan Sanjibani ...	None	
	Bankoora	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Beerbhoom	Ali Press	Sheik Moonoor Ali	None	None	Hand press.
		Shome Press	Dina Nath Shome	None	None	Foolscap press.
		Bani Press	Radhica Nath Banerjea, Sri Narain Pal and Ram Lall Chackerbutty.	Nava Midini	.....	The newspaper "Nava Medini" has been stopped since September 1886.
	Midnapur	American Mission Press ...	American Free Baptist Missionery Society. (The Revd. F. D. George, Local Manager.)	None	Annual Mission Report 1,000 copies monthly. Lessons for Sunday schools 150 copies.	The press is not established to carry on any special publication, but to print religious matters for use in mission work, and to give employment to native christians, who by becoming christians, have been outcasted by their countrymen, and so cannot easily obtain a livlihood.
		Ghattal Press	Ramessur Mullick, Manager	None	None	Job work.
	Hooghly	Boodhodoy	Bhoodeb Mookerjee	Education Gazette ..	None	Ditto.
		Imperial	Purno Chundra Ghose	None	None	Ditto.
	Serampore	Law Press	Prosunno Kumar Sen	None	None	Ditto.
		Bhogobut Press	Prananath Ghose	None	None	Ditto.
		Tomohur Press	Nobin Chundra Nundy	None	None	Ditto.
		Chundrodoy Press	Gangadhar Kormakar	None	None	Ditto.
	Howrah	Municipal Press	Municipal Commissioners	None	None	Established for work required to be done by the municipal office.
	Ramkristopur ...	Branch Corinthian Press ...	Durga Churn Doss & Co.	None	None	Printing of a miscellaneous nature is done here for the public in general.
	Golabaree	Caledonian Steam Printing Press ...	Mr. Bruce Ellis	None	None	Established for work required to be done by Government, such as printing forms, &c.

Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Shome Prokash Press	Sons of Dwarkanath Bidyabhuson	Shome Prokash	Removed to Calcutta
		Shulov or Indian Printing Works Press.	Mukerjee & Co.	Baranagore Shamachar	.....
		Home Press	Nursing Prosad Dutta	.....	.....
		Dhurmajantra	G. C. Bhattacharjee	.....	.....
		Metropolitan Press	K. N. Mitter	.....	.....
		New Eden Press	R. L. Dass	Jagat Bassee	.....
		North Suburban Press	H. P. Dassy	.....	.....
		Chandradoy Press	B. K. Dassy	.....	.....
		Abdool Majidee Press	Abdool Hamid	.....	.....
		Asgar Hossamee Press	Moulvie Asgar Hossein	.....	.....
		Sattarea Press	Abdool Sattar	.....	.....
		Habishee Press	Moonshi Golam Mowla	.....	.....
		Abdoolla's Press	Moonshi Abdoolla	.....	.....
		Abdool Kareemee Press	Moonshi Abdool Karim	.....	.....
		Abdoor Rohimee Press	Moonshi Abdor Rohim	.....	.....
		Villayet Hossainee Press	Moonshi Villayet Hossein	.....	.....
		Abool Karimee Press	Abdool Karim	.....	.....
		Reazooddin's Press	Reazoodin Khan	.....	.....
		Villayet Hossainee Press	Moonshi Villayet Hossein	.....	.....
		Patrick Press	Punchanun Ghose	.....	.....
		Secular Press	Kalli Prosunno Banerjee	.....	.....
		Oriental Press	Barodakanta Biddaratna	.....	.....
		Saptahik Press	Brojomadhub Bose	.....	.....
		Aruma Press	Rajkissen Roy	.....	.....
		Imperial Victoria Press	Nobin Kristo Mukerjee	.....	.....
		Suburban Municipal Press	Shama Churn Beed	.....	.....
	Nuddea	Hitakari Press	Bhubun Mohun Chaterjee	.....	Miscellaneous job work.
		Brajendro Press	Brojendra Narain Dey Chowdry	.....	Ditto ditto.
		Chikitsa Prokash	Jadunath Mukerjee	.....	Palligram (a monthly vernacular sanitary periodical.)
		Pali Bikashini Press	Hari Dass Chatterjee	.....	Nobo Naling (monthly.)
	Jessore	Shabhakari Press	Syama Churn Sing and others	.....	Cheque, dakhilas, and other forms for use in the sherishtas of zemindars are chiefly printed at these presses. Two pamphlets called "Nityastak" and "Niti" were published during the year from the "Shabhakari" Press.
		Ratnagurbha Press	Kanti Chundra Rai Chowdry and others	.....	
		Imperial Press	Narail Trading Company	.....	
	Moorshedabad	Radharaman Press	Ramnarayan Bidyaratna	.....	Bhogbat; Haribhakti Satsandarva.
		Arunodoy Press	Kamakhya Proshad Gangooly	.....	Pratikar.
		Satyaratna Press	Narayan Proshad Chakrabatty	.....	Moorshedabad Patrika.
		Dhanasindhu Press	Rai Dhonapat Sing Bahadoor	.....	Only job work.
		Bissabenode Press	Rai Sitab Chand Nahar Bahadoor	.....	Ditto.
	Thoolna	.....	.....	.....	.....

In the 24-Pergunnahs some new presses have been established while some old ones have been abolished.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1886-87.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietors.	Publications thereat— Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Sen Press	Babu Kali Mohun Sen	.....	1	A vernacular monthly paper called the "Dinagepore Masik Patrika."
		Ahmed Press	Munshi Samiruddin	.....	.....	
		Tamaghua Press	Secretary to the Beauleah Dharma Shava for the time being.	1	.....	A weekly vernacular paper called the "Hindu Ranjika."
	Rajshahye	Rajshahye Press	Gokul Chandra Choudhuri and Kristo Kanta Sha.	.....	.....	
		Taherpore Tatta Prakash Press ...	Babu Sasi Sikhaswar Roy	.....	1	A monthly vernacular paper called the "Baishaik Tatta."
		Sudhakar Press	Dighaputtea Estate under the Court of Wards.	.....	.....	
	Pubna	Dibakar Press	Kristo Chandra Roy and others ...	.....	.....	
		Nababikar Press	Kailas Chandra Sircar and others ...	.....	.....	
	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Sambhu Chandra Press ...	Zemindar of Kakina	1	.....	A weekly vernacular paper called the "Rungpore Dik Prakash."
	Rungpore	Padmabati Press	Babu Radhika Raman Chatterjee ...	.....	.....	
	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling News Press ...	Mr. W. M. Lloyd	1	.....	The "Darjeeling News."
		Scotch Mission Orphanage Press ...	Church of Scotland	.....	1	A monthly paper called the "Darjeeling Mission ki Samachar."
Dacca.	Dacca	Begal Times	Mr. E. C. Kemp	Bengal Times	None	
		Bengali	Baboo Guru Ganga Chaudhuri	Dhaka Prokash	None	
		East Bengal Press	,, Banga Chandra Roy	The East	1 Banga Bandhu, 2 New Light.	
		Gris Press	Baboos Grish Chandra, Mohim Chandra and Akur Chandra Roy.	None	Bandhava.	
		Mahamedi	Munshi Mahomed Jan	None	1 Najaton Mosolee, 2 Shanabhan, 3 Aleflam.	
		Roghu Nath Press	Saraswata Somaj	Saraswatpatra	Nil	
		Shital Press	Baboo Purna Chandra Roy	None	None	
		Samantak Press	Nodiar Chand Das and Deno Bundhu De ...	None	None	
		Oriental Press	Baboo Baikantha Nath Baral	None	None	
		Isan	,, Isan Chandra Roy	Dacca Gazette	None	
		Garib	,, Benod Behari Bhattacharje ...	Garib	Mohavidya. Homœpathic Anubadaka.	

Chittagong.	Furreedpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Backergunge ...	Satya Prokash ...	Baboo Isvar Chandra Kar ...	None	None	
		Kasipore New Press ...	,, Protap Chandra Mukerjea ...	None	None	
	Mymensing ...	Charn Press ...	,, Har Chandra Chowdhuri of Sherepore	Charubarta ...	None	
		Ahmudi Press ...	Zemindars of Delduar in pergunnah Attia ...	Ahmudi ...	None	
		Mahamudi Press ...	Hafez Mahomed Ali of Korotia, pergunnah Attia.	Mohamadi ...	None	
	Chittagong ...	Surad Press ...	Baboo Sarat Chandra Das ...	Sonshodhini ...	Nil.	
		Chandra Shekar Press ...	,, Ram Kumar Choudry ...	Purbadarpan ...	Nil.	
		Shadharan Press ...	Sreemoti Nayantara Debi and others ...	Nil	Gospel of God's Church.	
	Noakholly ...	Ramendra Press ...	Baboos Ramendra Chowdry and Krista Kumar Chowdry.	Purba Bangabasi ...	Nil	
	Tipperah ...	Baradeshvari Press ...	Baboo Guru Doyal Sinha ...	Nil	Nil.	
		Senha Press ...				
Patna.	Patna ...	Behar Bandhu ...	Baboo Madan Mohan Bhatt ...	Behar Bandhu ...	.....	
		Behar Herald ...	,, Guru Pershad Sen ...	Behar Herald ...	.....	
		Indian Chronicle ...	,, Bissesur Singh ...	Indian Chronicle ...	.....	
		Kharag Bilas ...	,, Raindin Singh ...	Chatria Patrika ...	.....	
		Union Press ...	Sayed Rahimuddin ...	Alpanch ...	Nur-Islam.	
		Behar Institute Gazette ...	Moulvi Mahomed Hossain ...	Behar Institute Gazette ...	.....	
		Sharful Akbar ...	.....	Sharful Akbar ...	.....	Maintained by subscription under the management of Shaikh Ahmed Ali.
	Shahabad ...	Nural Anwar ...	Syed Khurshed Ahmed ...	Arrah Gazette ...	.....	
		Star of India ...	Mahomed Zahirul Huq ...	Aftab Alum ...	.....	
		Shad Press ...	Wooziri Lall ...	.....	.....	Only forms, &c., are printed.
		Herculean Press ...	Ajudhia Pershad and Brothers ...	.....	.....	Religious tracts.
	Mozufferpore ...	German Mission Press ...	German Mission Society in Behar ...	.....	.....	
		Narayan Press ...	Purmeshur Narayan Mahtha ...	Tirhoot Courir ...	Pyusha Prabaha ...	Monthly Hindi paper.
		Nasim Sarun Press ...	Baboo Akhoy Kumar Chatterjee ...	.....	.....	
	Sarun ...	Marthland Saran Lithograph Press	,, Ram Krishna Misser ...	.....	.....	
	Chumparun ...	Motihari Printing Press ...	,, Radha Pershad Sett ...	.....	.....	
	Gya and Durbhunga ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Mirut-ul-Hind Press ...	Ram Pershad ...	.....	.....	
	Bhagulpore ...	Albert Press ...	Sakhi Chand ...	No newspaper is printed or published since October last.	.....	
	Purneah ...	Anandomrit Press ...	Chundy Pershad Singh ...		.....	
	Maldah ...					
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press ...	General Baptist Missionary Society ...	Taraka ...	Government Urya Gazette	
		Cuttack Printing Co.'s Press ...	Cuttack Printing Company ...	Utkal Dipika ...	Orissa Students' Sikhya Bandhu.	
		Victoria Press ...	Orissa Printing Corporation ...	Nava Sambad ...	Nil	
		Orissa Baptist Press ...	Baboo Kalipodo Banerjee ...	Puranprokash ...	Monthly publication of Bramabaibadta Puran.	
		Sudhal Press ...	Sebak Sobha and Baboo Sam Sunder Patnaik	Sanyskaraka and Sebaka ...	Nil	
	Pooree ...	Pooree Printing Company ...	Sammohan Roy and Damoder Roy ...	Nil	Nil	
	Balasore ...	Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company ...	Sambadbahika (weekly) ...	.....	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1886-87.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of proprietors.	Publications thereat— Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Chota Nagpore.	Lohardugga	German Evangelical Luthern Mission Press.	German Evangelical Luthern Mission ...	The "Ghorbandhi" (printed twice a month in the Hindi language.)	None.	
		S. P. G. Mission Press ...	The Missionaries of S. P. G. Mission ...	Chota Nagpore Dut Patrika (monthly.)	None.	
	Hazaribagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.	
	Manbhoom					
	Singbhoom ...	Amrito Bazar Patrika Press ...	Chunder Nath Roy	Amrito Bazar Patrika ...	.....	
		Nobo Saraswat Press	Chunder Nath Bhuttacharji	.....	.....	
		Calcutta Law Press	Chintamoney Gangooly	.....	.....	
		Coomar Bundoo Mahabharat Press	Chunder Nath Bose	.....	.....	
		Annoda Press	Annoda Mookerjee	.....	.....	
		Rajasthan Press	Boroda Kanto Mitter	.....	.....	
		Biddaratna Press	Baney Madhub Dey & Co.	.....	.....	
		Soodhaneedhee Juntro ...	Moshesh Chunder Ghose	.....	.....	
		M. L. Seal's Press	Mohendro Lall Seal	.....	.....	
		Roheem Juntro	Shaik Kassimoodee	.....	.....	
		Komolakanto Press	Banasur Ghose	.....	.....	
		Seal's Press	Radhaballub Seal	.....	.....	
		Imperial Press	Nitto Lal Dutt	.....	.....	
		Hindoo Press	Soorjee Coomar Dey	.....	.....	
		N. L. Seal's Press	Nitto Lal Seal	.....	.....	
		Soorjodoy Juntro	Sreenath Laha	.....	.....	
		Haneefeeah Press	Khatir Mohamed	.....	.....	
		Kabitaratnakar Juntro ...	Bissumbhur Laha	.....	.....	
		Sein's Press	Gopal Chunder Sein	.....	.....	
		Koybullodeenee Press ...	Anonda Coomar Dhur	.....	.....	
		Calcutta Press	Rajmohun Mookerjee	.....	.....	
		Crown Press	Pearymohun Sur	Bharatbashi	.....	
		Anglo-Indian Press	Mathura Nath Burman	.....	.....	
		Great Eden Press	Opendro Chunder Bose	.....	Indian Encyclopaedia ...	
		Hara Gouri Press	Soshi Bhoosun Ghosal	.....	.....	
		Siva Jantro	Redoy Lall Seal	.....	.....	
		Sudharnab Juntro	Troylokho Nath Dutt	.....	.....	

Calcutta.

	Kabita Kaumudi Press	...	Russick Lal Chunder	...	.....	...
	General Printing Press	...	Baney Madhub Bhuttacharjee	...	.....	...
	Samarthakosh Press	...	Jiban Krishna Sen	...	.....	...
	Sungbad Probha Press	...	Upendra Krishna Gupta	...	Sungbad Probhakur	...
	Newton Press	...	Jankibullubh Sen	...	.....	...
	Siddhiakia Press	...	Mafizuddin Ahmed	...	.....	...
	Harmonial Press	...	Umesh Chunder Banerjee	...	.....	...
	Bengal Rai Press	...	Aukhoy Kumar Roy	...	.....	...
	Dhurma Jantra	...	Haridass Mannah	...	.....	...
	Sanskrit Press	...	Ishur Chunder Bidyasagore	...	.....	...
1st Division Town ...	Saraswati Press	...	Khetter Mohun Mookerjee	...	.....	...
	Hare ,,	...	Punchanun Mookerjee	...	.....	...
	B. P. M. ,,	...	Borada Prosad Mozoomdar	...	.....	...
	Balmiki ,,	...	Dwarka Nath Bhanjo	...	.....	...
	E. C. Bose, & Co.'s Press	...	Jogin Chunder Bose and Brothers	...	Suravi and Pátaká	...
	Someprokash Press	...	Upendro Kumar Chuckervati	...	Someprokash	...
	Bidyan Press	...	Biseshur Paray	...	.....	...
	New Valmiki Press	...	Udoy Chunder Pal	...	.....	...
	Vidyaratna Press	...	E. C. Vidyaratna	...	.....	...
	Madyastha Juntralay	...	Moti Lal Bose	...	.....	...
	Odoyto Press	...	Nundolal Day and Brothers	...	.....	...
	Dhurmarokhinee Press	...	Romanath Ghose	...	.....	...
	Subdodrumah Press	...	Narain Chunder Bose	...	.....	...
	Gyanratnakar Jantro	...	Bhoobun Chunder Bysack	...	.....	...
	Brojonath Koondoo's Press	...	Brojo Nath Koondoo	...	.....	...
	Bharat Jantro	...	Perlab Chunder Roy	...	.....	...
	Artist Press	...	Kally Dass Paul and Behary Lall Roy	...	.....	...
	New Sanskrit Press	...	H. N. Mookerjee and another	...	.....	...
	Calcutta Printing Works	...	Chundy Churn Dass	...	.....	...
	Sudhasindhu Press	...	Ram Kanye Doss	...	.....	...
	Bengal Press	...	Lukhynarain Doss	...	.....	...
	Hitoiesey Press	...	Jodunath Banerjee	...	.....	...
	Indian Patriot Press	...	Nobin Chunder Pal	...	Hindu Patriot	...
	Herald Press	...	Joygobindo Shome	...	Indian Christian Herald and Arja Durpan'	...
	Victoria Printing Works	...	Tarinichurn Pal	...	.....	...
	Ramayan Jantra	...	Kherode Nath Ghose	...	.....	...
	Victoria Press	...	Bhoobun Mohun Ghose	...	.....	...
	Gupta Press	...	D. Gupta	...	.....	...
	Surutsoshi Jantro	...	Jodoonath Roy	...	.....	...
	Adi Brohmo Somaj Press	...	Rukhini Kanto Chuckerbutty	...	Tutwabodhini Patrika	...
	School Book Press	...	Rojoni Kanto Sen	...	.....	...
	Excelsior Press	...	Umbica Churn Bose	...	.....	...
	Star Press	...	R. B. Longley	...	.....	...
					Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News.	...
	Eastern Press	...	E. M. D'Cohen	...	Paerah or Jewish Gazette	...
2nd Division Town ...	Indian Echo Press	...	Rajah Indra Chandra Singh of Paikparah	...	Indian Echo	...
	Bharat Mittra	...	Salikrani Khannah	...	Bharat Mittra	...
	Bhangobiddya Prokasika	...	Nobin Chunder Addy	...	Bangobiddya Prokashika	...
	Nobojibon Press	...	Aghore Nath Coomar	...	.....	...
					Nobobibhoy and Sadharani	...

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1886-87.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISIONS.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of proprietors.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta.	2nd Division Town—*concluded.*	Oroon Jantro	S. N. Bose & Co.	.....	.....	
		Arya Press	S. C. Roy	.....	.....	
		Bungobasi Press	Jogendro Chunder Bose	Dainick and Bungobasi ...	Krishi Gazette ...	
		Ripon Press	Mahomed Woozir	.....	Gooldusta Nitezasookha...	
		Darool Saltanuth	Mohamed Essanoollah	.....	Darool Saltanuth ...	
		Cones & Co.'s Press	G. F. Sabbah	.....	Calcutta Signs of the Times Advertiser.	
		Allochona Karjyalay	Annoda Churn Sein...	.....	Allochona	
		Sokha Press	Ditto	.....	Sokha	
		Sonjiboni Press	Kallysunkur Sukul	Sanjibani	.....	
		Biddan Press	Koroonamoy Sein	Bidhan	.....	
		Mission Press	Okhoy Coomar Mookerjee	Post despatch	.....	
		G. P. Roy & Co.'s Press ...	Khetter Mohun Dutt	.....	.....	
		New Year Press	Nolit Mohun Chatterjee & Co.	.....	.....	
		Caledonian Steam Printing Works,	B. Ellis	.....	.....	
		Messrs. Cook & Co.'s Press ...	Messrs. Cook & Co.	.....	.....	
		Superintendent of Printing, Government of India.	Government of India	.....	Gazette of India, Indian Army List.	
		B. K. Doss & Co.'s Press ...	B. K. Doss & Co.	Samay	.....	
		Law Publishing Press ...	D. E. Cranenburgh	.....	.....	
		New School Book Press ...	Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjee	Sahachar	.....	
		Royal Finish Press	Kassinath Dey	.....	.....	
		Sheeb Chunder Ghose's Press ...	Sheeb Chunder Ghose	.....	.....	
		Hazra Press	Gungaram Doss	.....	.....	
		Kumary Press	H. Dey	Koomary Punjika ...	.....	
		Indian Press	B. C. Sircar	.....	.....	
		Dutt Press	Sam Lall Dutt	.....	.....	
		Borat Press	Aghore Nath Borat	.....	.....	
		B. Press	H. C. Ghose	Reis and Rayyat	.....	
		Minerva Press	Soorendro Shome	.....	.....	
		Olympian Press	Hurri Dass Dey	.....	.....	
		Anglo-Indian Press	R. F. Moore	Evening Whispers ...	.....	
		Oxford Mission Press	Oxford Mission	.....	Indian Churchman. The Indian Natives.	
		Exchange Press	Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.	Calcutta Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser.	.....	

3rd Division Town	Methodist Publishing Press	...	Schimly and Miller	...	Indian Witness and Women's Friend.	.....	
	Indian Daily News	...	James Wilson	...	Indian Daily News	.....	
	Calcutta Advertiser Press	...	D. M. Trail	...	Calcutta Advertiser	.....	
	H. C. Gangooly & Co.	...	Doorga Dass Mookerjee	...		.....	
	Caxton Steam Printing Works	...	W. Newman & Co.	...		.....	Indian Surgeon's Medical Journal.
	Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited.	.....			Asian	.....	
	Herald Printing Works	...	Benode, Mookerjee	...	.....	.....	
	P. S. D'Rozario & Co....	...	S. P. D'Rozario	...	.....	.....	Indian Gardener
							Indian Tea Gazette
	Englishman Press	...	J. O'B. Saunders	...	Englishman	.....	
	City Press	...	J. T. Smith	...	.....	.....	
	Lithograph Press	...	Shaik Ashruff Ali	...	.....	.....	
	Wellesley Press	...	Shaik Mowla Bux	...	.....	.....	
	Hope Press	...	Mohesh Chunder Doss	...	.....	.....	
	Calcutta Municipal Press	...	Calcutta Municipality	...	.....	.....	
	Statesman Press	...	Inder Chunder Singh	...	Statesman	.....	
	Sen Press	...	Norendro Nath Sen	...	Indian Mirror	.....	
	Hercules Press	...	C. C. Sirkar	...	Probasee	.....	
	Britania Press	...	F. Mendes	...	.....	.....	
	Ibrahim Press	...	Mahomed Ibrahim	...	.....	.....	
	Bengali Press	...	Sooradro Nath Banerjee	...	Bengalee	.....	
	Urdu Guide Press	...	Moulvie Kobeeruddin Khan Bahadoor	...	1. Urdu Guide	.....	
					2. Mahomedan Observer		
	Jaun Jahonomah Press	...	Moonshee Gohan Hossein	...	Jaun Johonomah	.....	
	Crescent Press	...	Abdool Miaz, Mozhur Ekbal	...	1. Crescent	.....	
					2. Nobo Sudhakur	.....	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing deaths among the population of Calcutta and its Suburbs and among other classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during 1886.

PLACE OR CLASS.	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 per annum.
(1) Calcutta	433,219	11,447	26·42
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta	251,439	10,187	40·51
(3) General districts (1886) excluding the above ...	65,912,445	1,445,118	21·92
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.	3,087	29	9·39
(5) Bengal Police	22,439	549	24·46
(6) Railway Police	1,284	13	10·12
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	14,806	548	37·0

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

Statement showing deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1886.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,823	14,443	12,683	27,126	21·61	17·52	19·48
	Bankura ...	1,041,752	9,604	8,011	17,615	18·93	14·98	16·90
	Birbhoom ...	794,428	8,474	7,782	16,256	22·20	18·84	20·46
	Midnapore ...	2,515,565	27,960	25,154	53,114	22·49	19·76	21·11
	Hooghly, including Serampore ...	1,015,005	11,162	10,130	21,292	22·77	19·29	20·97
	Howrah ...	635,381	6,569	5,301	11,870	20·75	16·62	18·68
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,618,420	16,631	13,721	30,352	20·07	17·36	18·75
	Nuddea ...	1,655,721	26,024	21,850	47,874	32·29	25·70	28·91
	Jessore ...	1,939,375	24,496	20,906	45,402	25·53	21·33	23·41
	Murshedabad ...	1,226,790	14,730	12,653	27,383	25·11	19·76	22·32
	Khulna ...	1,079,948	12,245	11,637	23,882	21·54	22·74	22·11
Rajshahye	Dinagepore ...	1,514,346	22,125	17,071	39,196	28·28	23·31	25·88
	Rajshahye ...	1,338,638	19,478	16,685	36,163	29·50	24·61	27·01
	Rungpore ...	2,097,964	36,923	30,692	67,615	34·58	29·79	32·22
	Bogra ...	734,358	10,312	8,803	19,115	27·67	24·33	26·02
	Pubna ...	1,311,728	22,908	18,721	41,629	35·33	28·21	31·73
	Darjeeling ...	156,137	2,358	1,689	4,047	26·37	25·30	25·91
Dacca ...	Julpaiguri ...	581,562	11,211	9,330	20,541	36·69	33·80	35·32
	Dacca ...	2,116,350	25,845	22,670	48,515	24·99	20·94	22·92
	Faridpore ...	1,631,734	16,107	13,287	29,394	19·98	16·09	18·01
	Backergunge ...	1,900,889	25,585	25,190	50,775	26·28	27·16	26·71
	Mymensing ...	3,051,966	30,426	24,784	55,210	19·58	16·53	18·08
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	1,132,341	8,164	7,634	15,798	15·35	12·70	13·95
	Noakhally ...	820,772	8,649	8,748	17,397	20·82	21·57	21·19
	Tipperah ...	1,519,338	14,240	12,918	27,158	18·47	17·25	17·87
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,756,856	22,234	19,710	41,944	25·89	21·94	23·87
	Gya	2,124,682	27,869	26,431	54,300	26·70	24·44	25·53
	Shahabad ...	1,964,909	36,905	34,181	71,086	38·83	33·68	36·17
	Mozufferpore ...	2,582,060	19,875	14,325	34,200	15·70	10·88	13·24
	Durbhanga ...	2,633,447	19,511	15,405	34,916	15·05	11·51	13·25
	Sarun ...	2,280,382	25,817	19,887	45,704	23·82	16·61	20·04
	Chumparun ...	1,721,608	19,502	16,118	35,620	22·39	18·94	20·68
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	1,969,774	29,847	27,070	56,917	30·79	27·05	28·89
	Bhagulpore ...	1,966,158	27,718	24,624	52,342	28·30	24·94	26·62
	Purneah ...	1,848,687	21,544	16,824	38,368	22·99	18·45	20·75
	Maldah ...	710,448	6,313	4,708	11,021	18·19	12·95	15·51
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	11,850	9,558	21,408	15·08	12·21	13·65
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,795,065	18,145	17,031	35,176	20·67	18·56	19·59
	Pooree ...	888,487	10,566	10,121	20,687	23·65	22·90	23·28
	Balasore ...	945,280	12,540	12,115	24,655	27·17	25·04	26·08
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,104,742	10,980	10,055	21,035	20·15	17·96	19·04
	Lohardugga ...	1,609,244	14,637	12,495	27,132	18·37	15·38	16·86
	Singbhoom ...	561,964	4,487	3,651	8,138	15·96	12·99	14·48
	Manbhoom ...	1,058,228	8,593	7,157	15,750	16·35	13·43	14·88
	Total for the Province ...	65,912,445	775,602	669,516	1,445,118	23·72	20·14	21·92

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of disease

NUMBER

NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Ophthalmia.	Inflamation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart disease.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.
Medical College Hospital—																	
European	...	296	30	65	54	...	1	3	69	...	2	...	...	117	15	75	54
Native	...	154	141	26	43	3	17	1	40	4	17	...	1	93	15	84	45
Howrah Hospital—																	
European	...	208	24	30	63	1	...	...	11	...	1	2	...	11	2	64	30
Native	...	99	68	18	32	...	...	2	20	17	...	...	...	26	...	100	144
General Hospital—																	
European	...	624	40	129	211	1	21	2	98	2	11	29	1	179	36	111	221
Native	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
Mayo Hospital	...	450	204	43	33	1	10	...	14	9	131	1	...	185	3	131	90
Campbell Hospital—																	
European	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native	9	1,435	259	326	659	13	28	57	262	191	1	...	...	242	4	732	272
Police Hospital	1	911	14	85	118	1	12	1	19	...	20	9	...	120	...	303	81
North Suburban Hospital ...		97	18	22	59	...	2	...	2	10	6	1	...	13	2	27	12
Burdwan Dispensary ...	...	154	12	10	49	...	2	4	13	45	20	1	...	17	1	85	31
Bancoora ,, ...	...	23	...	4	3	...	6	3	1	13	...	...	...	3	1	9	31
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	1
Midnapore ,, ...	...	67	20	6	15	...	2	11	2	42	1	...	...	7	...	76	8
Hooghly ,, ...	...	77	39	13	22	1	4	...	7	20	3	...	...	11	...	80	23
Serampore ,, ...	...	74	33	17	11	...	14	3	5	7	2	...	...	4	1	65	45
Khoolna ,, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishnaghur ,, ...	...	22	3	7	13	...	...	4	3	12	22	...	...	13	1	16	6
Jessore ,, ...	...	48	5	8	16	...	5	...	3	9	5	1	...	10	...	11	1
Berhampore ,, ...	...	99	20	12	28	1	...	3	1	24	3	...	...	8	...	56	21
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	135	10	6	21	...	1	...	4	50	5	...	...	8	...	19	7
Maldah English Bazar Dispensary	...	44	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	22	9
Beauleah Dispensary ...	...	51	3	8	9	...	2	...	2	4	8	...	...	3	...	12	17
Rungpore ,, ...	...	38	4	9	11	...	...	...	6	19	1	...	...	8	1	20	15
Bogra ,, ...	...	22	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	.	16	4
Pubna ,, ...	...	6	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	8	...	10	3
Dinapore ,, ...	...	45	18	4	8	2	1	...	...	...	13	2	...	27	1	26	35
Darjeeling ,, ...	...	46	...	2	18	...	2	1	2	7	...	...	...	7	...	8	17
Julpaigori ,, ...	...	71	2	4	3	...	...	...	3	6	2	...	...	8	...	17	3
Dacca ,, ...	4	295	55	65	118	...	13	6	31	72	3	...	...	62	2	124	124
Furreedpore ,, ...	...	5	5	1	7	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Burrisaul ,, ...	...	17	4	6	23	...	...	...	2	10	2	...	...	2	...	8	2
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	16	4	8	17	1	4	...	1	12	8	...	...	7	...	16	18
Chittagong ,, ...	...	19	3	8	12	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	1	3	...	9	10
Noakholly ,, ...	...	9	2	2	8	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	..	3	1
Commillah ,, ...	...	4	8	3	3	...	1	1	1	5	3	...	...	2	...	4	7
Patna ,, ...	...	25	25	12	29	1	11	...	1	3	19	1	...	10	...	23	40
Bankipore ,, ...	1	71	48	31	37	2	11	6	15	3	17	1	2	30	3	66	43
Gya ,, ...	...	46	85	6	8	...	11	...	4	7	...	...	...	17	3	35	58
Arrah ,, ...	...	18	1	4	7	...	3	...	5	8	...	...	...	2	3	5	7
Mozufferpore ,, ...	...	8	7	11	7	...	15	...	1	11	...	...	...	7	...	14	22
Durbhanga ,, ...	...	50	2	14	77	1	5	...	4	3	24	...	...	14	2	37	36
Chupra ,, ...	...	10	1	2	9	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	1	15	6
Motihari ,, ...	...	14	3	2	5	...	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	3	...	6	2
Monghyr ,, ...	...	281	5	34	12	5	9	...	11	22	3	...	...	10	2	19	65
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	28	17	17	3	...	6	1	8	7	..	...	...	6	...	29	39
Purneah ,, ...	...	42	...	6	12	...	...	...	1	9	3	...	...	5	...	23	12
Cuttack ,, ...	...	91	29	15	58	2	12	19	3	6	15	...	...	22	8	44	15
Pooree ,, ...	...	33	194	10	13	...	1	4	4	15	3	...	...	9	2	46	59
Balasore ,, ...	...	52	29	5	8	...	..	8	1	8	1	...	...	4	1	63	10
Nya Doomka ,, ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	24	2	6	8	...	12	3	...	12	2	...	...	6	...	7	9
Ranchi ,, ...	...	20	...	2	15	...	2	1	2	12	2	...	...	3	1	25	6
Puruleah ,, ...	...	17	1	3	1	1	5	3	1	11	5	...	...	7	...	13	4
Total ...	16	6,495	1,508	1,143	2,012	37	259	148	695	773	388	52	5	1,373	111	2,817	1,825

OF LIFE—*continued.*

in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1886.

TREATED.													NUMBER DIED.									
Worms.	Fever diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boil, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.
14	50	13	71	43	12	35	191	62	92	69	1,539	2,999	...	9	9	...	...	...	1	...	16	...
3	67	13	42	65	6	27	254	17	129	304	1,270	2,881	...	18	78	...	...	...	6	...	8	1
...	20	2	39	17	5	10	27	16	47	30	144	804	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	3	12	2	8	5	9	1	33	11	157	44	811	...	18	41	...	1	...	...	1	15	13
10	57	27	225	132	40	102	4	80	78	234	982	3,687	...	12	24	1	1	...	...	...	10	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	17	19	8	101	8	64	...	10	48	607	507	2,697	...	7	110	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	21	126	74	124	54	226	20	424	33	288	1,419	7,308	3	182	142	3	5	...	9	10	171	75
...	16	43	32	60	40	29	...	27	6	56	392	2,396	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	9	15	4	20	1	19	...	1	6	100	42	488	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	27	5	17	1	48	...	22	1	66	97	733	...	12	10	...	1	...	...	2	6	8
...	2	3	...	6	...	37	2	2	...	31	67	247	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	10	...	8	1	...	1	27	26	92	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	7	4	4	...	10	2	27	2	37	59	415	...	11	11	2	2	...	8	...	7	
...	9	27	13	6	...	29	1	29	3	129	44	590	...	10	30	...	2	...	1	...	2	13
...	1	11	1	5	...	14	4	12	7	89	22	447	...	10	17	...	...	...	9	2	1	2
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	49	...	8	1	23	...	3	...	33	28	267	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	3	10	1	13	...	14	3	3	4	150	47	370	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	3
...	6	23	4	8	2	44	...	2	1	40	61	467	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
...	1	15	3	4	...	6	...	11	6	91	17	420	...	24	5	1	1	...	...	...	2	22
...	1	2	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	47	25	185	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
...	1	17	...	2	...	23	...	3	...	54	7	226	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	...	8	4	10	3	20	...	4	3	57	52	293	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
...	1	6	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	36	7	117	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	11	10	9	...	10	...	4	...	88	28	207	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	3	3	15	7	3	1	9	3	99	126	452	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	2	6	4	3	3	3	...	39	19	200	...	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	6
...	1	9	1	2	6	9	3	6	1	32	26	215	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	8	101	38	40	10	165	7	80	8	390	403	2,224	1	20	27	1	2	...	1	1	11	18
...	...	4	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	163	21	231	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	2	1	3	1	3	...	...	5	93	48	233	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	5	...	3	...	4	...	2	1	43	50	221	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
...	...	9	1	3	2	9	...	3	1	85	113	301	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	1	3	1	6	...	...	1	32	19	96	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	1	3	1	2	1	6	1	7	...	70	23	157	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	10	1	13	3	12	...	22	1	69	81	412	...	7	14	1	1	...	4	...	...	1
...	4	42	16	13	15	43	3	70	2	168	258	1,021	...	7	41	...	...	...	2	2	6	3
1	3	6	4	9	3	14	...	13	2	51	79	465	...	10	61	1	1	...	5	...	3	1
...	...	13	1	3	...	6	1	2	...	79	67	235	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	2	13	6	9	3	7	...	3	2	103	48	299	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
3	2	6	7	10	1	43	1	5	...	42	131	520	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	16	...	3	...	10	...	1	...	58	79	237	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	1	4	1	3	2	2	...	5	2	22	42	130	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
...	2	76	18	16	6	52	...	13	...	79	114	854	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
...	1	16	1	3	7	14	...	9	...	24	69	305	..	1	9	...	...	...	3	1	2	...
1	...	12	...	1	...	10	...	18	1	18	17	191	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	6	6	2	8	18	13	2	29	2	35	131	594	...	2	20	...	2	...	2	1	2	3
...	...	3	1	6	...	17	2	15	1	21	21	480	...	4	108	...	1	...	1	...	2	4
..	3	2	1	3	1	14	...	24	...	8	30	276	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	3	1	1	12	...	8	...	23	17	161	...	4	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	2
...	...	1	3	...	2	5	...	2	...	46	11	161	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	6
...	...	5	1	2	2	7	1	6	2	146	43	287	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
45	354	869	661	854	274	1,311	536	1,149	515	4,901	9,024	40,150	5	482	868	11	24	...	58	34	286	238

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of disease in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1886—continued.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number died.																			
	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour—premature, natural and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.
Medical College Hospital—																				
European ...	...	...	...	14	3	7	1	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	73	148
Native ...	...	...	...	20	2	22	12	...	19	..	2	3	...	...	15	2	19	36	145	408
Howrah Hospital—																				
European ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	31
Native ...	...	...	...	4	...	48	56	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	11	2	16	10	240
General Hospital—																				
European ...	...	...	...	14	5	8	8	...	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	43	142
Native ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mayo Hospital ...	...	...	...	20	...	14	15	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	49	52	282
Campbell Hospital—																				
European ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
Native ...	...	..	...	50	...	354	129	...	13	31	..	7	...	22	2	83	4	12	145	1,452
Police Hospital ...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	29
North Suburban Hospital	...	...	...	4	...	6	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	38
Burdwan Dispensary	...	...	...	4	1	38	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	5	13	117
Bancoora „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	31
Beerbhoom „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	10
Midnapore „ ...	...	...	...	2	...	30	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	1	5	91
Hooghly „ ...	...	...	...	3	...	43	15	...	...	6	1	...	...	5	...	8	...	6	8	153
Serampore „ ...	...	...	...	1	1	31	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	5	108
Khoolna „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Kishnaghur „ ...	...	...	...	4	...	5	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	28
Jessore „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	17
Berhampore „ ...	...	...	...	3	...	17	10	...	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	4	6	72
Dinagepore „ ...	...	...	...	4	...	10	4	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	3	2	82
Maldah English Bazar Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	25
Beauleah Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	32
Rungpore „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	11	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6	44
Bogra „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	26
Pubna „ ...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	21
Dinapore „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	1	35
Darjeeling „ ...	...	...	...	2	...	3	9	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	3	5	44
Julpaigori „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	41
Dacca „ ...	...	...	...	15	1	39	48	...	...	11	2	1	1	7	1	28	2	13	25	276
Furcedpore „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	2	15
Burrisal „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	19
Mymensingh „ ...	...	...	...	4	...	10	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	48
Chittagong „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	18
Noakholly „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Comillah „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	16
Patna „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	10	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	11	78
Bankipore „ ...	...	...	...	3	1	28	17	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	10	16	149
Gya „ ...	...	...	...	6	...	10	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	..	8	14	156
Arrah „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	6	1	28
Mozufferpore „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	5	41
Durbhanga „ ..	...	...	...	1	2	11	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	39
Chupra „ ...	...	...	...	2	...	5	3	..	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	8	32
Motihari „ ...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18
Monghyr „ ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	28	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	6	71
Bhagulpore „ ...	...	...	..	...	...	10	21	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	12	70
Purneah „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	5	...	34
Cuttack „ ...	...	...	...	2	1	14	11	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	2	3	81
Pooree „ ...	...	...	...	2	...	15	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	173
Balasore „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	3	56
Nya Doomka „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	4
Hazaribagh „ ...	...	..	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	28
Ranchi „ ...	1	...	...	2	...	9	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	39
Purnleah „ ...	1	...	...	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	28
Total ...	3	...	...	209	18	923	603	...	75	102	8	24	2	66	27	217	44	273	672	5,272

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of vaccine operations in Bengal during the year 1886.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful and unknown.	Total.				
					Rs.	A.	P.	
In the town and suburbs of Calcutta.	33	20,305	4,595	24,900	16,356	14	6	604,414
Metropolitan circles ...	491	373,374	1,016	374,390	36,697	2	8	6,667,543
Darjeeling do. ...	397	288,744	1,547	290,291	25,893	5	8	3,925,243
Ranchi do. ...	205	167,810	1,575	169,385	13,813	13	10	1,533,466
Sonthal Pergunnahs circle ...	269	143,441	472	143,913	12,375	0	0	1,153,305
Eastern Bengal circle ...	524	386,993	288	387,281	19,055	2	6	3,424,653
Orissa circle	53	62,256	4,021	66,277	7,073	3	9	474,740
Behar do.	124	64,516	1,223	65,739	10,809	7	3	297,365
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these circles of superintendence.	248	81,687	6,414	88,101	12,010	3	6	2,609,623
Total ...	2,344	1,589,126	21,151	1,610,277	154,084	5	8	20,690,352

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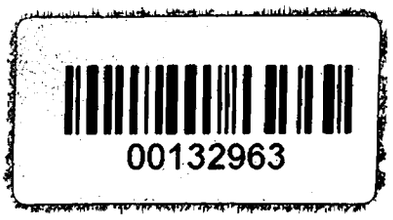
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